



CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-22

ORISSA

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

DEBAGARH DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

**VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



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

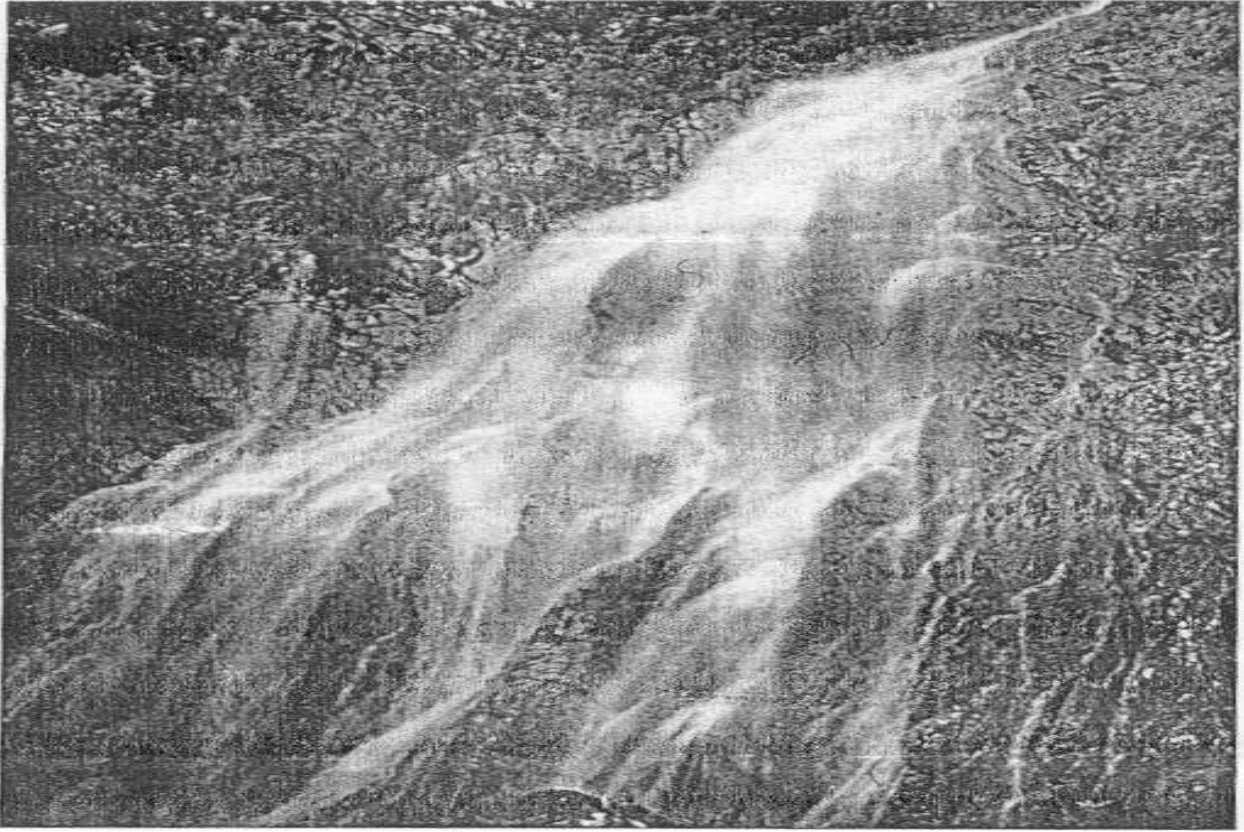
The map included in this publication are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the surveyor General of India.

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

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

The State boundaries between Uttaranchal & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by government concerned.

© Government of India, Copyright 2007.



PRADHANPAT WATERFALL

The Pradhanpat waterfall is situated only 3 kms. away from Debagarh town. Highhills, perennial streams, dense forests and green valleys enrich its natural beauty. Water flowing from the top of the hills fall into deep gorge creating a thrilling scene. The foot of the waterfall with murmuring sound of water, cool air, green forests and sweet song of birds fill one's heart with a heavenly pleasure. Throughout the year thousands of tourists come here to enjoy its tranquil charm. This waterfall, supplying water to the entire Debagarh town, acts as a lifeline for the town dwellers.

Blank

CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	ix
Preface	xi
Acknowledgement	xiii
District Highlights – 2001 Census	xv
Important statistics	xvi
Ranking of Police Stations in the District	xviii
Statement 1 : Name of the headquarters of District/Tahsil, their rural/urban status and distance from district headquarters, 2001	xix
Statement 2 : Name of the headquarters of district/CD Block their rural-urban status and distance from district headquarters, 2001	xix
Statement 3 : Population of the district at each census from 1901 to 2001	xx
Statement 4 : Area, number of villages/towns and population in district and police stations, 2001	xxi
Statement 5 : CD Block-wise number of villages and rural population, 2001	xxi
Statement 6 : Population of Urban Agglomerations/towns, 2001	xxi
Statement 7 : Villages with population of 5,000 and above at CD Block level as per 2001 census and amenities available	xxii
Statement 8 : Statutory towns with population less than 5,000 as per 2001 census and amenities available	xxii
Statement 9 : Houseless and Institutional population of police stations, rural and urban 2001	xxii
District Map	xxiii
Analytical Note	
1. History and scope of the District Census Handbook	3
2. Brief history of the district	4
3. Administrative set-up	5
4. Physical features : Location, size, physiography, relief, drainage, climate, soils, agriculture, industry and cropping pattern	6
5. Major social and cultural events, natural and administrative developments and significant activities during the decade.	10
6. Places of religious, historical, archaeological and tourist importance in villages and towns of the district	14

7. Census concepts	16
8. Non-census concepts	23
9. 2001 Census findings – Population and its distribution	27
10. Brief analysis of PCA data based on inset tables 1 to 36	28
11. Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data based on inset tables 37 to 47	45
12. Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India 2001 based on inset tables 48 to 52	51
13. Scope of Village Directory	59
14. Scope of Town Directory	60

PART A – VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION - I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the Village Directory	65
List of Villages merged in Towns and outgrowths at 2001 Census	68
<i>CD Blockwise presentation of Village Directory data :</i>	
1. Tileibani C.D. Block	
Map	69
Alphabetical list of Villages	72
Amenities and land use	78
2. Barkot C.D. Block	
Map	121
Alphabetical list of Villages	124
Amenities and land use	130
3. Reamal C.D. Block	
Map	175
Alphabetical list of Villages	178
Amenities and land use	186
Appendices to Village Directory (Appendix I to VIII)	240

SECTION -II – TOWN DIRECTORY

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory	262
Town Directory Statements (I to VII) :	
STATEMENT I - Status and Growth History	265
STATEMENT II - Physical aspects and location of towns, 1999	266
STATEMENT III - Municipal finance, 1998-99	266
STATEMENT IV - Civic and other amenities, 1999	267
STATEMENT V - Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999	267

STATEMENT VI - Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking,1999	268
STATEMENT VII- Civic and other amenities in slums,1999	268

PART B – PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract	270
District Primary Census Abstract	274
Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract i.e.Urban blockwise figures of Total, SC and ST Population	283
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	286
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	294
C.D. Blockwise Village Primary Census Abstract	
Primary Census Abstract - Tileibani C.D. Block	302
Primary Census Abstract - Barkot C.D. Block	334
Primary Census Abstract - Reamal C.D. Block	372
Urban Primary Census Abstract	422
Annexures :	
Annexure I - Number of Villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Blockwise)	431
Annexure II - Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census	433
Annexure III - Various measures of Fertility and Mean age at Marriage,1991 Census	433
Annexure IV - Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/ place of last residence, 2001 Census	435
Annexure V - Brief account of main religions in the district as per 2001 Census	436
Annexure VI - Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census	437
Annexure VII - Age, Sex and Education in the State and District, 2001 Census	438
Annexure VIII - Mother tongue, 2001 Census	441

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

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

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bhubaneswar
January, 2004

Manoranjan Saran
Director of Census Operations,
Orissa

Acknowledgement

Editing and Supervision

1	Shri D. Behera	Deputy Director
2	Shri A.K.Samal	Deputy Director
3	Shri P. Tripathy	Assistant Director
4	Shri Pravakar Barad	Assistant Director
5	Shri U. C. Lal	Assistant Director

Village and Town Directory Units

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

Programming and Data Processing

1	Shri Padarbinda Rath	DPA Gr. 'A'
---	----------------------	-------------

C. R. C. Preparation

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

P. C. A. Unit

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

Map Unit Supervision

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

Preparation of Maps

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

In-house Printing

1	Shri B. K. Sahu	STA (Ptg.)
2	Shri D. N. Mishra	Printing Inspector
3	Smt. M. Panda	Proof Reader
4	Shri S. Mishra	Sr. Compiler
5	Shri Sanjit Rajak	Asst. Compiler

District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Debagarh is the 23rd district in terms of size and 30th in terms of population, thus the smallest district in terms of population in the State.
2. Debagarh is the 21st urbanized district in the state having about 7.33 per cent of its population living in urban areas against about 14.99 per cent of state's population in urban areas.
3. In terms of population per sq. km. Debagarh is the 28th densely populated district in the state.
4. Debagarh has 13th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
5. There are only 164 uninhabited villages in the district whereas not a single village is having a population of more than 5000.
6. Tinkbir in Reamal P.S. is the most populated village having 3,962 population in the district.
7. The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of 100 workers in the district 78 are engaged in agriculture-sector.
8. Reamal police station has the highest number of villages (251) in the district and Barkot police station has the lowest number of villages (187) in the district.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA	DEBAGARH		
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	51,349	875		
	Inhabited	47,529	711		
	Uninhabited	3,820	164		
NUMBER OF TOWNS	Statutory Towns	107	1		
	Census Towns	31	0		
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	Total	7,738,065	58,324		
	Institutional	17,915	136		
	Houseless	13,044	109		
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	36,804,660	274,108	
		Males	18,660,570	138,408	
		Females	18,144,090	135,700	
	RURAL	Persons	31,287,422	254,012	
		Males	15,748,970	127,890	
		Females	15,538,452	126,122	
	URBAN	Persons	5,517,238	20,096	
		Males	2,911,600	10,518	
		Females	2,605,638	9,578	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION		14.99	7.33		
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Persons	5,144,924	16.25	39,870	17.02
	Males	2,596,424	16.16	20,236	17.12
	Females	2,548,500	16.34	19,634	16.92
AREA (in sq. km.)		155,707	2,940		
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)		236	93		
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)	Total	972	980		
	Rural	987	986		
	Urban	895	911		
LITERATES		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Persons	19,837,055	63.08	139,877	60.36
	Males	11,992,333	75.35	85,620	73.33
	Females	7,844,722	50.51	54,257	47.18
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	Persons	6,082,063	16.53	42,117	15.37
	Males	3,073,278	16.47	21,220	15.33
	Females	3,008,785	16.58	20,897	15.40
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Persons	8,145,081	22.13	92,103	33.60
	Males	4,066,783	21.79	45,961	33.21
	Females	4,078,298	22.48	46,142	34.00

IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

		ORISSA		DEBAGARH	
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN + MARGINAL)	Persons	14,276,488	38.79	126,260	46.06
	Males	9,802,006	52.53	73,912	53.40
	Females	4,474,482	24.66	52,348	38.58
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	9,589,269	26.05	69,848	25.48
	Males	8,004,740	42.90	54,828	39.61
	Females	1,584,529	8.73	15,020	11.07
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	4,687,219	12.74	56,412	20.58
	Males	1,797,266	9.63	19,084	13.79
	Females	2,889,953	15.93	37,328	27.51
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	22,528,172	61.21	147,848	53.94
	Males	8,858,564	47.47	64,496	46.60
	Females	13,669,608	75.34	83,352	61.42
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4,247,661	29.75	43,807	34.70
	Males	3,347,691	34.15	29,558	39.99
	Females	899,970	20.11	14,249	27.22
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	4,999,104	35.02	55,224	43.74
	Males	2,587,196	26.39	24,181	32.72
	Females	2,411,908	53.90	31,043	59.30
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	701,563	4.91	5,232	4.14
	Males	320,011	3.26	2,864	3.87
	Females	381,552	8.53	2,368	4.52
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	4,328,160	30.32	21,997	17.42
	Males	3,547,108	36.19	17,309	23.42
	Females	781,052	17.46	4,688	8.96

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

Debagarh (04)

Serial Number	In terms of	Debagarh 01		Barkot 02		Kundheigola 03		Reamal 04	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	95365	1	63942	3	45036	4	69765	2
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	808.13	1	751.1	2	616.4	3	606.1	4
3	Density of population per sq. km	118	1	85	3	73	4	115	2
4	Sex Ratio	975	3	981	2	970	4	995	1
5	Proportion Urban	21.07	1	0	2	0	2	0	2
6	Proportion-Scheduled Castes	13.07	3	19	2	20.33	1	11.98	4
7	Proportion-Scheduled Tribes	40.63	1	29.3	3	19.27	4	37.18	2
8	Proportion-Literates	62.2	1	58.7	3	57.3	4	61.3	2
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	43.16	4	47.05	2	44.19	3	50.32	1
10	Percentage of villages having primary school	73.63	1	64.71	4	70.23	2	65.49	3
11	Percentage of villages having primary Health Sub-Centre	3.48	4	5.88	2	6.11	1	4.42	3
12	Percentage of villages having well	84.08	3	94.12	1	90.08	2	50.88	4
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	9.95	2	10.46	1	9.92	3	8.41	4
14	Percentage of villages having Bus Facility	35.32	2	40.52	1	32.06	4	32.3	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road	71.14	2	86.93	1	31.3	4	45.13	3
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic use	24.88	4	31.37	3	53.44	1	43.81	2
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	93.03	2	90.2	3	89.31	4	96.9	1
18	Percentage of villages having irrigated area	13.43	4	32.68	3	58.02	1	44.25	2

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of District/Tahsil	Name of District / Tahsil headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Debagarh District	Debagarh	Urban	0
TAHSIL				
1	Debagarh	Debagarh	Urban	0

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
	Debagarh District	Debagarh	Urban	0
C.D BLOCK				
1	Tileibani	Tileibani	Rural	14
2	Barkot	Barkot	Rural	30
3	Reamal	Reamal	Rural	29

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
Debagarh	Total	1901	59,882	29,671	30,211	-	-
		1911	69,341	34,179	35,162	9,459	15.80
		1921	72,488	35,649	36,839	3,147	4.54
		1931	81,007	39,640	41,367	8,519	11.75
		1941	91,241	44,837	46,404	10,234	12.63
		1951	98,769	48,930	49,839	7,528	8.25
		1961	122,634	61,272	61,362	23,865	24.16
		1971	163,243	82,558	80,685	40,609	33.11
		1981	197,671	100,392	97,279	34,428	21.09
		1991	234,238	118,172	116,066	36,567	18.50
		2001	274,108	138,408	135,700	39,870	17.02

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
	Rural	1901	59,882	29,671	30,211	-	-
		1911	69,341	34,179	35,162	9,459	15.80
		1921	72,488	35,649	36,839	3,147	4.54
		1931	81,007	39,640	41,367	8,519	11.75
		1941	84,704	41,507	43,197	3,697	4.56
		1951	93,058	46,048	47,010	8,354	9.86
		1961	115,795	57,740	58,055	22,737	24.43
		1971	154,337	77,897	76,440	38,542	33.28
		1981	184,090	93,015	91,075	29,753	19.28
		1991	216,963	109,016	107,947	32,873	17.86
		2001	254,012	127,890	126,122	37,049	17.08
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	6,537	3,330	3,207	-	-
		1951	5,711	2,882	2,829	-826	-12.64
		1961	6,839	3,532	3,307	1,128	19.75
		1971	8,906	4,661	4,245	2,067	30.22
		1981	13,581	7,377	6,204	4,675	52.49
		1991	17,275	9,156	8,119	3,694	27.20
		2001	20,096	10,518	9,578	2,821	16.33

STATEMENT-4

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

Sl. No.	District/ Police Station/ UA/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometer	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Debagarh *	Total	2940.00	93	711	164	1	0	58,324	274,108	138,408	135,700
		Rural	2915.87	87	711	164	0	0	53,983	254,012	127,890	126,122
		Urban	24.13	833	0	0	1	0	4,341	20,096	10,518	9,578
0001	Debagarh	Total	808.13	118	201	14	1	0	20,364	95,365	48,289	47,076
		Rural	784.00	96	201	14	0	0	16,023	75,269	37,771	37,498
		Urban	24.13	833	0	0	1	0	4,341	20,096	10,518	9,578
	Debagarh(M)	Urban	24.13	833	0	0	1	0	4,341	20,096	10,518	9,578

STATEMENT-4

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

Sl. No.	District/ Police Station/ UA/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometer	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					In-habited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0002	Barkot	Total	751.10	85	153	34	0	0	14,483	63,942	32,284	31,658
		Rural	751.10	85	153	34	0	0	14,483	63,942	32,284	31,658
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Kundheigola	Total	616.40	73	131	91	0	0	9,158	45,036	22,858	22,178
		Rural	616.40	73	131	91	0	0	9,158	45,036	22,858	22,178
		Urban	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Reamal	Total	606.10	115	226	25	0	0	14,319	69,765	34,977	34,788
		Rural	606.10	115	226	25	0	0	14,319	69,765	34,977	34,788
		Urban	-	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	Tileibani	245	220	64,910	32,496	32,414
2	Barkot	295	226	95,474	48,191	47,283
3	Reamal	335	265	93,628	47,203	46,425
District (Rural) Total:		875	711	254,012	127,890	126,122

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of police station where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Debagarh (M)	Municipality	Debagarh	20,096	10,518	9,578
District (Urban) total:				20,096	10,518	9,578

STATEMENT - 7

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

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters	Whether it is Block head-quarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communi- cation	Banking	
							Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub- centre	Tap water	Railway station	Comme- rcial Bank	Co- operative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

There is no such village in the district

STATEMENT - 8

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil head-quarters	Whether it is Block head-quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Communi- cation	Banking
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT - 9

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

Code No. of P.S.	District/Police Station/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Debagarh	Total	109	621	363	258	136	1,840	1,377	463
		Rural	72	362	197	165	85	1,135	864	271
		Urban	37	259	166	93	51	705	513	192
0001	Debagarh	Total	60	351	209	142	86	1,113	806	307
		Rural	23	92	43	49	35	408	293	115
		Urban	37	259	166	93	51	705	513	192
	Debagarh (M)	Urban	37	259	166	93	51	705	513	192
0002	Barkot	Total	10	77	61	16	9	84	54	30
		Rural	10	77	61	16	9	84	54	30
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0003	Kundheigola	Total	38	192	93	99	17	254	222	32
		Rural	38	192	93	99	17	254	222	32
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0004	Reamal	Total	1	1	0	1	24	389	295	94
		Rural	1	1	0	1	24	389	295	94
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook

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

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

As per the 1951 publication programme, the DCH was published in one volume and did not contain

information given in the Village and Town Directory. Apart from this the brief introduction of the district, general features, density map, prescribed tables for general population, economic tables, social and cultural tables and village statistics were provided. The Primary Census Abstract was given under the heading "Village Statistics". However, the information on village-wise list of displaced persons and information on Small Scale Industries were presented in the 1951 DCH volume.

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

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

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

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

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

- i) Village Directory data and Primary Census Abstract were presented C.D Block wise having separate identity of constituent police stations within a block. The villages coming under different police stations but within the same C.D. Block were shown separately so as to facilitate comparison with that of previous publications.
- ii) Both manual and computerized location codes of various villages were shown separately for 1981 and 1991 Censuses in alphabetical order for the convenience of the data users.
- iii) In case of both the Village and Town Directories, the objectives of the various columns and the connotation of various observations used therein were explained in the relevant sections.
- iv) Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers were presented instead of four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census publications.
- v) The sex-wise population under the age group 0-6 was included in Primary Census Abstract for the first time in order to enable the data users to compute more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years were treated as illiterate.
- vi) Tahsil and Police Station maps in the publication showing the village and town boundaries also depicted the C.D. Block boundary for the convenience of the readers and data users etc.

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

The Census of India-2001 has introduced the eight digit 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

So far as archives available, Bamara was under the rule of 'Mathara Royal Family' in the second half of 10th century A.D. The kings of this family were very powerful, who ruled over Kalinga extending from the Mahanadi river in the north to the Krishna river in the south. The scions of this dynasty were found to be the ruler of Bamanda Dandapat under Lordship of the Somavamsi monarchs of Kosala. A copper plate inscription found from the village Kudopalli in Sambalpur reveals that Rankapunja, son of Boda was ruling over Bamanda in the 13th regal year of his over-lord Bhima Ratha. Kalachuris of Ratanpur

vanquished the Matharas early in the 11th century A.D. after the decline of Somavamsis. After them during 12th century A.D. the 'Gangas' of Utkal occupied the region and reigned over till the arrival of the Britishers.

However according to the tradition preserved by the 'Durbar' of ex-state of Bamara, the first Ganga ruler of Bamanda was Saraju Dev, the only son of Hattahamir Deo, the last ruler of Patna who was killed by Ramai Deo, the founder of Chauhan Rule in the 14th century A.D. It is said that the child Saraju Dev was rescued and taken by Suna Khond of Katangapani and Kantaru Bhuyan of Kelipadar. After the attainment of youth he was installed as the ruler of Bamanda with headquarter at Barakot and thus, this dynasty continued till the Britishers occupied the land. In this way the 'Ganga' dynasty was revived and amongst the 'Gangas' Rudra Narayan Dev was a mighty king who defeated the neighbouring Kalachuri Chief, Biswanath Dev and annexed his territory to his own kingdom. Bamanda became an extensive state during his regime. Being a staunch patron of Brahmins, he liberally donated several villages to leading Brahmin families and assigned temporal powers to the heads. His grand son, Raja Raghunath Deb defeated the king of Gangapur, occupied a part of his kingdom and annexed it in his kingdom. Probably, during this period Bamanda came under the possession of Marhattas. However being confronted by the rising of Khonds, he shifted his headquarters to Sundera from Barakot. His third heir Rama Chandra Dev, when came to throne, again shifted his headquarters. to Deogan, which was subsequently named as Debagarh.

After rises and falls, Prataparudra Deb, the 21st successor of Saraju Dev became the ruler of Bamanda and took over architectural renovation of Debagarh, built the temple of 'Lord Jagannath' and made Debagarh an accomplished capital. During this period in 1803 Bamanda was occupied by East India Company (under British rule). However, with treaty and alliance, losing the sovereignty, the progeny heirs of Prataparudra Deb, the last independent Ruler, got the administrative rein and responsibility.

Amongst these subdued rulers, Raja Basudev Sudhal Dev, the 26th ruler was an enlightened and efficient ruler who was also benevolent and

philanthropic. He ruled over Bamanda from 1874 to 1903. He died in 1903 and was succeeded by his worthy son Sachidanand Tribhuban Deb, who was equally responsible for renovation, reform and all-round development of Debagarh by founding Debagarh Municipality in 1912. During his rule Bamanda came under the jurisdiction of Orissa division in Bengal in October 1905. After his death in 1916, his son Raja Dibya Sankar Sudhal Deb came to throne. But he met a precocious death in 1920 and hence, his son Bhanugang Tribhuban Deb came to the 'Gadi' and he was the last feudal chief ruler of Bamanda. He was also a good ruler like his predecessors. During this period, i.e. on 1.1.1948, the state of Bamara merged with Orissa, becoming a part of undivided Sambalpur district, with two sub-divisions such as Debagarh and Kuchinda. Now Debagarh sub-division of erstwhile Sambalpur district alone is having the district identity of Debagarh, since 1993.

Perhaps coming under the benevolent rule of the last three rulers before independence, the ex-state of Bamanda had no contribution towards freedom movement and agitation against Britishers. Though revolutions did not gather momentum here, the Congress Movement in Sambalpur immensely inspired, encouraged and influenced the organization of 'Praja Mandal Movement' in 1946 for which vigorous agitation were raised against the feudatory chiefs under British subjugation. But this popular agitation soon mitigated immediately after independence resulting in the merger of ex-state of Bamara in Sambalpur district by putting an end to feudatory system of British subdued administrative procedures.

(iii) Administrative set up

The post independent administrative system in our country being a legacy and outcome of British pattern reflects uniformity for all states. Hence, keeping harmony with that uniformity, the administrative set up for all the districts in Govt. of Orissa envisages that the Collector and District Magistrate is the singular apex authority of the district, exercising dual power. As the District Magistrate he is responsible for maintenance of Law and Order and overall administrative supervision, though officials from different departments in the district are under immediate charge of their respective Heads of Departments. The Collector is responsible for all

revenue matters of the district through revenue linked officers and Tahasildars. He is also the controlling authority of Municipal administration in many aspects. District Debagarh comes under the control of R.D.C., Northern Division located at Sambalpur.

Jurisdictional Changes :

Since 1961 there is no jurisdictional change in the area of Debagarh Sub-division till 2001 Census. Only on 16.4.1984 by virtue of Government of Orissa Notification No.P / 6 P -3/84-21352/P, the Police Station, 'Naikul' was renamed as 'Kundheigola' Police Station.

Keeping in view effective implementation of Law and Order, smooth running of administration and acceleration of development work with welfare, reorganisation in districts of Orissa was undertaken in 1993 from 13 districts to 30 districts. Accordingly Debagarh district was formed out of Sambalpur district with its sub-divisional jurisdiction Vide Govt. of Orissa Notification No.DRC -218 /93 - 56413 / R, dt.22.12.93.

The district Debagarh is comprised of one Tahsil with same name, for revenue matters, 4 police stations, i.e. (1) Barkot (2) Debagarh (3) Kundheigola (old Naikul) and (4) Reamal, for maintenance of Law and Order and 3 C.D. Blocks, i.e., (1) Tileibani (2) Barkot, and (3) Reamal to undertake all-round development and welfare activities. In addition to their normal work, these institutions participate in local administration to help district authorities. The district has only one sub-division, i.e., Debagarh. The SDO/ Sub-Collector is in charge of the sub-divisional administration and control under the guidance of District Collector.

The district has only one town with the same name having population of 20,096, i.e., males-10,518 and females- 9,578 as per 2001 Census. The area of the town is 24.13 sq.kms. Its position among class-III towns of Orissa is 32nd. The Municipal body of Debagarh town is responsible for town administration and development. There are 711 inhabited villages and 164 uninhabited villages as per 2001 Census including forest village. There are 53 Gram Panchayats in the district.

(iv)Physical features

Location, size and shape:

The district Debagarh is situated in the north-west portion of Orissa being surrounded by Sundargarh district (north), Angul district (east & west) and Sambalpur district (south-west). It was named as 'Debagarh' from 'Debagan' the regal abode of 'Deb's of Ganga dynasty, the rulers of ex-state of Bamara, who accepted its suitability as a Capital Headquarters. Later on, it became the sub-divisional headquarters of Debagarh Sub-division being a part of un-divided Sambalpur district on 1.1.1948. It got its identity and entity of a separate district due to re-organization of districts of Orissa in 1993.

Debagarh District is located 280 km away from state hqrs Bhubaneswar and 95 km from Sambalpur city the principal centre of western Orissa being situated at north-west portion of the state. It lies between 21°08' N to 21°43'N latitude and 84°25'E to 85°13'E longitude approximately with an area of 2,940 sq. km. The shape of the district is zigzag rectangular having south-north extension 70 km and east-west extension 85 km approximately. As regards the size of population and area of the district it occupies 30th and 23rd position among all the districts of Orissa and 538th and 399th respectively among districts of the country. The district Debagarh exhibits a moderate density of population, being sparse in hilly and forest areas and thick in plains and roadsides.

Physiography and contours :

The district is entirely a hilly tract being situated at an average height of 500 metres from mean sea level, though the hill peaks ranges up to 850 metres. In average, it lies at 3rd contour division of India as per physiographic contour division, though different hill peaks represent the altitude of range 4 or 5 and in contrast the villages and plains tend to 2nd contour division. It is covered by open and dense mixed jungles, mainly of deciduous forests, sal species being the predominant clan. The hilltarian extensive plateau and valleys along with river basins are conducive for cultivation. The hill system of the district can be grouped mainly under four ranges as follows: -

The Khajuria ranges - It stands on the north, runs from west to east in Badabar pragana of Debagarh police station with a maximum height of 745 metres.

The Pradhanpat and Kaidanta ranges – These ranges 743 metres and 816 metres respectively are situated on the northern part of Debagarh town. A vast plateau is running from west to east between Khajuria range and Pradhanpat – Kaidanta range being extended upto the bank of river Brahmani in Batispada pragona in Debagarh P.S.

Pawani (Paudi) – This range of hills are on the eastern side of the river Brahmani with a height of 678 metres, probably being named after the Paudi Bhuyans, who lived in the Pawani (Paudi) forest in Barkot P.S. Asurakhol pahar is the highest triangular point of this range in the north with the height of 636 metres.

The Ushakothi range – It extends from Kansar and Reamal P.S of Debagarh district into Badrama of Kuchinda sub-division of Sambalpur district towards the west. The hill ranges are thickly wooded with evergreen forests and their elevation ranges from 610 metres to 762 metres above mean sea level. An attractive animal sanctuary is created in this range.

Settlement of population :

The hilly areas clad with dense and inaccessible forests and grassy wastelands with fallows cover more than 70% of the area of the district, wherein habitation is found sparsely. But the Debagarh plateau, the valleys and the upper Brahmin basin enable wide settlements. Dense residential are also found along the lines of communication with a gradual increasing trend.

Drainage :

The district is mainly drained by the river Brahmani along with its tributaries. It passes through Barakot P.S. by dividing it into almost two equal parts, covering about 48 kms in the district. Simultaneously, it helps in irrigation, pisciculture and local navigation. The upper Brahmin basin is the most productive alluvial patch conducive to multi-crop cultivation. It forms a small island near village Kulsara, named as 'Bada Kudar', which is used by the local people for procurement of post-monsoon crops. The river has been bridged near Barkot to cross the NH-6. Tikira is the second river which is the tributary of Brahmani, Bank and Kharla, two nallahs run from east to west

in the valley between Khajura and Pradhanpat hills. Another river Malti flows towards the boundary of Sambalpur. The Gahira River, being originated from village Pravassuni flows in the heart of Debagarh from east to west and mingled with Brahmani near village Gogwa. It has a tributary called Motuali Nallah, which starts from village Tulsula and joins with it at village Treb. Recently, a medium dam project has been undertaken on its bed for irrigation which will be helpful for pisciculture. Jharaikela and Balam, two small nallahs, are at the centre of Debagarh town. The Arkhai Nallah and Andhari Nallah from Hiran hill flows down west to east and joins with Tikira in Angul district after covering 14 kms in Debagarh district. The Anuri Nalla also passes through some village in south-west side. Balijhar and Barajor Nadi are the important drainers in Barkot area met with Brahmani. Lunga Nadi in Barakot rises from Sundargarh and flows down to Brahmani by dividing Barakot to small uplands. In addition to all these, there are numerous small streams, rivulets and springs in the district, which help in drainage. There are three waterfalls in three small hill springs, namely Pradhanpat, Koradkot and Laimura which help in pipe water supply to Debagarh town, hydro-electric power generation and irrigation, alongwith natural work of drainage. The district being sloped from north-west to south-east, most of these water resources merge with Brahmani River.

Climate, temperature and humidity :

Generally, the climate is cold in winter and hot in summer with temperature ranging from 6°C to 46°C. December is the coldest month and May 15th to June 15th is the hottest period. The relative humidity is high during south-west monsoon which is over 75%. The winter season commences from November and continues till the end of February. The summer gently starts thereafter and becomes hottest from 15th May to 15th June. The south-west monsoon season starts in mid June and continues till September-October characterize a neutral trend. The humidity decreases in winter and becomes the least in summer 25 to 30 per cent.

Rainfall, clouds and wind : As recorded by the rainfall recording stations, it is indicated that the average and normal rain fall in the district is 1527mm.

The district experiences about 75 rainy days in an average. Heavy clouds darken the sky during monsoon drive and predict the coming of south-western climatic rain, thunder and lightning. In the last part of summer and post monsoon months moderate clouding is experienced. Sky is generally clear or lightly clouded in the most part of the year except the rare situations of rain and storm.

Blowing of wind is moderate in the most part of the year. It becomes forceful in the later part of summer and monsoon seasons. During post-monsoon and winter period, mainly the wind blows from north and east. In March the wind blows from variable directions. From April to September the south-west wind blows, being predominant from May to September. Depressions are created in monsoon seasons which cause wide-spread heavy rain, thunder, lightning and storm. Occasional thunder storms enter into the district from Bay of Bengal. Moreover thunderstorm and occasional dust storm are experienced very often throughout the year, which is the least in winter season.

Geology : The geological division of the district represent two parts, i.e., Dvn No.3.12.1.5 and Dvn No.3.12.1.6 named as upper Brahmin basin and Barakot forest hills respectively. The geological formation range from lower proterozoic to upper-proterozoic through middle proterozoic formation. Both show unclassified Geneses including Singhbhumi granite (Archaeon) and iron ore groups with volcanic of lower proterozoic period.

Upper Brahmin basin : This is a small basin along the course of river Brahmin from north to south in eastern part of the district. The average height of the basin is above 100 metres from mean sea level. The highest point is found at Buriha (334 metres) under Kundheigola P.S. Though this region has no reserve forests, it is covered with fairly dense jungles of mixed deciduous type. This region is agriculture based and rice is extensively cultivated alongwith pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits, etc., for which rice is the staple food and major economic bearing of the district. The only municipal town Debagarh is situated in this division, being the centre of trade, commerce, education and administration. The region is moderately populated.

Barkot forested Hills : This region is composed of hills, entirely covered with reserve forests. The average height of this region is 500 metres from mean sea level

Rock constituents : The district is mainly constituted of the major rock groups such as granite, slate, phyllite, schist, quarly zite, volcanic and stones, shalegrites, limestone, khondalites Charnokites, graphite, silica, clays and alluvial silts.

Soil ingredients : The soil of the district is constituted of Aqualfs – aquepets, ustalfts – orchrepts, ustalfts – aqualfas – orchrepts, commonly to say, the main compositions of the soil are hydromorphics, red sandy, red loamy, mixed red and sandy black soil with alluvial and sandy soil .

Red sandy forest soil : This type of soil is conducive for forest vegetation with citrus and mango orchards. It is porous and rich in organic Sesamum and Arhar is also grown in this soil abundantly.

Red loamy and clay soils with alluvium and silt: This type of soil contains various percentage of different types of parent rocks. It is highly fertile and helpful for all types of crops, mainly paddy, sugar-cane and vegetables.

Brown forest soil : This type of soil is favourable of scrub and bushy jungles and help in soil conservation, Pulses, Millets, Mangoes, Bel, Sapege etc., are also grown in this soil.

Sandy soil : This type of soil is seen in high lands and 'Mal' lands. It is coarse, infertile and less organic and is the major ingredient in it. However, groundnuts, pulses and other miscellaneous crops, which require less water, are grown in this soil. But presently due to the availability of irrigation facility, fertilizer, plantation technology and land reclamation programmes, all types of crops are grown in this soil. But in the mixed soil with regular water availability, paddy, is grown well.

Flora : Forestry not only occupies the highest area, i.e. 44% of the district but also the 2nd position, next to agriculture on the economy of the district. Classification of forest area by legal status as on 31.12.99 provides Reserve Forests of 578.40 sq. kms demarcated protected forests of 243 .86 kms,

unclassified forests of 0.04 kms and other forests of 737.92 sq.kms, Forestry is characterised by the existence of deciduous and ever green vegetation consisting of Sal, Bijasal, Dhaura, Sahaj, Arjun, Karla, Jhingan, Kendu, Asan, Kurum, Bandhan, Kurum, Sisur, Gambhari etc, which are mostly useful for building materials, furniture making, cart and agricultural implement making and other domestic uses including firewood. The Kendu trees provide extensive quantity of its big leaves, for bidi making. Bamboos are also seen, which have many fold domestic and industrial uses. Besides, these trees like teak, sandalwood, Satinwood, Silk cotton, Harida and Anla are also seen in the forests. Apart from the aforesaid uses, most of the plants have medical uses and eating plate making, colour making and chemicals. The trees like Sunari and Guniary with yellow flowers, beautify the natural sight. The Kuthar and its large flowers with four white petals and one variegated petal enhances the beauty Palas, with its brilliant scarlet orange flowers, specially during the leafless period of the tree, adorns the atmosphere. The Siris, a handsome tree with greenish yellow flowers is rarely seen in forests. The principal flowering shrubs are Siharu and Dhauri in forests. The flowers are used for decoration and dyeing. Among the small trees and shrubs char, Anla, Dhaman, Ziz phus, Bair, Chanto, Gardenia, Dam kurude, Manipatal, Duda, Salita, Girungila and Mowai are commonly seen. These are used for medicine wax, edible fruits and other uses. Out of the creepers, Saliapatta and Budhla are common. The former is used for plate making and rope making, the later is used for decoration. *Dendrocalamus strictus* is the common variety of bamboo seen everywhere in the forests. Mahula, Mango, Tentuli (Tamarind), Kaitha, Paras, Jaman, Neem, Karanja, Bel, Baula, Asoka, Banyan, Aswastha, & Palm are also seen in Jungles rarely and country land mostly. These are used for food, medicine and oilseeds etc. Being a hilly area, grazing grasses are rarely seen. However, Sukla or Kusal, widely grown in forests are used for fodder. Panasi, Khasi, Kel and Tikari are common grasses in all forests, though less in quantity. These are used for rope making etc. Now a days to make forests extensively wide, plantation programme is made for Sisu, Teak, Bamboo, Akasi, and Eucalyptus etc. both by Government and non-government agencies. This

is helpful for prevention of pollution, and creation of green belt. Steps should be taken to arrest deforestation.

Fauna :

There was a time when dense forests and surroundings were frequently haunted by numerous wild lives of various types, causing fear. But gradual decline of forests due to wide deforestation and de-plantation (for unauthorized sale of timber and 'podu' cultivation) associated with cruel and free hunting, the species of wild plants and animals have been reduced to a deplorable extent creating many adversities. If sufficient strict protective steps are not adopted, time will come, many species of flora and fauna will be extinct. In spite of the regular deterioration, the following types of wild lives are common in Debagarh district in decreasing number.

Ungulates : Elephant, Sambar, Spotted Deer, barking deer, chousing deer, mouse deer, wild bear, bison and Nilgai etc.

Carnivore : Tiger, Panther (leopard), sloth bear, Ratel (Honey badger), Hyena, Jackal, Indian fox, wild dog, wild cat, leopard cat, civet cat, palm civet, mangoose and others etc.

Rodents : Porcupines, Malbar, Squirrel, Indian giant Squirrel, hare, rabbit etc.

Reptiles : Crocodile, land monitor, chameleon, Lizard, branded kraut, king cobra, cobra vipers and other serpents.

Ave water residents : White necked stork, Crane egrets, Open billed storcks, Heron Moorhen, Kingfisher, Pheasant Teal etc.

Migratory : Goose, Pintail, Redheaded pochard, Brahminary ducks, various teals, other pochards, flamingo, pelican open bill, snipe, and stilt etc.

Ground birds : Peacock, Peahen, Peafowl, gray partridge, black partridge, common quails etc.

Other land birds : Hornbills, Mynas, Parrots, Parakeets, Lorikeets, Orioles, Prongs, Fly catchers, Barbets, Minivets, Finches, Bulbul, Koel, Munias, Vobins, Shama, Doves, Pigeons and many other varieties of diurnal and nocturnal birds Crows, Vultures, Kites are mostly seen in country land.

Fishes : The water land of Brahmani and its tributaries along with other sources, provide quite a good tune of fish sources that bring livelihood to many river side families. All common varieties of sweet fishes such as, Rohi, Bhakur, Mirkali, Kalabainshi, Balia, Chital, Ali, Bhekta, Batcha, Jalang etc. big and small fishes such as Dandikiri, Kerandi, Mahurali, Serana, Pohala, Fali, Kantika are common in rivers and ponds. Apart from this in ponds and natural water resources in lands, fishes like Seula, Magura, Kau, Gadisa, Chenga, Todi, Singi, Rata etc. are plentifully available. But these fishes are rare in rivers. However prawns, small chingudis, crabs etc. are found in both stagnant water source and running river water.

Domestic animals : Bullocks, cows, buffalos (male/female), goats, sheep, pigs etc. are domesticated along with ducks, cocks and hens etc. by the people of the district. These are only country animals not livable in forests.

Cropping pattern: Describing about cropping pattern, it is to be stated that agriculture is the main occupation of the people whereas fisheries, forestry, animal husbandry etc. are subsidiary occupation. Rice, being the staple food, is the main trading activity. 80 % people get their livelihood from agriculture, which is cultivated in 32 % of land area of the district. The area and production (in quintals) of different crops are given below.

Name of the crops	Area (in hectares)	Production (in quintals)
Paddy	51,216	657,883
Wheat	88	938
Maize	252	1,963
Ragi	3	4
Green gram	1,491	3,568
Black gram	896	2,491
Horse gram	771	2,513
Til	530	347
Potato	293	25,104
Sugarcane	136	77,999

Source : District Statistical Handbook, 1999.

The production of cotton and tobacco etc. is very less. Vegetables such as brinjal, tomato, onion, beans, cauli flower, cabbage, plantain, papaya, banana etc. are also produced. Ladies finger, gourds, snakegourds, bitter gourds, potals, jahni, poi, pumpkin etc. are also produced. Productive activities are carried on both in Kharif and Rabi seasons. Much incentive and encouragement is given for cultivation of fruit and vegetables in fallen land through Govt. backing organizations.

Irrigation :

The dam type irrigation system started in the district by Raja Basudev Sudhal Deb from Koradakot and Laimura water falls covering about 80 hectares of land. This system was extended by Raja Sachidananda Deva, the next successor. Irrigation system has got, much expansion at present. Gohira medium dam project is the major source of irrigation. There are minor irrigation projects, Day wells (155) Bore wells (50), Pumpsets (450), RLIP(10), Sprinklers (40). Out of 52942 hectares of are able land, in kharif seasons, 12,900 hectares of land and in Rabi seasons, 6620 hectares of land get irrigated from the above sources. There are panchayat tanks, private tanks and revenue tanks leaving catchment area of 600.72 hectares which help in irrigation of vegetable and other crops. All the C.D.Blocks in the district are categorized as 'white' which indicates the tremendous scope for water exploitation to enhance irrigation facility.

Plantation and Horticulture :

The vast highland area of Debagarh district provides a favorable coverage for plantation and horticulture. The main PLP projects, by encouraging agencies are mango, potal, sericulture, mushroom, cashew, litchi and mixed or chards of ber, papaya, citrus, banana, guava, orange, lemon and vegetables. The Horticulturist of Debagarh with one Junior Horticulturist and 15 other supporting staff undertakes the work under the over all supervision of Deputy Director, Horticulture stationed at Sambalpur.

Forestry :

About 75 thousand hectares i.e. 1560.22 Sq. Kms. of land are covered by forests which constitute about

44% of the total land area of the district. A large forest area has been destroyed due to submergence and rehabilitation of ousters of Rengali Dam Projects. The tribal population in forest villages mostly get their livelihood from forest collections such as Lac, Jhuna, Wax, Mahula, Kenduleaf, Plate leaf, rope materials, fruits and medicinal herbs, colorants, fire wood and bamboos, skin, bone and horns. In addition to these, forestry also provides good commercial activities of timber and bamboo, due to the proximity of Orient Paper Mill, Rourkela Steel Plant and other industrial sectors and N.H. 6, 23 and 42 (for transportation). But on the contrary, the free collection of unauthorized timber, bamboo and killing of wild lives for skin, horn etc. rapidly cause deforestation and wild life decay, which is a matter of deep regret. It needs a meticulous watch and ward with strong and forceful legal action. The waste lands of 5937 hectares and fallow land of 63-04 hectares are suitable for wide forestation, keeping in view the increased demand of timber, wood and bamboo. The Social Forestry as well as General Forest Department are extensively and actively carrying on plantation of Eucalyptus, Sisal and Bamboos etc. It is hoped only vast forestation with proper safe keeping can not only prevent pollution, rain scarcity and wild life scarcity but also can accrue handsome income to the general people.

Fisheries :

District Debagarh provides ample potentialities for inland fisheries. As per surveys conducted by FFDA the water spread area available for pisciculture is about 604 hectares i.e. panchayat tanks – 334.59 hectares, private tanks – 173.59 hectares and Revenue tanks – 92.54 hectares (District Statistical Handbook, 1999). Out of which more than 50% has been developed. Both Gohira project (catchment area of 1904 hectares) and Rengali Reservoirs provide sufficient scope for fishery development activities. Govt. Commercial Banks and CARD Banks provide incentives to encourage fishery development work. The natural reverie stretch in the district provides good scope of income and occupation to more than 600 fishermen. The fisheries production farm situated at Debagarh produces fish seeds and fingerlings. There are 4 fisherman co-operative societies, having the membership of 885. According to DSH, 99 during

1998-99, 2685 MT of fish and fry were produced. The Assistant Director of Fisheries-cum-Chief Executive Officer, FFDA carries on Fisheries Development work with the help of 3 fisheries Extension Officers one at each of the CD Block levels.

Livestock and Animal husbandry :

Being a hilly district there is no extensive grazing grounds or permanent pasture. However, only 5000 hectares of pasture area is available for grazing purpose. As per the credit linked plan report of NABARD as on 31.3.2000, there are crossbred cattle of 5649 nos., indigenous cattle of 182390 nos. cross bred cows of 1056 nos., indigenous cows of 68,916 nos., buffaloes of 9598 nos., sheep of 6029 nos., goats of 86910 nos pigs of 5880 nos. and poultry of 192695 nos. The Government in collaboration with CARD Banks takes keen interest in accelerating Animal husbandry activities in the district. The huge cultivable waste and fallow lands are under processing for production fodder. Under the SDVO of Debagarh, there are 4 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, 7 VAG, 20 L.S.A Centres, 24 L.I.S and 10 A.I.Os which provide effective animal care, treatment and artificial insemination services in the district. Hence the district provides reasonable quantity of milk and poultry products being assisted by supply of all types of requirements by Govt. and other concerned organizations. There are three bulk coolers at Barkot, Duhianali and Kendujuri for milk preservation. As per DSH, 99 in 1998-99, 7.21 M.T. of milk and 8.55 million nos. of eggs were produced and supplied. There are a good no. of milk producing agencies, Co-operative societies and milk collection centres. Skin and bone etc. also provide economic help.

Co-Operative Societies :

There are 29 agricultural Co-op. Societies, 2 consumer's Co-op. Societies, 2 Regional and specialized commodity Marketing Co-op Societies in the district. There are 4 Fisheries Co-op. Societies, 1 Mulberry Rears Co-operative Society at Reamal, 2 Tassar Rearer's Co-operative societies at Barkot and Reamal. There are 2 Artisan Multipurpose Industrial Co-op. Societies, i.e. one each at Barkot & Reamal.

In addition to these, to encourage mulberry rearing and Tassar rearing activities, there is a Govt. mulberry extension service centre in Tileibani and a Govt. compact block Tassar Unit in Barkot.

Banking facilities :

To provide financial assistance to all sectors in general and agriculture, plantation, afforestation, pisciculture, sericulture, industry, trade and commerce in particular, there are 14 Commercial Banks , 8 Regional and Rural Banks , 2 Central Co-op. Banks and 1 CARD Bank in the district. The Regional and Rural Banks as well as the CARD Bank provide special assistance for rural development.

Mines and industries :

There is no mineral exploration in the district to provide viable basement for industrial set up except road and building ingredients. Hence the industrialization did not keep pace with other areas. However, there are 21 small scale industries and 243 cottage industries. There are also about 340 handloom industries. There is no large scale industry in the district due to non-availability of raw materials and other favourable conditions.

Provision of electric power supply :

The district Debagarh created a landmark in hydro-electric power production, being the first and oldest in India. Now the only Municipality, Debagarh and 237 villages have been electrified for all purposes which constitute only 34% of total villages.

Transport and communication :

Being the oldest Municipality as well as the capital of ex-state of Bamara, the district has been well connected by roads from all ends of the district, State capital and other important cities of Orissa. From 1907-08, the road covering 93.38 kms from Bamara Railway Station to Debagarh still exists as a metalled pucca road. There was a good road from Debagarh to Balam of 17.71 kms on which there was a steel girder bridge, which still exists. N.H. 6 (which passes through Debagarh town) also covers 84 kms in the district. The N.H. 231 the state Highway 42 and others cover 55 kms in the district. Major district roads cover 22 kms, other district roads

cover 6 kms, forest roads cover 98 kms, panchayat roads cover 2891 kms, classified village roads stretch about 100 kms, P.S. road cover 289 kms, village road cover 571 kms and urban roads cover 93 kms (96-97). The S.H.42 from Boudh to Rourkela Via Bargaon passes through the district and the town. It is 280 kms from state Hqrs. Bhubaneswar and 75 kms from Sambalpur city, the central place of western Orissa with good motorable roads. Brahmani being a perennial river provides water way facility by country boats to the bank-side villagers. No railway line passes near by. As per available records District Statistical Handbook, 1999 from Transport Authority, there are 46,548 two wheelers, 496 auto rickshaws/ three wheelers, 2448, jeeps and station wagons, 3,128 private cars, 255 taxies, 106 contract carries, 876 state carriages, 5850 trucks and lorries, 4643 tractors and trailers and 795 misc. vehicles (registered in Debagarh district).

Post and Telegraph facilities :

There are 4 sub-post offices and 55 branch post offices in Debagarh district, out of which 2 sub-post offices and 9 branch post offices are in Debagarh Municipality. There are 4 electronic telephone exchanges with exchange capacity of 1032 and total number of working telephone connections are 786 as on 31.3.99. (District Statistical Handbook-1999) The sub-post offices are equipped with telegraphic system.

Trade and Commerce :

From ancient times, Debagarh has become an administrative center till now. Hence it is not famous for commercial activities. However agricultural products, day to day need forest collections are marketed in Hats and Bazars. All the manufactured products are procured from out side and marketed in Debagarh and distributed to rural 'penth'. There are three main 'Hats' one each at Balam, Reamal and Tileibani, situated at a distance of 16 kms, 29 kms and 14 kms respectively apart from town daily markets and small village markets. There are 229 Govt. retail shops to provide essential commodities such as rice, wheat, atta, sugar kerosene, imported edible oils and such other controlled commodities at fair price, out of which 19 such shops are located in Debagarh municipality. The facility of drinking water is available to the rural people by 1612 tube wells in 675 villages,

60 sanitary wells in 60 villages and one project pipe water supply to one village and Debagarh town. The 'kulla' market in village kulla is important for paddy, rice, rabi seeds and other consumable goods. The 'Gogua' market at village Gogua is the only cattle market, noted for inter district transaction.

Art and Architecture :

The splendours of Orissa art and architecture reached its climax here in the 13th century AD. Though Debagarh presents the least number of ancient temples, structures and remote relics of old archaeological importance, the manifestation of artistic style in those, is unique, magnificent and exquisite which captivates the eyes of tourists. These exhibit a glorious blending of 'Kalinga' style of architecture and 'Chauhan' style of temple building art. The temple of Lord Viswanath (one of the Astasambhus of Chauhan period) in Deogarh beckons great artistic beauty on masterpiece of the time. The temple of Lord Jagannath, Lord Gopinath and Lord Gokarneswar also provide the specimen of splendid achievement of 'Kalinga style' of structure. The artistic palace of ex-ruler of Bamara, without compound walls with a sober look stands as a dumb witness of its glorious past. It is also a testimony of ancient building ingenuity.

SC/ST Welfare Schemes :

In order to boost up the socio-economic standard and multifarious development of remote and primitive tribal people living in interior inaccessible regions of the state, various welfare schemes such as ITDA, Clusters, Micro Projects, MADA and DTDP etc. are implemented by different agencies in Orissa under the patronage of Harizan and Tribal Welfare Department of Govt. of Orissa. Out of all these projects, Micro projects and Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) are implemented in Debagarh district. The profile and outline of these two projects are given below.

Micro project : The main objective of this project is to raise the standard of living of some old tribal groups by creating facilities for the upliftment of their all-round development. 13 tribes have been identified by ITDA in Orissa with respect to their habitation for which micro projects were established. In

Debagarh district this project started functioning during 1993-94 in Barkot CD Block, i.e. Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Ruguda Kunar for 'paudi bhuyan' tribe.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA):

The remote tribal areas having a minimum population of 10,000 (as per 1991 census) with 50% ST population, not covered under ITDA, were demarcated as MADA pockets. The scheme had the purview of implementation of individual benefits in particular and community development programmes in general through special central assistance (SCA). There are 46 such units at state level, out of which two MADA centres are functioning in Debagarh district i.e. one is in Barkot CD Block covering 44 villages and the other is in Tileibani CD Block covering 162 villages.

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 intermediary between Zilla Parishad at district level and the Gram Panchayat at village level and each of them functions within its own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the districts for a normal tenure of five years.

Zilla Parishad, the apex body in the district is constituted of the following members. Each Panchayat Samiti in the district elects two members to the Zilla Parishad. Elected Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament from the district become the members of the Zilla Parishad. Chairmen of all Panchayat Samities of the district, Chairmen of the Municipalities/ NACs and Co-operative Banks of the district, the district officers of Health, Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Works and Co-operative

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

The Panchayat Samities, which act as the intermediary between Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats were established through out the state in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and its jurisdiction is coterminous with the area of the Community Development Block. The Block Development Officer is the Executive head of the Samiti. Other Block level officers are the official members. The Sarpanch of all Gram Panchayats within the C.D. Block become non-official members of the Panchayat Samiti. The elected members of the Panchayat Samiti elect one amongst them as the Chairman and another as Vice Chairman, of whom one must be a woman. Panchayat Samities are not only responsible for the planning, execution and supervision of all types of governmental development programmes in their areas but also look after the spread of primary education, management of trust and endowments etc. and all other developmental matters in their respective localities.

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

This primary unit of democratic de-centralisation is the main agency to mobilize the rural man-power. Functions of the Gram Panchayat include sanitation,

supply of drinking water, maintenance of ferry ghats and wells, construction and maintenance of Panchayat roads, cattle pounds, providing street light and implementing different agricultural schemes in the villages under its jurisdiction.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayats under Panchayat Samiti	No. of villages under the Gram Panchayat Samiti
1	2	3	4
1	Tileibani	15	245
2	Barkot	19	295
3	Reamal	19	335
TOTAL :		53	875

(v) Places of tourist interest :

Barkot : Being situated on the Bank of river Brahmani, the village Barkot was the former head quarters of the ex-state of Bamara. It bears the relics of royal headquarter of Bamara Rulers, upto the reign of Raja Raghunath Deb. It is 32 kms away from Debagarh near N.H.6 and NH.23 and close to the Brahmani bridge on NH.6 . The village has the facilities of High School, P.S., Dispensary, Agricultural farm, PTO and Telephone facility along with Banks, Veterinary, Dispensary etc. and CD Block Hqrs.

Pradhanpat : A tying waterfall in Pradhanpat hills, Pradhanpat is significant for its alluring exotic natural scenic beauty. It is situated at the close contiguity of Debagarh town within a kilometer distance. Two beautiful Guest Houses named as 'Basant Nivas' and 'Lalita Nivas' were built by former king of Bamara. Being situated on the hills, not only they provide enjoyable sight seeing but also provide ample facilities for outing, holidaying and picnic. Water supply was started from here by Raja Basudev Sudhal Deb.

Gohira Dam : Amidst picturesque forest site, Gohira dam, a recent phenomenon attracts the tourists for sight seeing of Damsite, water reservoir and pacific

natural scenery for which it is haunted by Tourists in autumn, spring and Summer seasons. It is 35 kms away from Debagarh town by good metalled road. It is also a good picnic spot for merry making in leisure period.

Ushakothi : It is a small sanctuary, established in 1957-58 in Badrama Forest Division. It offers a great attraction to Tourists due to easy accessibility and presence of varieties of colorful wild lives. It is situated at a distance of 30 kms from Debagarh town, being joined with good motorable road. It lies at an altitude of 1200 feet with an area of 207 sq. kms. Tigers, elephants, sambars, leopards, bisons, bears, wild boars, barking deers and spotted deers are common wild lives with many others. The deciduous forest of sal, sandal wood, arjun, neem, acasia, and casuarianas provide shelter to these animals. Animals can be seen at a close up from two watch towers of 30 feet height built nearer to the watering holes. The special feature of this sanctuary is to witness the animals at their natural roaming in the rapturous surroundings.

Though it is open throughout the year, the period from October to June is suitable for visiting this sanctuary. The Forest Rest house at Badrama, within 2 kms away, provide comfortable and enjoyable accommodations for tourists.

Koradkot and Lamura waterfalls : These two small waterfalls are also situated in attractive natural sights. The Hydro-electric power generation was first made from Koradkot by Raja Sathi Narda Dev and irrigation system started from Laimura Raja Basudev Sudhal Dev.

Debagarh : Debagarh town is one of the ancient places of importance, because it was the capital of ex-state of Bamara for a pretty long period. Now it is the Hqrs. town of the district, sub-division and tahsil and the only town of the district. The NH.6 and NH.42 passes through it. This is the principal centre of administration, trade and commerce. Being situated on the foot of the hill Pradhanpat, it has a nice natural environment. The most attractive feature is the artistic palace, built with magnificence. Though it has no boundary walls, it provides a sober look with artistic genre. Another remarkable feature is

the majestic district public library, founded by Raja Sachidananda Tribhuban Deb which is also one of the largest library in Orissa and once was famous for large no. of books and documents preserved. This town was converted to municipal body in 1912 by the said king. And now it looks after the administration and all round development of the town with due assistance from state government. There are quite a good number of old and new temples amongst which the temples of Lord Jagannath, Lord Gopinath, Lord Gokarneswar and Lord Viswanath are notable. There are also Dharmasala, Revenue Rest House, PWD IB for comfortable stay of the tourists and outsiders. It is 280 kms away from state hqrs, Bhubaneswar. Because of its location in the lap of nature with ancient relics and archaeological importance this town is visited by tourists from out side.

(vi) Contribution of the district in the form of any historical figures associated with the district:

Raja Basudev Sudhal Dev (1874 – 1903), the 26th feudal ruler of Ganga Dynasty of ex-state of Bamara was a proficient ruler with benevolent and philanthropic nature. He was a prolific scholar in both Sanskrit and Oriya with enlightened outlook. For the sake of these subjects, he took kin interest for wide spread education. His most remarkable achievement in academic realm was the upgradation of only M.E. School of the state to the standard High School by getting it affiliated to Calcutta University in 1885. As a subject loving ruler he arrested the bed of Pradhanpat waterfall flow for tap system pipe water supply in Debagarh. In the interest of the subjects he introduced the institutions like Dispensary, Post Office, Police Station, Jail and irrigation system. He established a Printing Press and published a weekly journal named as ‘Sambalpur Hitaisini’. He installed a telephone line of 78 miles long which was supposed to be the longest telephone line in India during the period. For his efficient and remarkable achievements and public works, he was conferred with the title of ‘CIE’ by Govt. of India in 1889. In addition to this, he was again dignified as a ‘KCIE’ in 1895, the most significant honour to a ruler of a small state. He died at the age of 52 in 1903 being succeeded by his eldest son, Sachidananda Tribhuban Deb in 1903.

Raja Sachidanand Tribhuban Deb (1903-1916) was the worthy son of Raja Basudev Sudhal Deb and like his father he was equally a deserving ruler with benevolent and philanthropic trend. He was an erudite scholar both in Arts and Science, being well versed in Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Metallurgy and Astronomy. He utilized his caliber in the upheaval of public interest in his state. He improved and widened the irrigation system from Laimura water fall. He also introduced hydroelectric power generation project in Koradakot water fall first in Orissa and the oldest in India. Power supply was made available to the palace and other important places and cottage industries of looms and sugar cane. Being a patron of literature he undertook several literary works both in Oriya and Sanskrit. He established the Public Library of Debagarh which was a famous and important public library with largest number of books and documents preserved in it. He also founded the Municipal body of Debagarh in 1912. During his regime, Bamanda came under the jurisdiction of Orissa Division in Bengal in October, 1905. He died in 1916 and was succeeded by his son Raja Dibya Sankar Sudhal Deb.

(vi) Census Concepts

Building :

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

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

Permanent houses :

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of

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

Semi-permanent houses :

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

Temporary houses :

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

Dwelling Room :

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

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

addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House :

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

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

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

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

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

each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

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

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

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

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

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

Rural-Urban area :

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

- a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
- b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:
 - i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq.mile)

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

Apart from these, the outgrowths (OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations'. Examples of out-growths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city.

Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

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

Household :

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a

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

Institutional household :

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

Houseless household :

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

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

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

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

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

Scheduled Castes List for Orissa :

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami | 55. Mahuria |
| 20. Chandala | 56. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala |
| 21. Chandhai Maru | 57. Mang |
| 22. Cherua, Chhelia | 58. Mangan |
| 23. Dandasi | 59. Mehra, Mahar |
| 24. Dewar | 60. Mehtar, Bhangi |
| 25. Dhanwar | 61. Mewar |
| 26. Dhoba, Dhobi | 62. Mundapotta |
| 27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom | 63. Musahar |
| 28. Dosadha | 64. Nagarchi |
| 29. Ganda | 65. Namasudra |
| 30. Ghantarghada, Ghantra | 66. Paidi |
| 31. Ghasi, Ghasia | 67. Paimda |
| 32. Ghogia | 68. Pamidi |
| 33. Ghusuria | 69. Pan, Pano |
| 34. Godagali | 70. Panchama |
| 35. Godari | 71. Panika |
| 36. Godra | 72. Panka |
| 37. Gokha | 73. Pantanti |
| 38. Gorait, Korait | 74. Pap |
| 39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari | 75. Pasi |
| 40. Irika | 76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua |
| 41. Jaggali | 77. Rajna |
| 42. Kandra, Kandara | 78. Relli |
| 43. Karua | 79. Sabakhia |
| 44. Katia | 80. Samasi |
| 45. Kela | 81. Sanei |
| 46. Khadala | 82. Sapari |
| 47. Kodalo, Khodalo | 83. Sauntia, Santia |
| 48. Kori | 84. Sidhria |
| 49. Kummari | 85. Sinduria |
| 50. Kurunga | 86. Siyal |
| 51. Laban | 87. Tamadia |
| 52. Laheri | 88. Tamudia |
| 53. Madari | 89. Tanla |
| 54. Madiga | 90. Tiar, Tior |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 91. Turi | Sitha Kandha |
| 92. Ujia | 32. Kisan |
| 93. Valamiki, Valmiki | 33. Kol |

Scheduled Tribes list for Orissa :

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

Language and Mother tongue

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

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

Literate :

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

Literacy rate :

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

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work :

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or

milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main worker :

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

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

Cultivator :

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

Agricultural labourer :

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

Household Industry worker :

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

Other worker :

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

Work participation rate :

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

Population density :

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

Age :

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

Sex ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vii) Non-Census Concepts**Improved drinking water :**

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

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

System of sewerage :

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

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

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

- (i) underground sewerage,
- (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and
- (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

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

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

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

Fertility :

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

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

q1 :

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

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This

indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

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

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

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

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

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

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

i) Early neo- natal mortality rate :

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

ii) Late neo-natal mortality rate :

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

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

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

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

Still birth rate (SBR) :

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

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

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

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

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population):

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

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

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

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

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

Civic status of urban units :

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

Size class of UA/town :

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 100,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs/

Towns. These Class I UAs/Towns are now further sub-classified into seven sub-classes, namely, M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/Town. These are :

- M7 (5,000,000 and above);
- M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999);
- M5 (1,000,000-1,999,999);
- M4 (500,000-999,999);
- M3 (300,000-499,999);
- M2 (200,000-299,999); and
- M1 (100,000-199,999).

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

Slum area :

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

Mega city :

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

(ix) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

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

The distribution of population in rural and urban areas in the district shows that population of the district is 274,108 with 254,012 rural and 20,096 urban population. The share of urban population in the district is only 7.33 per cent, thus showing it a completely rural district in comparison to the state where the urban population share is 14.99 per cent. There are 875 villages in the district out of which 164 villages are uninhabited. The village area covers around 92.7 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 is only one statutory town and no census town in the district. The population of this town

namely, Debagarh (M) is 20,096. So far the size class of the town is concerned Debagarh (M) is categorised under class III town.

While comparing the growth of population in this town with 1991 census it is seen that the growth of Debagarh (M) is 16.33 percent. The density of population in the town of the district is 833 while the density of urban population in the state is 1975.

The sex-ratio in the town of the district is 911 whereas the rural sex ratio is 986 and district total sex-ratio 980. In the district urban areas the 0-6 age group sex-ratio is 968.

The district has a literacy rate of 60.36 per cent with 59.05 per cent in rural and 76.31 percent in urban areas. The work participation rate of the district is 46.1 per cent in comparison to the state average of 38.8 per cent. In rural areas it is higher (47.1 %) in comparison to urban areas (33.1 %) in the District.

(x) Analysis Of Primary Census Abstract Data

The inset tables in the District Census Handbook 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 user 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 : DECADEAL 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			Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban				1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Debagarh	81,590	64,315	17,275	95,365	75,269	20,096	16.88	17.03	16.33	21.17	21.07
2	Barkot	55,867	55,867	0	63,942	63,942	0	14.45	14.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Kundheigola	38,186	38,186	0	45,036	45,036	0	17.94	17.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Reamal	58,595	58,595	0	69,765	69,765	0	19.06	19.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
District Total		234,238	216,963	17,275	274,108	254,012	20,096	17.02	17.08	16.33	7.37	7.33

Table-1 presents the decadal change in population of police stations by residence during 1991-2001. There are four police stations in the district with a total population of 274,108 as against 234,238 in 1991 indicating a net addition of 39,870 persons during the decade. The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 17.02 per cent as compared to the state average of 16.25 per cent. Within the district, the highest growth rate (19.06 per cent) is seen in Reamal police station. The growth rate of Barkot police station is lowest (14.45 per cent) among all the police stations.

The majority of the population in the district live in rural areas with only 7.33 per cent people lives in urban areas in 2001 census. In 1991, almost the same percentage (7.37 per cent) of people lived in urban areas. Among all the four police stations the highest population 95,365 is reported in Debagarh police station, which is the district headquarters of the district. The only town of the district i.e., Debagarh(M) is having population equal to 7.33 per cent of the district.

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

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tileibani	220	64,910	32,496	32,414	112 (50.9)	6,078	6,145
2	Barkot	226	95,474	48,191	47,283	87 (38.5)	4,435	4,315
3	Reamal	265	93,628	47,203	46,425	120 (45.3)	6,084	5,996
Districts (Rural) Total:		711	254,012	127,890	126,122	319 (44.9)	16,597	16,456

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	Tileibani	70 (31.8)	11,126	10,920	30 (13.6)	10,206	10,255	8 (3.6)	5,086	5,094
2	Barkot	84 (37.2)	14,320	14,040	34 (15.0)	12,003	11,863	17 (7.5)	12,209	11,939
3	Reamal	92 (34.7)	15,068	14,783	35 (13.2)	12,028	11,796	16 (6.0)	11,012	10,748
Districts (Rural) Total		246 (34.6)	40,514	39,743	99 (13.9)	34,237	33,914	41 (5.8)	28,307	27,781

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	Tileibani	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Barkot	4 (1.8)	5,224	5,126	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Reamal	2 (0.8)	3,011	3,102	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total		6 (0.8)	8,235	8,228	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0

Table-2 presents the number of villages under different population size ranges and their proportion to total villages at the district and CD Block level of Debagarh district. This table also provides the sex-wise break up of population under each size range.

There are only 711 inhabited villages and three CD Blocks in Debagarh district. Majority of these are either small or medium sized villages in the district. Villages with less than 200 population account for

44.9 per cent in the district followed by villages with 200-499 population. Thus, villages with less than 500 population account for about 79 per cent of the total villages of the district.

At the CD Block level, it is seen that 82.7 per cent villages have less than 500 population in Tileibani CD Block followed by Reamal (80 %) and Barkot (75.7 %).

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	
(b) Denotified	
(c) Declassified	
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	NIL

Table-3 shows the details of new towns, denotified, declassified and merged towns in 2001 census. There is only one town, i.e., Debagarh situated in the district. In 1991 also Debagarh town

was there. Hence no new town, denotified, declassified and merged town is reported 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
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	20	2.8	2,996	1.2
11-20	13	1.8	416	0.2
21-50	58	8.2	4,919	1.9
51-100	154	21.7	30,712	12.1
101-200	291	40.9	103,569	40.8
201-300	97	13.6	59,927	23.6
301-500	48	6.8	28,408	11.2
501 +	30	4.2	23,065	9.1
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	711	100.0	254,012	100.0

Population Density (Rural) of the district: 150.2

Note: Density is derived on the area figures of inhabited villages.

Table- 4 gives distribution of villages by population density based on the area figure of inhabited villages only. Out of total number of 711 inhabited villages 291 villages constituting 40.9 per cent and having a population of 103,569, i.e., 40.8 per cent of total population are covered under density range of 101-200. The next number of village of 154 constituting 21.7 per cent and having population of 30,712 (12.1 per cent) comes under the density range of 51-100.

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

Census Year	Orissa			Debagarh		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	1,018	1,018	-
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,029	1,029	-
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,033	1,033	-
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,044	1,044	-
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,035	1,041	963
1951	1,022	1,029	881	1,019	1,021	982
1961	1,001	1,015	807	1,001	1,005	936
1971	988	1,002	845	977	981	911
1981	981	999	859	969	979	841
1991	971	988	866	982	990	887
2001	972	987	895	980	986	911

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

There are 20 villages having population 2996 are reported within the population range of 0-10.

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 Debagarh district is 980 in 2001 which was higher compared to the state average of 972. The sex-ratio for the district was found to be consistently lower than the state from 1901 to till 1981 and has been higher during 1991 and 2001 censuses. The decline of sex-ratio in the state and district from 1901 to 2001 is 65 and 38 respectively. As regards the rural area of the state and district the sex-ratio has declined by 52 and 32 respectively during these last 100 years. The decline in sex ratio or urban areas of the State is 72 during these period. In the district level the urban figure reported first time during 1941 Census and the sex ratio reported was 963 which has decreased to 911 in 2001 Census. While considering the gaps it is found that the gap in state level sex-ratio was widest (31 points) in 1951 and at district level it was widest (24 points) in 1971. In rural areas also at state level the gap was widest (29 points) in 1951 and at district level it was widest (24 points) in 1971. The widest gap in sex-ratio in urban areas of the state and district is reported in 1961 and 1981 having 74 points and 70 points respectively. The overall sex-ratio at both state and district level have shown a fluctuating trend during the census periods 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	Debagarh	975	993	911
2	Barkot	981	981	
3	Kundheigola	970	970	
4	Reamal	995	995	
District Total		980	986	911

Table- 6 gives the distribution of sex ratio by police stations. In Debagarh district there are 980 females for 1000 males. The sex-ratio of the district is higher than the state average of 972. There is a great variation between rural and urban sex ratio in the district which is 986 in rural areas and 911 in urban areas. The Reamal police station has reported the highest (995) sex ratio in the rural areas and

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Kundheigola has the lowest (970) sex-ratio. The only town Debagarh in the district has the sex-ratio of 911.

TABLE-7 : SEX RATIO BY C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D Block	Sex-ratio
1	2	3
1	Tileibani	997
2	Barkot	981
3	Reamal	984
District (Rural) Total		986

Table-7 gives the distribution of sex-ratio CD Block wise which is different from the police stations. Reamal CD Block is having 984 sex-ratio while at P.S. level it is having 995. Tileibani CD Block has reported the highest sex-ratio (997) among the three CD Blocks of the district.

TABLE-8 : SEX-RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex-ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	15	2.1	882	0.3
700-749	8	1.1	634	0.2
750-799	24	3.4	2,416	1.0
800-849	28	3.9	6,846	2.7
850-899	53	7.5	13,287	5.2
900-949	116	16.3	47,503	18.7
950-999	144	20.3	76,572	30.1
1000-1099	211	29.7	88,221	34.7
1100+	112	15.8	17,651	6.9
District Total	711	100.0	254,012	100.0
Sex-ratio (Rural) for District			986	

Table-8 gives the distribution of sex-ratio of rural population by ranges and shows that 116 (16.3 per cent) villages in the district have sex-ratio in the ranges of 900-949. The largest number of villages 211 (29.7 per cent) fall in the sex-ratio ranges of 1000-1099. Even in the ranges of 1100 + sex-ratio there are 112 (15.8 per cent) villages. It is therefore seen that sex-ratio is in favour of females in 45.5 per cent villages and in favour of males in case of 54.5 per cent villages in the district.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Urban status of town	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Debagarh (M)	Municipality	911
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district			911

Table-9 explains the detail regarding the urban sex-ratio of the district. The district is having only one town, i.e. Debagarh which has reported the sex-ratio of 911, the urban sex-ratio of the district.

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	Debagarh	Total	14,646	7,448	7,198	966
		Rural	12,078	6,143	5,935	966
		Urban	2,568	1,305	1,263	968
2	Barkot	Total	9,700	4,968	4,732	952
		Rural	9,700	4,968	4,732	952
		Urban	0	0	0	0
3	Kundheigola	Total	7,156	3,700	3,456	934
		Rural	7,156	3,700	3,456	934
		Urban	0	0	0	0
4	Reamal	Total	10,850	5,532	5,318	961
		Rural	10,850	5,532	5,318	961
		Urban	0	0	0	0
District Total		Total	42,352	21,648	20,704	956
		Rural	39,784	20,343	19,441	956
		Urban	2,568	1,305	1,263	968

The sex-ratio among the population in the age group 0-6 in the police stations of the district exhibits a fluctuating trend as given in Table 10. The sex-ratio among 0-6 age group varies between 934 to 966 among the police stations. The highest sex-ratio 966 is found in Debagarh P.S. followed by Reamal P.S. and Barkot P.S. The sex ratio in urban area is higher than in rural area of the district. The district sex ratio in 0-6 age group is lower 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	Tileibani	10,389	5,278	5,111	968
2	Barkot	14,685	7,502	7,183	957
3	Reamal	14,710	7,563	7,147	945
District (Rural) Total		39,784	20,343	19,441	956

As per Table-11, in the C.D.Block level covering the rural areas of the district, the highest sex-ratio is located in Tileibani CD Block (968) and the lowest in Reamal (945). Among all the 3 C.D. Blocks,

Teleibani and Barkot CD Blocks are having higher sex-ratio than the district rural figure (956). The remaining one C.D. Block have shown less 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	133	18.7	2,998	7.5
700-749	29	4.1	2,222	5.6
750-799	46	6.5	2,916	7.3
800-849	53	7.5	3,625	9.1
850-899	43	6.0	4,030	10.1
900-949	62	8.7	4,897	12.3
950-999	26	3.7	2,388	6.0
1000-1099	95	13.4	6,357	16.0
1100+	224	31.5	10,351	26.0
District (Rural) Total	711	100.0	39,784	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District	956			

Table-12 gives distribution of sex-ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. The highest number of villages amounting 224 with 31.5 percentage and population of 26 percent are covered under the ranges 1100+ sex-ratio. But the irony of the fact is that 51.4 per cent villages have a sex-ratio

of less than 950 in the age group 0-6 which comprises 52 percent of population. There are 261 villages where the 0-6 age group sex ratio is less than 850 and 162 villages where it is less than 750 thus visualizing shortage of girl child in comparison to boy child.

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	Debagarh	Municipality	2,568	1,305	1,263	968
District (Urban) Total			2,568	1,305	1,263	968

In the Table-13, in the town of the district the position of sex-ratio among 0-6 age group population is better than the rural areas. The district urban sex-ratio is 968 as compared to state urban sex ratio 933.

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	Debagarh	Total	95,365	12,460	38,750	13.1	40.6
		Rural	75,269	8,933	34,251	11.9	45.5
		Urban	20,096	3,527	4,499	17.6	22.4
2	Barkot	Total	63,942	12,147	18,734	19.0	29.3
		Rural	63,942	12,147	18,734	19.0	29.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Kundheigola	Total	45,036	9,154	8,678	20.3	19.3
		Rural	45,036	9,154	8,678	20.3	19.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Reamal	Total	69,765	8,356	25,941	12.0	37.2
		Rural	69,765	8,356	25,941	12.0	37.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
District Total		Total	274,108	42,117	92,103	15.4	33.6
		Rural	254,012	38,590	87,604	15.2	34.5
		Urban	20,096	3,527	4,499	17.6	22.4

Table-14 presents the number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in total, rural and urban areas of Debagarh district and its police stations.

The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 15.4 and 33.6 per cent of the total population of the district respectively which are higher than the corresponding proportion recorded for the state in 2001 census.

Among the police stations, Kundheigola police station registers highest proportion of scheduled castes (20.3%) and the lowest proportion (12.0%) in Reamal police station. Similarly, maximum concentration scheduled tribe population is seen in Debagarh police station (40.6%) as against the lowest proportion of 19.3 per cent in Kundheigola police station.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tileibani	64,910	6,661	36,229	10.3	55.8
2	Barkot	95,474	16,325	29,921	17.1	31.3
3	Reamal	93,628	15,604	21,454	16.7	22.9
District (Rural) Total		254,012	38,590	87,604	15.2	34.5

Table 15 presents number and per cent of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in rural areas of Debagarh district as per 2001 census.

The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in rural areas of Debagarh district form 15.2 and 34.5 per cent of the total rural population of the district respectively.

There are only three CD Blocks in the district. Among these CD blocks the proportion of scheduled caste is maximum (17.1) in Barkot CD Block closely followed by Reamal CD Block (16.7) which are higher than the proportion recorded for the district. Similarly, the highest proportion of scheduled tribe population (55.8) is recorded in Tileibani CD Block which is much higher than the proportion recorded for the district. In other two CD Blocks it is less than the district proportion.

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	300	42.2	0	0.0
Less than 5	73	10.3	850	2.2
5-10	86	12.1	3,390	8.8
11-20	99	13.9	10,603	27.5
21-30	66	9.3	11,324	29.3
31-40	37	5.2	5,084	13.2
41-50	20	2.8	2,685	7.0
51-75	19	2.7	3,139	8.1
76 and above	11	1.5	1,515	3.9
District Total:	711	100.0	38,590	100.0

Table-16 provides proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in villages of Debagarh district, 2001. The proportion of scheduled caste population to total population of villages is shown in different per cent ranges.

As shown in the table, there are only 711 inhabited villages in the district of which 300 villages constituting 42.2 per cent have no scheduled caste population at all. Among the rest of the villages, 250

villages constituting 36.3 per cent claim 38.5 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district. The percent range of 76 and above of scheduled caste population are reported in 11 villages and they constitute 3.9 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district. 66 villages constituting 9.3 per cent villages in the district have recorded maximum proportion (29.3) of scheduled caste population in 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	107	15.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	32	4.5	482	0.6
5-10	50	7.0	2,911	3.3
11-20	71	10.0	5,633	6.4

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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	107	15.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	32	4.5	482	0.6
5-10	50	7.0	2,911	3.3
11-20	71	10.0	5,633	6.4
21-30	56	7.9	6,673	7.6
31-40	49	6.9	6,745	7.7
41-50	43	6.0	6,781	7.7
51-75	107	15.0	25,443	29.0
76 and above	196	27.6	32,936	37.6
District Total	711	100.0	87,604	100.0

Like the previous table, this table distributes the villages of the district into different percentage ranges of scheduled tribe population to total population. Out of 711 inhabited villages of the district, 107 (15.0%) villages have no scheduled tribe population at all. In contrast, 37.6 per cent of total scheduled tribe

population of the district lives in 196 villages. However, in 303 villages the concentration of scheduled tribe population is more than 50 per cent which amount to 66.6 per cent of the total tribal population of the district.

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	Debagarh (M)	20,096	3,527	4,499	17.6	22.4
District (Urban) Total		20,096	3,527	4,499	17.6	22.4

Table-18 depicts the number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in UA/Towns of Debagarh district.

There is only one town namely Debagarh (M) without any agglomeration in the district. The

scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the towns of the district constitute 17.6 and 22.4 per cent respectively which are much higher than the proportion recorded for the urban areas of the state.

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	Tileibani	982	1,003
2	Barkot	991	1,015
3	Reamal	977	994
District (Rural) Total		984	1,005

Table-19 presents data on sex-ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in CD Blocks of Debagarh district. Among the CD Blocks highest sex-ratio (number of females per thousand males) of 991 among the scheduled castes recorded in Barkot CD Block and the lowest sex ratio of 977 in Reamal CD Block and the sex ratio of Barkot CD Block is higher than the sex-ratio among scheduled castes recorded for the state. Similarly, the

highest sex ratio of 1015 among scheduled tribes is recorded in Barkot CD Block followed by Tileibani CD Block. Interestingly, the females among scheduled tribes outnumber their male counterparts in Barkot and Tileibani as far as sex-ratio is concerned. And sex-ratio among scheduled tribes in Barkot CD Block is higher than the sex-ratio among scheduled tribes recorded for rural areas of the state.

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 sexratio
1	2	3	4
1	Debagarh (M)	997	982
Sex-ratio (Urban) for the district		997	982

Table-20 presents data on sex-ratio among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in urban agglomerations/towns of Debagarh district. In Debagarh district there is only one town namely Debagarh(M) without any agglomeration. The sex-ratio of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population

of the towns of the district are 997 and 982 respectively and the sex-ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns of Debagarh district are higher than the sex-ratio recorded for the urban areas of the state.

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	Debagarh	Total	50,231	30,428	19,803	45,134	17,861	27,273	62.2	74.5	49.7	24.8
		Rural	36,855	22,678	14,177	38,414	15,093	23,321	58.3	71.7	44.9	26.8
		Urban	13,376	7,750	5,626	6,720	2,768	3,952	76.3	84.1	67.7	16.5
2	Barkot	Total	31,845	19,416	12,429	32,097	12,868	19,229	58.7	71.1	46.2	24.9
		Rural	31,845	19,416	12,429	32,097	12,868	19,229	58.7	71.1	46.2	24.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
3	Kundheigola	Total	21,694	13,722	7,972	23,342	9,136	14,206	57.3	71.6	42.6	29.0
		Rural	21,694	13,722	7,972	23,342	9,136	14,206	57.3	71.6	42.6	29.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
4	Reamal	Total	36,107	22,054	14,053	33,658	12,923	20,735	61.3	74.9	47.7	27.2
		Rural	36,107	22,054	14,053	33,658	12,923	20,735	61.3	74.9	47.7	27.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
District Total		Total	139,877	85,620	54,257	134,231	52,788	81,443	60.4	73.3	47.2	26.2
		Rural	126,501	77,870	48,631	127,511	50,020	77,491	59.1	72.4	45.6	26.8
		Urban	13,376	7,750	5,626	6,720	2,768	3,952	76.3	84.1	67.7	16.5

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Table-21 presents Police Station level data on literacy as per 2001 Census. The literacy of the district is 60.4 percent for the total population and it is 73.3 per cent & 47.2 per cent in case of males and females respectively. For total rural population of the district, the literacy comes to 59.1 per cent and for total urban population of the district it is at higher level of 76.3 per cent. In almost all police stations and at district level, the literacy rates in case of males are higher than the corresponding rates for the females. Debagarh Police Station which is also the district head

quarter records the highest literacy rates of (62.2 %) percent followed by Reamal (61.3 %), Barkot (58.7%) and Kundheigola (57.3%) which shows that two police stations have recorded lower literacy rate in comparison to the district total. Column 13 of the table i.e. gap in male-female literacy rates, reveals that the gaps in case of different police stations vary in between 24.8 - 29.0 as against the gap of 26.2 for the district. It further reveals that the gap in male-female literacy rates is prominent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tileibani	32,002	19,770	12,232	32,908	12,726	20,182	58.7	72.6	44.8	27.8
2	Barkot	47,647	29,092	18,555	47,827	19,099	28,728	59.0	71.5	46.3	25.2
3	Reamal	46,852	29,008	17,844	46,776	18,195	28,581	59.4	73.2	45.4	27.7
District (Rural) Total		126,501	77,870	48,631	127,511	50,020	77,491	59.0	72.4	45.6	26.8

Table-22 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. in C.D. Blocks. In so far as the percentage of literates for total population is concerned, Reamal C.D. Blocks tops the list with

59.4 percent followed by Barkot (59%). The male literacy is highest in Reamal C.D. Block (73.2%) and lowest in Barkot (71.5%) C.D. Block. Like wise, the female literacy is highest in Barkot (46.3%) C.D. Block and lowest in Tileibani (44.8%) 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	4	0.6	115	0.0
1-10	10	1.4	903	0.4
11-20	21	3.0	2,043	0.8
21-30	28	3.9	4,064	1.6
31-40	57	8.0	12,533	4.9
41-50	118	16.6	37,907	14.9
51-60	165	23.2	69,712	27.4
61-70	187	26.3	84,405	33.2
71-80	89	12.5	38,326	15.1
81-90	25	3.5	3,924	1.5
91-99	1	0.1	15	0.0
100	6	0.8	65	0.0
District Total	711	100.0	254,012	100.0

Literacy rate for District 60.4

Table-23 distributes the total number of villages in the district as per different ranges of literacy rates for villages. The table reveals that the maximum number of villages in the district i.e. 187 (26.3%) constituting 33.2% of the total population in the rural areas of the district, have literacy rates in between 61-70 percent. It further reveals that there are four

villages having zero per cent literacy whereas six villages has reported 100 per cent literacy. 121 villages have registered more than 70 per cent literacy with population of 16.6 per cent. Out of 711 inhabited villages 559 villages constituting 78.6 per cent villages have reported literacy rate within the range of 41 to 80 per cent.

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	Debagarh (M)	13,376	7,750	5,626	6,720	2,768	3,952	76.3	84.1	67.7	16.5
District (Urban) Total		13,376	7,750	5,626	6,720	2,768	3,952	76.3	84.1	67.7	16.5

Table-24 presents data on urban literacy of the district. Percentage of literates to total population in the urban area of the district is 76.3 percent out of which male literacy is 84.1 percent and female

literacy is 67.7 percent. Since the district has only one town, i.e, Debagarh (M) the urban literacy reflects the literacy rate of the Debagarh town only.

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	Tileibani	3,331	2,117	1,214	3,330	1,244	2,086	59.0	74.2	43.5	30.7
2	Barkot	7,346	4,681	2,665	8,979	3,518	5,461	53.3	68.0	38.6	29.4
3	Reamal	6,253	4,141	2,112	9,351	3,753	5,598	48.2	63.5	32.8	30.7
District (Rural) Total		16,930	10,939	5,991	21,660	8,515	13,145	52.3	67.3	37.1	30.1

Table - 25 reveals the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in the district is 52.3 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 59.0 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Tileibani CD Block tops the list with 74.2 per cent and Reamal CD Block is at the

bottom with 63.5 per cent. Among the females Tileibani CD Block again has the highest literacy rate (43.5 per cent) and the lowest is in the CD Block of Reamal (32.8 per cent). The gap between female and male literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (30.7) in Tileibani and Reamal CD Blocks and the lowest (29.4 percent) in Barkot CD Block.

TABLE - 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTE 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	8	1.9	117	0.3
1-10	1	0.2	28	0.1
11-20	3	0.7	366	0.9
21-30	20	4.9	1,111	2.9
31-40	61	14.8	5,656	14.7
41-50	78	19.0	9,563	24.8
51-60	91	22.1	11,058	28.7
61-70	80	19.5	8,127	21.1
71-80	34	8.3	1,672	4.3
81-90	21	5.1	781	2.0
91-99	2	0.5	54	0.1
100	12	2.9	57	0.1
District Total	411	100.0	38,590	100.0

Literacy rate for District (Rural) 52.3

Table-26 shows distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled caste population in the district of Debagarh as per 2001 Census. The table reveals that out of 411 number of inhabited villages having scheduled caste population in the district, majority of villages numbering 91 (22.1%) have the literacy within the range 51-60. The table further reveals that 310

number of inhabited villages, constituting 89.3 percent of scheduled castes population, have the literacy within the ranges 31-70. It is interesting to note that eight villages have no literate persons and in twelve villages there is 100 per cent literacy.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Debagarh (M)	1,789	1,106	683	1,738	660	1,078	58.9	71.7	45.8	25.9
	Debagarh District (Urban)	1,789	1,106	683	1,738	660	1,078	58.9	71.7	45.8	25.9

Table - 27 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes by sex in the towns of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Castes in

the district is 58.9 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 76.3 per cent. The gap between female and male literacy is 25.9 in Debagarh (M).

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tileibani	15,480	9,881	5,599	20,749	8,205	12,544	51.4	65.9	37.1	28.8
2	Barkot	9,614	6,478	3,136	20,307	8,368	11,939	39.0	53.0	25.2	27.8
3	Reamal	7,241	4,877	2,364	14,213	5,882	8,331	41.1	55.4	26.9	28.6
District (Rural) Total		32,335	21,236	11,099	55,269	22,455	32,814	44.7	59.0	30.5	28.4

Table-28 reveals the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in different CD Blocks of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in the district is 44.7 per cent as against the district rural literacy rate of 59.0 per cent. Among the male literacy rate Tileibani CD Block tops the list with 65.9 per cent and Barkot CD Block is at the

bottom with 53.0 per cent. Among the females Tileibani CD Block has the highest literacy rate (37.1 per cent) and the lowest is in the CD Block of Barkot (25.2 per cent). The gap between female and male literacy among the CD Blocks is highest (28.8 per cent) in Tileibani and the lowest (27.8 per cent) in Barkot CD Block.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	13	2.2	262	0.3
1-10	15	2.5	951	1.1
11-20	46	7.6	4,659	5.3
21-30	69	11.4	8,691	9.9
31-40	115	19.0	19,026	21.7
41-50	127	21.0	24,758	28.3
51-60	116	19.2	16,011	18.3
61-70	66	10.9	9,527	10.9
71-80	28	4.6	3,332	3.8
81-90	5	0.8	366	0.4
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	4	0.7	21	0.0
District Total	604	100.0	87,604	100.0

Literacy rate for District (Rural) 44.7

Table- 29 depicts the distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges for Scheduled Tribes population, 2001. There are 604 number of inhabited villages in the district wherein Scheduled Tribes population are available. The majority of villages numbering 127 (21.0%) and constituting 28.3 percent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the district have the

literacy within the range 41-50. Next to it, there are 116 (19.2%) villages having 18.3 percent of Scheduled Tribe population of the district, who have achieved literacy within the range of 51-60. The table shows that there are 13 villages wherein no literate person is available. Four villages in the district have achieved 100 percent literacy wherein 21 Scheduled Tribe persons are available.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Debagarh (M)	2,118	1,280	838	2,381	990	1,391	56.3	67.7	44.9	22.8
	Debagarh Dist.(Urban)	2,118	1,280	838	2,381	990	1,391	56.3	67.7	44.9	22.8

Table-30 presents the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes by sex in the town of the district. The literacy rate among all the Scheduled Tribes in

the district is 56.3 per cent as against the district urban literacy rate of 76.3 per cent. The gap between female and male literacy is 22.8 per cent.

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	Debagarh	Persons	95,365	22,593	23.7	18,570	19.5	41,163	43.2	54,202	56.8
		Males	48,289	18,954	39.3	6,484	13.4	25,438	52.7	22,851	47.3
		Females	47,076	3,639	7.7	12,086	25.7	15,725	33.4	31,351	66.6
2	Barkot	Persons	63,942	17,069	26.7	13,018	20.4	30,087	47.1	33,855	52.9
		Males	32,284	12,618	39.1	4,683	14.5	17,301	53.6	14,983	46.4
		Females	31,658	4,451	14.1	8,335	26.3	12,786	40.4	18,872	59.6
3	Kundheigola	Persons	45,036	11,642	25.9	8,260	18.3	19,902	44.2	25,134	55.8
		Males	22,858	8,909	39.0	2,975	13.0	11,884	52.0	10,974	48.0
		Females	22,178	2,733	12.3	5,285	23.8	8,018	36.2	14,160	63.8
4	Reamal	Persons	69,765	18,544	26.6	16,564	23.7	35,108	50.3	34,657	49.7
		Males	34,977	14,347	41.0	4,942	14.1	19,289	55.1	15,688	44.9
		Females	34,788	4,197	12.1	11,622	33.4	15,819	45.5	18,969	54.5
District Total		Persons	274,108	69,848	25.5	56,412	20.6	126,260	46.1	147,848	53.9
		Males	138,408	54,828	39.6	19,084	13.8	73,912	53.4	64,496	46.6
		Females	135,700	15,020	11.1	37,328	27.5	52,348	38.6	83,352	61.4

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 25.5 per cent, 20.6 per cent and 53.9 per cent respectively to the total population. In case of males for the district, main workers are 39.6 per cent, marginal workers are 13.8 per cent and non-workers are 46.6 per cent and that of females it is 11.1 per

cent, 27.5 per cent and 61.4 per cent. The table clearly indicates that more male members have been netted as main workers while more female members have been netted as marginal workers in all the police stations during 2001 Census. Total workers i.e. a combination of main workers and marginal workers, of the district is 46.1 per cent of the total population and it lies above the corresponding figure of 38.79 per cent for the state. Reamal Police Station tops the list of percentage of total workers with 50.3 per cent followed by Barkot (47.1%).

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	Tileibani	Persons	64,910	16,020	24.7	14,846	22.9	30,866	47.6	34,044	52.4
		Males	32,496	13,227	40.7	4,601	14.2	17,828	54.9	14,668	45.1
		Females	32,414	2,793	8.6	10,245	31.6	13,038	40.2	19,376	59.8
2	Barkot	Persons	95,474	23,080	24.2	21,068	22.1	44,148	46.2	51,326	53.8
		Males	48,191	17,828	37.0	7,776	16.1	25,604	53.1	22,587	46.9
		Females	47,283	5,252	11.1	13,292	28.1	18,544	39.2	28,739	60.8
3	Reamal	Persons	93,628	25,482	27.2	19,108	20.4	44,590	47.6	49,038	52.4
		Males	47,203	19,257	40.8	5,936	12.6	25,193	53.4	22,010	46.6
		Females	46,425	6,225	13.4	13,172	28.4	19,397	41.8	27,028	58.2
Dist. (Rural) Total	Persons	254,012	64,582	25.4	55,022	21.7	119,604	47.1	134,408	52.9	
	Males	127,890	50,312	39.3	18,313	14.3	68,625	53.7	59,265	46.3	
	Females	126,122	14,270	11.3	36,709	29.1	50,979	40.4	75,143	59.6	

Table –32 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex for the rural areas of the district i.e. C.D. Blocks. Total workers in the rural areas of the district constitute 47.1 per cent of its total population out of which 25.4 per cent is main workers and 21.7 percent is marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that out of the total workers in the rural areas of the district, males constitute 53.7 per cent and females constitute 40.4 per cent. A look at

the work participation rate in different C.D. Blocks reveals that both Tileibani & Reamal C.D. Blocks have recorded the highest percentage of total workers (47.6%). On the other hand, Barkot C.D. Block is at the bottom with 46.2 per cent of total workers, of which 24.2 per cent and 22.1 per cent are respectively the main workers and marginal workers. The participation of more male members as main workers and more female members as marginal workers is found in all the C.D. Blocks of the district.

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

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	Debagarh (M)	Persons	20,096	5,266	26.2	1,390	6.9	6,656	33.1	13,440	66.9
		Males	10,518	4,516	42.9	771	7.3	5,287	50.3	5,231	49.7
		Females	9,578	750	7.8	619	6.5	1,369	14.3	8,209	85.7
District (Urban) Total	Persons	20,096	5,266	26.2	1,390	6.9	6,656	33.1	13,440	66.9	
	Males	10,518	4,516	42.9	771	7.3	5,287	50.3	5,231	49.7	
	Females	9,578	750	7.8	619	6.5	1,369	14.3	8,209	85.7	

Table-33 presents data on number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex for the urban areas in the district as per 2001 Census. The total workers in the urban areas of the district constitute only 33.1 per cent out of which 26.2 per cent is main workers and 6.9 percent is marginal workers. The sex wise break-up reveals that 50.3 per cent and 14.3 per cent of the total workers in the

urban areas of the district are male workers and female workers respectively. It is noteworthy to mention that the percentage of marginal workers in the urban areas of the district are substantially less than the percentage of marginal workers in the rural areas of the district. It is only 6.9 per cent of the total urban population out of which males and females contribute 7.3 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively.

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	Debagarh	Persons	95,365	41,163	10,397	17,900	1,208	11,658
				(43.2)	(25.3)	(43.5)	(2.9)	(28.3)
		Males	48,289	25,438	7,719	7,938	738	9,043
				(52.7)	(30.3)	(31.2)	(2.9)	(35.5)
		Females	47,076	15,725	2,678	9,962	470	2,615
				(33.4)	(17.0)	(63.4)	(3.0)	(16.6)
2	Barkot	Persons	63,942	30,087	10,170	15,136	866	3,915
				(47.1)	(33.8)	(50.3)	(2.9)	(13.0)
		Males	32,284	17,301	6,666	6,746	569	3,320
				(53.6)	(38.5)	(39.0)	(3.3)	(19.2)
		Females	31,658	12,786	3,504	8,390	297	595
				(40.4)	(27.4)	(65.6)	(2.3)	(4.7)
3	Kundheigola	Persons	45,036	19,902	7,931	7,200	2,022	2,749
				(44.2)	(39.9)	(36.2)	(10.2)	(13.8)
		Males	22,858	11,884	5,309	3,541	949	2,085
				(52.0)	(44.7)	(29.8)	(8.0)	(17.5)
		Females	22,178	8,018	2,622	3,659	1,073	664
				(36.2)	(32.7)	(45.6)	(13.4)	(8.3)
4	Reamal	Persons	69,765	35,108	15,309	14,988	1,136	3,675
				(50.3)	(43.6)	(42.7)	(3.2)	(10.5)
		Males	34,977	19,289	9,864	5,956	608	2,861
				(55.1)	(51.1)	(30.9)	(3.2)	(14.8)
		Females	34,788	15,819	5,445	9,032	528	814
				(45.5)	(34.4)	(57.1)	(3.3)	(5.1)
	District Total	Persons	274,108	126,260	43,807	55,224	5,232	21,997
				(46.1)	(34.7)	(43.7)	(4.1)	(17.4)
		Males	138,408	73,912	29,558	24,181	2,864	17,309
				(53.4)	(40.0)	(32.7)	(3.9)	(23.4)
		Females	135,700	52,348	14,249	31,043	2,368	4,688
				(38.6)	(27.2)	(59.3)	(4.5)	(9.0)

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 and into four categories of economy activity. The table reveals that out of the total workers in the district 34.7 percent are cultivators, 43.7 per cent are agricultural labourers, 4.1 per cent are household industry workers and 17.4 percent are other workers. The sex-wise break-up of the district level data shows that male participation rate is comparatively higher than the female participation rate in case of Cultivators and Other

workers and vice-versa in case other two economic activities. The Police Station wise distribution of total workers indicates that maximum number of workers is either engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labourers in almost all police stations. In the table it reveals that male cultivators outnumbered female cultivators and female agricultural labourers outnumbered male agricultural labourers in all police stations.

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	Tileibani	Persons	64,910	30,866 (47.6)	8,940 (29.0)	15,612 (50.6)	1,015 (3.3)	5,299 (17.2)
		Males	32,496	17,828 (54.9)	6,827 (38.3)	6,624 (37.2)	536 (3.0)	3,841 (21.5)
		Females	32,414	13,038 (40.2)	2,113 (16.2)	8,988 (68.9)	479 (3.7)	1,458 (11.2)
2	Barkot	Persons	95,474	44,148 (46.2)	14,334 (32.5)	22,890 (51.8)	1,173 (2.7)	5,751 (13.0)
		Males	48,191	25,604 (53.1)	9,532 (37.2)	10,480 (40.9)	808 (3.2)	4,784 (18.7)
		Females	47,283	18,544 (39.2)	4,802 (25.9)	12,410 (66.9)	365 (2.0)	967 (5.2)
3	Reamal	Persons	93,628	44,590 (47.6)	20,268 (45.5)	16,484 (37.0)	2,863 (6.4)	4,975 (11.2)
		Males	47,203	25,193 (53.4)	12,976 (51.5)	6,956 (27.6)	1,375 (5.5)	3,886 (15.4)
		Females	46,425	19,397 (41.8)	7,292 (37.6)	9,528 (49.1)	1,488 (7.7)	1,089 (5.6)
District (Rural) Total		Persons	254,012	119,604 (47.1)	43,542 (36.4)	54,986 (46.0)	5,051 (4.2)	16,025 (13.4)
		Males	127,890	68,625 (53.7)	29,335 (42.7)	24,060 (35.1)	2,719 (4.0)	12,511 (18.2)
		Females	126,122	50,979 (40.4)	14,207 (27.9)	30,926 (60.7)	2,332 (4.6)	3,514 (6.9)

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

Like previous table, table-35 distributes workers of different C.D. Blocks and the district (rural areas only) by sex and into four categories of economy

activity. The table shows that 47.1 per cent of the total population in the rural areas of the district are workers (main+marginal) and as per the category-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

wise break-up, 36.4 percent, 46.0 percent, 4.2 percent and 13.4 percent of the total workers are respectively cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The sex-wise break-up of district (rural) level data shows that the percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourers (60.7%) and household industry workers (4.6%) is

comparatively higher than that of males. The prominent feature in the rural areas of the district as revealed by the table is that in almost all the C.D. Blocks (except Reamal) the majority of workers is engaged as agricultural labourers and in case of Reamal C.D. Block the number of cultivators is more than any other category of workers.

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	Debagarh (M)	Persons	20,096	6,656 (33.1)	265 (4.0)	238 (3.6)	181 (2.7)	5,972 (89.7)
		Males	10,518	5,287 (50.3)	223 (4.2)	121 (2.3)	145 (2.7)	4,798 (90.8)
		Females	9,578	1,369 (14.3)	42 (3.1)	117 (8.5)	36 (2.6)	1,174 (85.8)
District (Urban) Total		Persons	20,096	6,656 (33.1)	265 (4.0)	238 (3.6)	181 (2.7)	5,972 (89.7)
		Males	10,518	5,287 (50.3)	223 (4.2)	121 (2.3)	145 (2.7)	4,798 (90.8)
		Females	9,578	1,369 (14.3)	42 (3.1)	117 (8.5)	36 (2.6)	1,174 (85.8)

Table-36 presents data on distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities for the urban areas of the district as per 2001 Census. The table indicates that 33.1 per cent of the total population in the urban areas of the district are in the working force (main+marginal) and out of the total

workers 89.7 percent are engaged in other activities while the engagement of urban workers as cultivators (4%), agricultural labourers (3.6%) and household industry workers (2.7%) is quite negligible. The same trend is found in case of male - female break-up of the district (urban) data.

XI. Brief analysis of Village Directory and Town Directory Data

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Educa- tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	Transport communi- cations \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tileibani	220 (100)	166 (75.5)	9 (4.1)	196 (89.1)	19 (8.6)	53 (24.1)	81 (36.8)	3 (1.4)	7 (3.2)	169 (76.8)	87 (39.5)
2	Barkot	226 (100)	146 (64.6)	16 (7.1)	195 (86.3)	24 (10.6)	67 (29.6)	88 (38.9)	7 (3.1)	13 (5.8)	181 (80.1)	84 (37.2)

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									
			Educa- tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	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	13
1	Tileibani	220 (100)	166 (75.5)	9 (4.1)	196 (89.1)	19 (8.6)	53 (24.1)	81 (36.8)	3 (1.4)	7 (3.2)	169 (76.8)	87 (39.5)
2	Barkot	226 (100)	146 (64.6)	16 (7.1)	195 (86.3)	24 (10.6)	67 (29.6)	88 (38.9)	7 (3.1)	13 (5.8)	181 (80.1)	84 (37.2)
3	Reamal	265 (100)	175 (66.0)	16 (6.0)	244 (92.1)	25 (9.4)	45 (17.0)	79 (29.8)	6 (2.3)	11 (4.2)	69 (26.0)	136 (51.3)
District Total:		711 (100)	487 (68.5)	41 (5.8)	635 (89.3)	68 (9.6)	165 (23.2)	248 (34.9)	16 (2.3)	31 (4.4)	419 (58.9)	307 (43.2)

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-37 depicts the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities under different C.D. Blocks of Debagarh district. Out of 711 inhabited villages in the district, educational facility is available in 487 (68.5%) villages, medical facility in 41 (5.8%) villages, improved drinking water facility in 635 (89.3%) villages, post office in 68 (9.6%) villages, telephone in 165 (23.2%) villages, communication facility like bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways in 248 (34.9 %) villages, banks in 16 (2.3%) villages, agricultural credit societies in 31 (4.4%) villages. As many as 419 (58.9%)

villages are approached by pucca road and 307 (43.2%) villages are having power supply facility. The district level data clearly indicates that although spectacular progress has been made on education, improved drinking water facility and power supply in the district, yet the areas like medical, post office, banks and agricultural credit societies require further development. Now coming to the individual C.D. Block level data, it is seen that no CD Block has been served with 100 per cent amenities. The district is lacking in all types of amenities in comparison to other nearby districts.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Educa- tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	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	13
1	Tileibani	64,910 (100)	58,476 (90.1)	6,791 (10.5)	60,866 (93.8)	13,728 (21.1)	23,017 (35.5)	31,875 (49.1)	2,945 (4.5)	7,106 (10.9)	53,006 (81.7)	30,463 (46.9)
2	Barkot	95,474 (100)	82,300 (86.2)	21,175 (22.2)	90,745 (95.0)	30,739 (32.2)	48,129 (50.4)	55,168 (57.8)	11,862 (12.4)	18,701 (19.6)	88,563 (92.8)	60,735 (63.6)

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Educa- tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	Transport communi- cations \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tileibani	64,910 (100)	58,476 (90.1)	6,791 (10.5)	60,866 (93.8)	13,728 (21.1)	23,017 (35.5)	31,875 (49.1)	2,945 (4.5)	7,106 (10.9)	53,006 (81.7)	30,463 (46.9)
2	Barkot	95,474 (100)	82,300 (86.2)	21,175 (22.2)	90,745 (95.0)	30,739 (32.2)	48,129 (50.4)	55,168 (57.8)	11,862 (12.4)	18,701 (19.6)	88,563 (92.8)	60,735 (63.6)
3	Reamal	93,628 (100)	84,098 (89.8)	21,578 (23.0)	91,963 (98.2)	29,504 (31.5)	39,055 (41.7)	44,624 (47.7)	11,792 (12.6)	15,937 (17.0)	34,464 (36.8)	67,572 (72.2)
District Total:		254,012 (100)	224,874 (88.5)	49,544 (19.5)	243,574 (95.9)	73,971 (29.1)	110,201 (43.4)	131,667 (51.8)	26,599 (10.5)	41,744 (16.4)	176,033 (69.3)	158,770 (62.5)

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

Table-38 presents data on number and percent of rural population served by different amenities in different C.D. Blocks of Debagarh district. It may be seen from the table that out of 254,012 rural inhabitants of Debagarh district, 88.5 per cent persons are served with educational facility, 19.5 per cent by Medical facility, 95.9 percent by improved drinking water facility, 29.1 percent by post and telegraph facility, 43.4 percent by telephone facility, 51.8 per cent by transport and communication facility, 10.5 per cent by Banks facility, 16.4 per cent availing

agricultural co-operative society facility, 69.3 per cent can approach their villages by pucca road and 62.5 percent by power supply facility. So far individual CD Blocks of the district are concerned all the three CD blocks are better placed in terms of education, drinking water and approached by pucca road while they lack behind in terms of medical, post office, telephone, banking, agricultural finance and power supply facilities.

**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	187	37	0	224
(b) Middle School	375	153	5	533
(c) Degree College	75	198	428	701
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	29	65	616	710
(b) PHC	58	118	526	702
3. Post Office	333	238	72	643
4. Telephone	140	190	217	547

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				Total (Col. 2 - 4)
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres		
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Education :-					
(a) Primary School	187	37	0	224	
(b) Middle School	375	153	5	533	
(c) Degree College	75	198	428	701	
2. Medical:-					
(a) Hospital	29	65	616	710	
(b) P H C	58	118	526	702	
3. Post Office	333	238	72	643	
4. Telephone	140	190	217	547	
5. Bus Service	224	179	61	464	
6. Banks					
(a) Commercial Bank	132	243	320	695	
(b) Co-operative Bank	92	179	438	709	
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	176	245	259	680	

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 711 inhabited villages of the district 224 villages do not have Primary School, 533 villages have no Middle School and 701 villages do not have any Degree College. Hospital is not available in 710 villages of the district while Primary Health Centre is not available in 702 villages. Like wise, non-availability of Post Office, Telephone, Bus Service, Commercial

Bank, Co-Operative Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are recorded in 643, 547, 464, 695, 709 and 680 numbers of villages respectively. It is evident from the table that maximum villages having no Primary School, Middle School, Primary Health Center, Post Office, Telephone and Bus Service are getting the said facilities at a distance of less than 5kms. However, maximum number of villagers are required to cover the distance of 5-10 kms or even more than 10 kms. in order to avail the facilities of Hospital, Banks, and Agricultural Credit Societies.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communication \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	9	8	0	1	1	5	0	0	6
	(100.0)	(88.9)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(55.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)
5 -15	63	54	5	4	14	26	2	2	39
	(100.0)	(85.7)	(7.9)	(6.3)	(22.2)	(41.3)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(61.9)
16 - 50	480	313	27	49	136	186	11	23	310
	(100.0)	(65.2)	(5.6)	(10.2)	(28.3)	(38.8)	(2.3)	(4.8)	(64.6)
51+	159	112	9	14	14	31	3	6	64
	(100.0)	(70.4)	(5.7)	(8.8)	(8.8)	(19.5)	(1.9)	(3.8)	(40.3)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	711	487	41	68	165	248	16	31	419
	(100.0)	(68.5)	(5.8)	(9.6)	(23.2)	(34.9)	(2.3)	(4.4)	(58.9)

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

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

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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 480 come under the distance range of 16-50 kms from the nearest statutory town while 9

villages are at less than 5 kms from the towns, 63 villages under the distance range 5-15 and 159 villages are at above 51 kms from the towns. It is seen from the table that generally villages which are far away from the statutory towns, have fewer amenities in comparison to the villages nearer to the towns.

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

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	565 (100.0)	346 (61.2)	9 (1.6)	493 (87.3)	15 (2.7)	92 (16.3)	161 (28.5)	2 (0.4)	3 (0.5)	314 (55.6)	204 (36.1)
500-999	99 (100.0)	95 (96.0)	9 (9.1)	95 (96.0)	19 (19.2)	36 (36.4)	50 (50.5)	2 (2.0)	9 (9.1)	67 (67.7)	61 (61.6)
1000-1999	41 (100.0)	40 (97.6)	18 (43.9)	41 (100.0)	28 (68.3)	31 (75.6)	32 (78.0)	7 (17.1)	14 (34.1)	32 (78.0)	36 (87.8)
2000-4,999	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	5 (83.3)	5 (83.3)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)
5000-9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	711 (100.0)	487 (68.5)	41 (5.8)	635 (89.3)	68 (9.6)	165 (23.2)	248 (34.9)	16 (2.3)	31 (4.4)	419 (58.9)	307 (43.2)

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

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

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

Table-41 depicts data on distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. It is observed from the table that 565 villages come under less than 500 population, 99 villages come under the range 500-999, 41 villages come under 1000-1999, 6 villages come under 2000-4999, No village

come under the range 5,000-9,999. It is evident from the table that the villages, which are coming under higher population ranges, enjoy more facilities in comparison to the villages coming under lower population ranges.

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

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tileibani	220	50,473	27.9	7.5
2	Barkot	226	54,173	39.3	5.3
3	Reamal	265	64,495	36.2	23.2
District Total		711	169,141	34.7	13.0

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 34.7 per cent and the rest 65.3 per cent cover forest, culturable waste and the area not available for cultivation. The table further reveals that the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area of the district is 13.0 percent. Although percentage of cultivable area to total area under different C.D.

Blocks varies in between 27.9 percent and 39.3 percent, there is glaring variation in percentage of irrigated area to that of total cultivable area under different C.D. Blocks. Reamal C.D. Block occupies the first position in the district with 23.2 per cent irrigated area to its total cultivable area while Barkot C.D. Block is at the bottom with 5.3 per cent of irrigated area.

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

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Debagarh (M)	535	15	520	500	47	59	192	19	177
District Total		535	15	520	500	47	59	192	19	177

Table- 43 gives the detail account of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory town of Debagarh (M). In this town the per capita receipt is higher than the per capita expenditure. The share of taxes

in the per capita receipt is lower than the receipt from all other sources. The higher percentage of expenditure goes to public works followed by other(s) and public health and conveniences.

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	Debagarh (M)	16.4	2.5	1.5	1	1
District Total		16.4	2.5	1.5	1	1

Table-44 presents data on Schools and Colleges per 10,000 population in Debagarh town of Debagarh district. The table reveals that for every 10,000 urban population in the district, there are 16 Primary Schools,

about three Middle Schools, about two Secondary Schools, and about one each of Senior Secondary/ Junior College and Degree 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	Debagarh(M)	30
	Distrcet Total	30

Table - 45 presents number of beds in Medical Institution per 10,000 population pertaining to Debagarh town in Debagarh district. It shows that

only 30 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	Debagarh (M)	20,096	8,116	40.4
	District Total	20,096	8,116	40.4

Table-46 presents data on proportion of slum population in town of the district. It is revealed from the table that there is only one town in the district

i.e. Debagarh (M) wherein slums are available. The slum population of the town constitutes 40.4 percent of its total population.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Debagarh (M)	Leaf Plate Cashewnut Leather Shoe & Chappal	Kendu Leaf Sal Seed Minor Forest Produce

Table-47 depicts the most important commodities manufactured and exported from Debagarh town.. The main items of manufacture to be mentioned in

the district are Leaf Plate, Cashewnut and Leather Shoe & Chappal. The item exported mainly include Kendu Leaf, Sal Seed and Minor forest produce.

XII. BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE DATA ON HOUSES & HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES :

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

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

Like the previous census, the Census of India, 2001 was conducted in two phases namely, (i) House-listing operation and (ii) Population enumeration. The house listing 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 house-listing provide comprehensive data base for assessing the conditions of the human settlements, housing deficit and for future housing requirements for formulation of housing policies.

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

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Debagarh * 04										
Owned	Total	55,341	52,478	2,863	8,942	8,283	659	20,006	19,200	806
	No exclusive room	721	708	13	179	178	1	341	336	5
	One room	16,440	15,474	966	3,359	3,052	307	6,503	6,157	346
	Two rooms	24,587	23,616	971	4,110	3,887	223	9,561	9,216	345
	Three rooms	7,200	6,836	364	785	726	59	2,029	1,972	57
	3+ rooms	6,393	5,844	549	509	440	69	1,572	1,519	53
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	Total	1,753	934	819	199	115	84	333	192	141
	No exclusive room	31	25	6	5	5	0	12	11	1
	One room	685	325	360	94	43	51	139	64	75
	Two rooms	636	404	232	71	54	17	115	80	35
	Three rooms	232	120	112	18	11	7	38	21	17
	3+ rooms	169	60	109	11	2	9	29	16	13
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
Others	Total	906	569	337	109	65	44	371	301	70
	No exclusive room	32	30	2	2	2	0	19	18	1
	One room	322	214	108	56	41	15	125	94	31
	Two rooms	376	235	141	41	17	24	167	139	28
	Three rooms	97	53	44	6	2	4	37	29	8
	3+ rooms	79	37	42	4	3	1	23	21	2
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
District Total	Total	58,000	53,981	4,019	9,250	8,463	787	20,710	19,693	1,017
	No exclusive room	784	763	21	186	185	1	372	365	7
	One room	17,447	16,013	1,434	3,509	3,136	373	6,767	6,315	452
	Two rooms	25,599	24,255	1,344	4,222	3,958	264	9,843	9,435	408
	Three rooms	7,529	7,009	520	809	739	70	2,104	2,022	82
	3+ rooms	6,641	5,941	700	524	445	79	1,624	1,556	68
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

Table 48 presents distribution of households by different tenure status, namely owned, rented and others among Total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households alongwith number of rooms occupied by each household in total, rural and urban areas of the district. The total number of households in the district is 58,000 of which 9,250 are Scheduled Caste households and 20,710 are Scheduled Tribe households. As shown in the table 95.42 per cent households in total areas of the district live in their

own houses as against 97.22 per cent in rural areas and 71.24 per cent in urban areas. Number of households living in rented houses constitutes 3.02 per cent in total areas of the district as against 1.73 per cent in rural and 20.38 per cent in urban areas.

Tenure status among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in total and rural areas in the district manifests the same pattern as seen among total households. In urban areas of the district 83.74 percent of scheduled caste households and

ANALYTICAL NOTE

79.25 percent of Scheduled Tribe households live in their own houses as against 10.67 per cent Scheduled Caste households and 13.86 percent Scheduled Tribe households live in rented houses in the district.

A striking feature of distribution of households among Scheduled Castes as far as tenure status of households is concerned, is seen among the Scheduled Caste households in urban areas of the district. Here 5.59 percent of Scheduled Caste households live neither in their own houses nor in rented houses. These households live either in houses constructed on encroached land in unregularised slums or the land or the structure does not belong to the household. Tenure status of such household is categorized as "Others".

The table also gives the details on the number of dwelling rooms occupied by the household. 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 should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of atleast 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, Study room, Servant room and other habitable rooms. Taking these factors in to consideration availability of number of dwelling rooms to households has been calculated and is shown in Col. 2 of the table.

A specific category of dwelling room namely "no exclusive room" as shown in Col.2 of the houselist table 48 means a dwelling room shared by more than one household and in situations where there is only one room in a Census house which is used as a shop or office but the household also stays in it. Thus households having "no exclusive room" number 784 among total households, 186 among the scheduled caste households and 372 among scheduled tribe households.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District - Debagarh*04		20,099 (34.65)	13,743 (23.69)	24,121 (41.59)	18,051 (33.44)	12,478 (23.12)	23,415 (43.38)	2,048 (50.96)	1,265 (31.48)	706 (17.57)
01	Debagarh	6,811 (33.92)	7,665 (38.17)	5,600 (27.89)	4,763 (29.65)	6,400 (39.84)	4,894 (30.47)	2,048 (50.96)	1,265 (31.48)	706 (17.57)
02	Barkot	4,889 (33.68)	2,041 (14.06)	7,576 (52.20)	4,889 (33.68)	2,041 (14.06)	7,576 (52.20)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
03	Kundheigola	3,857 (42.80)	919 (10.20)	4,236 (47.00)	3,857 (42.80)	919 (10.20)	4,236 (47.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
04	Reamal	4,542 (31.56)	3,118 (21.66)	6,709 (46.62)	4,542 (31.56)	3,118 (21.66)	6,709 (46.62)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (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 concrete 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 Kutchha 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 percent distribution of households living in permanent, Semi permanent and temporary houses in total, rural and urban areas at the district and Police station levels in Debagarh 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 34.65 percent as against 23.69 percent households in semi-permanent houses and 41.59 percent in temporary houses. The same pattern of distribution of households living 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, more than 50 percent of households live in permanent houses and only 17.57 percent live in temporary houses.

There are only four police stations in Debagarh district. More or less the same pattern of distribution holds good in total and rural areas in police station level of the district. However, in case of urban areas of one police station in the district, more than half of the households live in permanent houses.

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

P.S. Code	District/ Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District-Debagarh*04	Total	58,000	54,060	7,186	2,188	4,650	5,180	
			(93.21)	(12.39)	(3.77)	(8.02)	(8.93)	
			Rural	53,981	50,069	4,838	1,069	2,741
			(92.75)	(8.96)	(1.98)	(5.08)	(6.44)	
	Urban	4,019	3,991	2,348	1,119	1,909	1,705	
			(99.30)	(58.42)	(27.84)	(47.5)	(42.42)	
01 Debagarh	Total	20,082	18,997	3,555	1,509	2,992	3,210	
			(94.60)	(17.70)	(7.51)	(14.90)	(15.98)	
			Rural	16,063	15,006	1,207	390	1,083
			(93.42)	(7.51)	(2.43)	(6.74)	(9.37)	
	Urban	4,019	3,991	2,348	1,119	1,909	1,705	
			(99.30)	(58.42)	(27.84)	(47.50)	(42.42)	
02 Barkot	Total	14,514	13,512	1,364	254	643	627	
			(93.10)	(9.40)	(1.75)	(4.43)	(4.32)	
			Rural	14,514	13,512	1,364	254	643
			(93.1)	(9.4)	(1.75)	(4.43)	(4.32)	
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
03 Kundheigola	Total	9,012	8,500	931	168	343	902	
			(94.32)	(10.33)	(1.86)	(3.81)	(10.01)	
			Rural	9,012	8,500	931	168	343
			(94.32)	(10.33)	(1.86)	(3.81)	(10.01)	
	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	Reamal	Total	14,392	13,051 (90.68)	1,336 (9.28)	257 (1.79)	672 (4.67)	441 (3.06)
		Rural	14,392	13,051 (90.68)	1,336 (9.28)	257 (1.79)	672 (4.67)	441 (3.06)
		Urban	0	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (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

Houselist Table-50 presents number and percentage distribution of households enjoying improved drinking water, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facilities in total, rural and urban areas of Debagarh district and its Police Stations.

The sources of improved drinking water as mentioned at the bottom of the table include sources like tap, tube well, hand pump and well. Out of the total 58,000 households in the district 54,060 constituting 93.21 per cent enjoy improved drinking water facility in the total areas of the district as against 92.75 per cent in the rural areas and 99.30 percent in the urban areas.

Coming to the Police station level, it is seen that highest proportion of households enjoying improved drinking water facility is recorded in Kundhaigola Police Station (94.32 %) followed by Barkot (93.10 %) and Reamal (90.68 %) both in total and rural areas. Debagarh Police Station having urban areas households enjoying improved drinking water facility constitutes (94.60 %) in total areas, (93.42 %) in rural areas and (99.30) in urban areas of the district.

As regards to availability of electricity in the households, it is recorded that only 12.39 percent of

households have been provided with electricity facility in the total areas of the district as against 8.96 percent in rural areas. However, the percent of households having electricity facilities constitutes 58.42 percent in the urban areas of the district.

At the Police Station levels, the proportion of households having electricity facility is still more discouraging both in total and rural areas in Barkot, Reamal and Kundheigola Police Station and it varies between 9.04 percent to 10.33 percent.

As regards to bathroom facility available to the households, it is seen that a very negligible proportion of households constituting only 3.77 percent enjoy bathroom facility in total areas of the district as against only 1.98 percent in rural. But in urban areas 27.84 percent households enjoy bathroom facility in the district,

As regards to availability of toilet facility, only 4650 households constituting 8.02 percent have toilet facility in total areas of the district as against 5.08 percent in rural and 47.50 percent in urban areas.

As regards to drainage facility available to households living in the Census houses, it is seen that

only 5180 households constituting 8.93 percent have drainage facility in total areas of the district as against 6.44 percent in rural and 42.42 percent in urban areas.

Out of four Police Stations of the district, the proportion of households having drainage provision in

their houses range between 3.06 to 15.98 percent in case of all police stations in the total areas and rural areas. Debagarh Municipality under Debagarh Police station is the only urban component in the district and 42.42 percent households of the Municipality have drainage provision in their houses.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/ Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District-Debagarh* 04	Total		58,000	55,310	933	53	73	155	795	304	279	3	95
				(95.36)	(1.61)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.27)	(1.37)	(0.52)	(0.48)	(0.01)	(0.16)
		Rural	53,981	52,523	733	33	64	48	108	300	103	1	68
			(97.30)	(1.36)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.20)	(0.56)	(0.19)	(0)	(0.13)	
	Urban	4,019	2,787	200	20	9	107	687	4	176	2	27	
			(69.35)	(4.98)	(0.5)	(0.22)	(2.66)	(17.09)	(0.1)	(4.38)	(0.05)	(0.67)	
01	Debagarh	Total	20,082	18,392	420	32	26	107	707	150	195	3	50
				(91.58)	(2.09)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.53)	(3.52)	(0.75)	(0.97)	(0.01)	(0.25)
		Rural	16,063	15,605	220	12	17	0	20	146	19	1	23
			(97.15)	(1.37)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.12)	(0.91)	(0.12)	(0.01)	(0.14)	
	Urban	4,019	2,787	200	20	9	107	687	4	176	2	27	
			(69.35)	(4.98)	(0.50)	(0.22)	(2.66)	(17.09)	(0.1)	(4.38)	(0.05)	(0.67)	
02	Barkot	Total	14,514	14,065	183	11	14	4	49	126	46	0	16
				(96.91)	(1.26)	(0.08)	(0.1)	(0.03)	(0.34)	(0.87)	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.11)
		Rural	14,514	14,065	183	11	14	4	49	126	46	0	16
			(96.91)	(1.26)	(0.08)	(0.1)	(0.03)	(0.34)	(0.87)	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.11)	
	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	Kundheigola	Total	9,012	8,830	99	1	14	42	5	5	8	0	8
				(97.98)	(1.10)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.47)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.09)
		Rural	9,012	8,830	99	1	14	42	5	5	8	0	8
			(97.98)	(1.10)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.47)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(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)	
04	Reamal	Total	14,392	14,023	231	9	19	2	34	23	30	0	21
				(97.44)	(1.61)	(0.06)	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.24)	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.00)	(0.15)
		Rural	14,392	14,023	231	9	19	2	34	23	30	0	21
			(97.44)	(1.61)	(0.06)	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.24)	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.00)	(0.15)	
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	

Percentage in brackets

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

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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

As shown in the table, there are nine types of fuels used for cooking purpose by 58,000 households in the district. Out of these households, firewood is used by 95-36 percent of households in total areas of the district as against 97.30 percent in rural and 69.35 percent in urban areas. Similarly, crop residue is used by 1.61 percent households in total areas and 1.36 percent households in rural areas of the district for cooking purpose.

In the urban areas of the district firewood consumption is claimed by 69.35 percent and households constituting 17.09 percent use Liquid Petroleum Gas (L.P.G), 4.38 percent households use Kerosene and 2.66 percent households use Coal/ Lignite (Charcoal) for cooking purpose. This evidently shows the better economic condition of urban households, which have considerable access to modern fuels besides the traditional ones.

There are four Police Stations in the district, of which one Police Station namely Debagarh has got one town of same name. More than 90 percent of households use firewood for cooking purpose in case of all the Police Stations in the district.

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Tele- phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District - Debagarh* 04	Total		58,000	12,085	12,056	3,634	614	28,955	3,040	287	26,807
				(20.84)	(20.79)	(6.27)	(1.06)	(49.92)	(5.24)	(0.49)	(46.22)
	Rural		53,981	9,891	10,776	1,881	235	26,503	2,262	200	25,578
				(18.32)	(19.96)	(3.48)	(0.44)	(49.10)	(4.19)	(0.37)	(47.38)
	Urban		4,019	2,194	1,280	1,753	379	2,452	778	87	1,229
				(54.59)	(31.85)	(43.62)	(9.43)	(61.01)	(19.36)	(2.16)	(30.58)
01 Debagarh	Total		20,082	5,356	4,341	2,354	477	10,288	1,462	146	8,849
				(26.67)	(21.62)	(11.72)	(2.38)	(51.23)	(7.28)	(0.73)	(44.06)
	Rural		16,063	3,162	3,061	601	98	7,836	684	59	7,620
				(19.68)	(19.06)	(3.74)	(0.61)	(48.78)	(4.26)	(0.37)	(47.44)
	Urban		4,019	2,194	1,280	1,753	379	2,452	778	87	1,229
				(54.59)	(31.85)	(43.62)	(9.43)	(61.01)	(19.36)	(2.16)	(30.58)
02 Barkot	Total		14,514	2,479	2,468	535	61	6,639	637	53	7,373
				(17.08)	(17.00)	(3.69)	(0.42)	(45.74)	(4.39)	(0.37)	(50.8)
	Rural		14,514	2,479	2,468	535	61	6,639	637	53	7,373
				(17.08)	(17.00)	(3.69)	(0.42)	(45.74)	(4.39)	(0.37)	(50.8)
	Urban		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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

P.S. Code	District / Police Station	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Tele- phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
03	Kundheigola	Total	9,012	1,592	2,052	246	33	5,020	374	38	3,692
				(17.67)	(22.77)	(2.73)	(0.37)	(55.7)	(4.15)	(0.42)	(40.97)
		Rural	9,012	1,592	2,052	246	33	5,020	374	38	3,692
				(17.67)	(22.77)	(2.73)	(0.37)	(55.7)	(4.15)	(0.42)	(40.97)
	Urban	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)
04	Reamal	Total	14,392	2,658	3,195	499	43	7,008	567	50	6,893
				(18.47)	(22.20)	(3.47)	(0.3)	(48.69)	(3.94)	(0.35)	(47.89)
		Rural	14,392	2,658	3,195	499	43	7,008	567	50	6,893
				(18.47)	(22.20)	(3.47)	(0.30)	(48.69)	(3.94)	(0.35)	(47.89)
	Urban	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)

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

Table-52 presents the number and percent of households availing bank service facility in total, rural and urban areas of the district and its Police Stations in Debagarh district. This table also provides information on availability of household assets like radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, moter cycle, moped, car, jeep etc. in the household in total, rural and urban areas of the district and Police Station.

It may be mentioned here that bank refers to all type 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 banks service provided by the bank of post office bank as a holder of any type of bank account. Accordingly, 12085 or 20.84 percent households out of total 58,000 households in Debagarh district avail banking services as against 18.32 percent in rural areas and 54.59 percent in urban areas.

As regards to different household assets, bicycle claims the highest proportion among all assets since

49.92 percent households in total, 49.10 percent in rural and 61.01 percent in urban areas possess bicycle as their household asset. Radio/Transistor claims the second position followed by television in total and rural areas. But television claims the second position in urban areas of the district. Expensive household assets like telephone, scooter, car, jeep claim a low proportion both in total and rural areas of the district. However in urban areas, 19.36 percent households have scooter, motor cycle, moped and 9.43 percent households have telephone connection. Only 2.16 percent own car, jeep van etc.

As regards to the banking services availed by households at Police Station levels, it is seen that 26.67 percent households, in total areas of Debagarh Police station followed by 18.47 percent in Reamal Police Station, 17.67 percent in Kundheigola Police station and 17.08 percent in Barkot Police station avail banking services in total areas of the district. However in urban areas, the proportion of households availing banking services is considerably higher.

As regards to household assets at the Police station level, it is seen that maximum proportion of households ranging between 45.74 to 55.70 percent in total and rural areas and 61.01 percent in the only urban area of Debagarh police station possess bicycle as their household asset distantly followed by radio/transistor and television sets. Costly assets like scooter, moter cycle, moped, car, jeep, van , telephone etc. are possessed by a negligible proportion of households both in total and rural areas.

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

(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 digit 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 newspaper/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 informations 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/tahsil/police station headquarters etc., the nearest city with one lakh and above population, nearest city with population of five lakh and more, railway station, bus facility, navigable river/canal (if within 10 kms of the town) are indicated in different columns.

Statement- III: It depicts the picture of the municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99. The receipts from different sources are indicated under Col.4 to Col.10 whereas 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 population 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, reconised shorthand/ type writing/ vocational training institutions, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary PUC (Pre-University College)/ Junior College level, Secondary/ Matriculation, Junior Secondary and Middle Schools, Primary Schools, Adult literacy centers, working women’s hostels with number of seats, stadium, cinema, auditorium/ drama/ community halls, public libraries including reading rooms etc. available in the town are furnished under different columns.

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

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

PART A - VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

BLANK

Section - I : Village Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

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

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

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

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

Column 1 : Serial Number

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

Column 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village

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

Column 3 : Area of the village

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

Column 4 : Total population

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

Column 5 : Number of households

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

Amenities :

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

Column 6 : Educational

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Primary School	P	(xiii) Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(ii) Middle School	M	(xiv) Community Health Worker	CHW
(iii) Secondary School	H	(xv) Others	O
(iv) Senior Secondary School	PUC	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.	
(v) College	C	Column 8 : Drinking Water :	
(vi) Industrial School	I	The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :	
(vii) Training School	Tr	(i) Tap Water	T
(viii) Adult literacy class/centre	AC	(ii) Well Water	W
(ix) Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O	(iii) Tank Water	TK
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.		(iv) Tubewell Water	TW
Column 7 : Medical		(v) Handpump	HP
Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :		(vi) River Water	R
(i) Allopathic Hospital	H	(vii) Canal	C
Ayurvedic Hospital	HA	(viii) Lake	L
Unani Hospital	HU	(ix) Spring	S
Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom	(x) Others	O
(ii) Allopathic Dispensary	D	(xi) Summer Sorce	SS
Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA	Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone	
Unani Dispensary	DU	It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:	
Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom	(i) Post Office	PO
(iii) Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW	(ii) Telegraph Office	TO
(iv) Maternity Home	MH	(iii) Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(v) Child Welfare Centre	CWC	(iv) Telephone Connection	PH
(vi) Health Centre	HC	Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks	
(vii) Primary Health Centre	PHC	If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank, etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exists is given:	
(viii) Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS	(i) Commercial Bank	CM
(ix) Family Welfare Centre	FWC	(ii) Co-operative Bank	CP
(x) T.B. Clinic	TB		
(xi) Nursing Home	NH		
(xii) Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP		

Column 11 : Credit Societies

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

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

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

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

Column 13 : Communications

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

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

Column 14 : Approach to village

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

- (i) Paved Road PR
- (ii) Mud road MR
- (iii) Foot path FP
- (iv) Navigable River NR
- (v) Navigable Canal NC

- (vi) Navigable waterways
other than river, canal NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

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

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

Column 17 : Newspaper / Magazine

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

- (i) Newspaper N
- (ii) Magazine M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

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

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

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

- (i) Government Canal GC
- (ii) Private Canal PC
- (iii) Well (without electricity) W
- (iv) Well (with electricity) WE

(v) Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi) Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii) Tank	TK
(viii) River	R
(ix) Lake	L
(x) Waterfall	WF
(xi) Others	O
(xii) Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

- Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages, CD Blockwise, of the district.
- Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages, CD Blockwise, having one or more primary schools.
- Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages, CD Blockwise, having primary, middle and secondary schools.
- Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages, CD Blockwise, with different sources of drinking water facilities.
- Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.
- Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.
- Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IV CD Blockwise, list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

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

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

Appendix-VIIA and VIIB The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix -VIII Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (CD Blockwise)

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

The district Debagarh was having only one statutory town namely, Debagarh (M) in 1991 Census and no further town is created in 2001 Census. However, during these two census periods there is no villages merged in any towns situated earlier. Similarly, no outgrowth at 2001 census has been cropped up.

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

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

**VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
TILEIBANI C.D. BLOCK - 0001**

**VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
BARKOT C.D. BLOCK - 0002**

**VILLAGE DIRECTORY OF
REAMAL C.D. BLOCK - 0003**

BLANK

MAP OF C.D. BLOCK : REAMAL

BLANK

**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: Debagarh *

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions					
				Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Tileibani	220	64,910	166	172	58	59	16	17
2	Barkot	226	95,474	146	150	62	63	27	28
3	Reamal	265	93,628	175	181	58	59	27	28
District(Rural):		711	254,012	487	503	178	181	70	73

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Educational institutions (contd.)								
		Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Tileibani	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	54
2	Barkot	5	5	3	3	0	0	1	1	80
3	Reamal	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	90
District(Rural):		13	13	10	10	0	0	1	1	224

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Medical institutions							
		Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Tileibani	0	0	2	2	3	3	8	8
2	Barkot	0	0	1	1	4	4	12	12
3	Reamal	1	1	4	4	3	3	14	14
District(Rural):		1	1	7	7	10	10	34	34

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Medical institutions (contd.)								
		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	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Tileibani	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	192
2	Barkot	2	2	2	2	0	0	7	8	212
3	Reamal	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	240
District(Rural):		5	6	5	5	0	0	10	11	644

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	Tileibani	3	186	99	1	1	34	15	194	181	0
2	Barkot	1	211	106	7	51	11	13	212	217	0
3	Reamal	0	149	38	0	25	4	6	253	154	0
District(Rural):		4	546	243	8	77	49	34	659	552	0

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications		
		Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	Tileibani	18	0	1	14	0	1	53	81	0	0
2	Barkot	21	0	3	20	0	3	67	88	0	0
3	Reamal	23	0	2	23	0	2	45	79	0	0
District(Rural):		62	0	6	57	0	6	165	248	0	0

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies					
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Tileibani	3	3	87	133	7	7	2	2	0	0
2	Barkot	7	8	84	142	13	13	3	3	0	0
3	Reamal	6	7	136	129	11	11	1	1	0	0
District(Rural):		16	18	307	404	31	31	6	6	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	Tileibani	0	0	0	85	72	70
2	Barkot	0	4	0	71	82	71
3	Reamal	0	0	0	73	49	49
District(Rural):		0	4	0	229	203	190

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District:Debagarh *

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	Tileibani	220	54	161	4	1	0
2	Barkot	226	80	143	2	1	0
3	Reamal	265	90	170	4	1	0
District Total:		711	224	474	10	3	0

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District:Debagarh *

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	Tileibani	220	54	108	58	16
2	Barkot	226	80	84	62	27
3	Reamal	265	90	117	58	27
Total:		711	224	309	178	70

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Name of the District:Debagarh *

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available			
			Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tileibani	1	5	0	32	163
2	Barkot	0	7	0	1	193
3	Reamal	0	7	0	103	139
District Total:		1	19	0	136	495

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

Name of the District : Debagarh*

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 Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no such village in the district

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

CENSUS TOWNS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

Name of the District: Debagarh *

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 : Debagarh*

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)						Area not available for cultivation
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

NIL

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:Debagarh*

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3

Name of CD Block: Tileibani

1	00287800	Sahajbahal
2	00288500	Chheliamendhia
3	00289800	Dhobakata
4	00290000	Desinkuli
5	00290300	Gangajala
6	00290400	Jogibenuan
7	00290600	Bhaluchuan
8	00291200	Durijungle
9	00291400	Kerabahal
10	00291600	Rukuda
11	00291700	Samasingha
12	00291900	Chandiposi
13	00292000	Kadalimunda
14	00292200	Kadodihi
15	00295300	Telisuana
16	00295400	Barkhandia
17	00296700	Golabandapur
18	00306100	Dharanidharpur
19	00306200	Bhaliagudi
20	00308200	Bauripali
21	00308500	Bandhali
22	00308700	Ghuntulipasi
23	00308800	Kantimal
24	00329700	Bhuluka
25	00353000	Kaunsipali
26	00353800	Jharpada
27	00355200	M adhyapur
28	00356500	Joshabantapur
29	00358000	Sunamunda
30	00362100	Lainda
31	00362200	Telbhanguni
32	00362600	Tampar
33	00362700	Bhangamunda

Name of CD Block: Barkot

34	00292600	Haladipani
----	----------	------------

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3

35	00294100	Gobindpali
36	00294800	Regedakhol
37	00295000	Bhimaganja
38	00295200	Danyakhol
39	00301300	Kaldanta
40	00301400	Betejharan
41	00301700	Nuakadalipal
42	00303000	Ainlapasi
43	00304000	Goudnali
44	00309300	Rabankucha
45	00309400	Hariharpur
46	00309500	Sibapali
47	00310600	Nadiajore
48	00312400	Mahupal
49	00312600	Salabereni
50	00313000	Lakhapali
51	00313500	Balidihi
52	00313600	Kadalidihi
53	00313700	Mahuldihi
54	00314000	Bhitarbeda
55	00314200	Talabahali
56	00316100	Nikitimal
57	00316200	Ramchandrapur
58	00316900	Kaladu
59	00317000	Khuntadihi
60	00320000	Padianali
61	00320200	Jatianali
62	00320300	Jambujhari
63	00321900	Debichuan
64	00323100	Nabarangapur
65	00323200	Rushipali
66	00323700	Nuapetpura
67	00323800	Basantapur
68	00324500	Nonei
69	00327400	Bandhanbania
70	00327900	Gadia
71	00331700	Gananathpur
72	00332500	Gothamada
73	00332600	Bhagabatpur
74	00332700	Hariharpur
75	00336600	Ratnapur

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: Debagarh*

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
76	00336900	Sunamunda
Name of CD Block: Reamal		
77	00334200	Hinjilichua
78	00334400	Baishnabkhol
79	00335100	Khajurianali
80	00338300	Jualibhanga
81	00339500	Ambakhol(I)
82	00339900	Dholataila
83	00340500	Ratakhandi
84	00341100	Babajimatha
85	00341900	Balipata
86	00342300	Mamurikhola
87	00343800	Tamkiakhol
88	00347800	Burubahal
89	00347900	Bipraburubahal
90	00348200	Natripal
91	00348900	Neteidhobani
92	00349700	Tipejharan
93	00349900	Ambachua
94	00350000	Kankadajharan
95	00354200	Dalakbahal
96	00354500	Bijaberini
97	00358500	Jharjharikhol
98	00358900	Bailadihi
99	00359200	Pejagala
100	00360700	Madhupali
101	00362800	Bhaliadihi
102	00362900	Hilangprajati

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
103	00364500	Ratanpur
104	00364700	Kalicharanpalli
105	00365300	Chadakmara
106	00365600	Sundhinali
107	00365700	Kanheimunda
108	00366700	Debichuan(Nutan)
109	00366800	Debichuan(Sabak)
110	00367700	Patharghat
111	00368600	Rajamunda
112	00369000	Sansimloi
113	00369200	Nisturduma
114	00369300	Hitam
115	00369500	Baghamari
116	00369600	Purunapani
117	00369700	Harapali
118	00370500	Akhabuda
119	00371000	Khalidhipa
120	00371100	Phatatangar
121	00371200	Kukutinali
122	00371400	Khariakani
123	00371500	Jhimpabira
124	00372100	Narasinghataila
125	00373100	Sapuinali
126	00373200	Madhupali(Tikha)
127	00373400	Bandhali
128	00373500	Balijuri
129	00373600	Badjharan
130	00374000	Sindurakhol
131	00374200	Purunapani
132	00374300	Bijanali
133	00374500	Similihata
134	00375000	Kuradkhol
135	00375100	Lugapoda

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	Tileibani	245	25	220	110
2	Barkot	295	69	226	83
3	Reamal	335	70	265	107
District Total:		875	164	711	300

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	Tileibani	245	25	220	15
2	Barkot	295	69	226	41
3	Reamal	335	70	265	51
District Total:		875	164	711	107

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 : Debagarh*

A-Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3

Name of CD Block: Tileibani

Less than 5

00352000	Dangapathar
00289200	Kandarpa
00351900	Sodo
00355400	Jambunali
00288000	Puhulamara
00296100	Bileighati
00299200	Sukhapadan
00298800	Kurod
00292300	Gambhariposi
00304900	Kalamati
00308000	Kadalipal
00353400	Mundagohira

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00355600	Mardang
	00306700	Banakalo
	00289900	Haridabahal
	00290700	Kholdihi
	00357500	Majhipali
	00350700	Gundeimara
	00288400	Ludhar
	00292100	Jharmunda
	00288200	Dimirikuda
	00295300	Telisuana
	00356400	Hetkhamar
	00300800	Routmara
	00358600	Malichua
	00307200	Gunduripasi
	00291800	Chilantikhol
	00307900	Gadpal
	00289100	Panibhandar
	00306500	Basudebpur
	00289300	Lambadora
	00354100	Talakundi
	00358000	Sunamunda
	00289600	Tipirisingha

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 : Debagarh*

A-Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
5-10	00356000	Ambaghat
	00330500	Bhulukabahal
	00357300	Terendakata
	00353600	Mahuldarh(K)
	00298400	Thalipathar
	00292400	Dhengurjore
	00296300	Prabhasuni
	00351200	Palkudar
	00290800	Niktimal
	00351500	Kalchipodadihi
	00290900	Jharagogua
	00289800	Dhobakata
	00298300	Tainsar
11-20	00300400	Samantarapali
	00295500	Goilo
	00289000	Laimura
	00288900	Surupa
	00305800	Ganganan
	00305100	Niktimal
	00289400	Salohi
	00329900	Tiribi
	00291300	Tasarda
	00305000	Khandadhuan
	00290100	Telikusum
	00289700	Raital
	00309100	Maragadkhola
00357400	Kansar	
00290200	Gandam	
00356600	Palunipada	
00296800	Kanteikoli	
00287800	Sahajbahal	
00352400	Balita	
00297000	Khajuridarh	
00353300	Dudhianali	
00298100	Kureibahal	
00358200	Menjaribahal	
00291500	Parposi	
00296000	Tileibani	
00306400	Suguda	
00298600	Bhukabeda	

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village	
1	2	3	
	00288600	Depani	
	00293200	Budhibahal	
	00296500	Bindapur	
	00306800	Jharagogua	
	00300200	Kamalabagicha	
	00300000	Balanda	
21-30	00350300	Reabahal Kunjabahal	
	00357900	Dholpada	
	00296400	Gogua	
	00306200	Bhaliagudi	
	00296600	Laxmipur	
	00300700	Sunamunda	
	00357800	Kaliakhamar	
	00351100	Kendeijori	
	00295700	Kailash	
	00352800	Baraghat	
31-40	00288500	Chheliamendhia	
	00354000	Bhaliadihi	
	00298700	Badabaliposi	
	00298900	Belmara	
	00298500	Nuabhuin	
	00300100	Kalanda	
41-50	00305900	Chhepilipali	
	00309000	Phulapatharakhola	
	00301000	Baniakilinda	
51-75	00353200	Pankadarah	
	00330100	Badachhapal	
	00307800	Purunapani	
76 and above	00330300	Kollohapali (Kullapali)	
	00308600	Kushpanga	
	00330000	Brahmasadhubahal	
	00308700	Ghuntulipasi	
	00300300	Nuagaon	
	00308300	Rangamatia(D)	
Name of CD Block: Barkot	00308500	Bandhali	
	00329700	Bhuluka	
	Less than 5	00302000	Mahajanmunda
		00309600	Chapabahal
		00311300	Harekrishnapur
		00311600	Jagannathpur
		00316500	Gopapur
		00316700	Adyapur
		00294700	Gundeimara

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 : Debagarh*

A-Scheduled Castes		
Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
5-10	00311200	Ghantiposi
	00303600	Gopalpali
	00314100	Kaliapal(Talipal)
	00309500	Sibapali
	00294900	Dimiriposi
	00294200	Dangapal
	00317500	Baidharnagar
	00304200	Nuagaon
	00314300	Indranijharan
	00295100	Tusula
	00309700	Ratanpali
	00320800	Kesanpur
	00294400	Mankadmunda
	00293400	Khajuribahal
	00324900	Jarichakundapal
	00305700	Sunapasi
	00322500	N;Uabanakalo
	00312200	Kadopada
	00323500	Goilmara
	00293100	Chakulia
	00321500	Bideibadakudar
	00302600	Sirdihi(San)
00315100	Ranja	
00320400	Kulsura	
00293800	Dantaribahal	
00314900	Chakadihicolony (New Barkot)	
00312300	Masinta	
00323000	Patrapali	
00319100	Pathurinali	
11-20	00313100	Jalisuan
	00318900	Jamunali
	00325300	Bhatasingh
	00321200	Bhaktabadkudar
	00294000	Badabahal
	00310200	Saloi
	00319300	Majhichakundapal
	00315400	Danra
	00336600	Ratnapur
	00304700	Ballam
	00315700	Jhumpura(Bad)
	00325000	Nalabandha

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00322300	Thianal
	00294500	Kantapali
	00319800	Balinali
	00321400	Markandapur
	00323700	Nuapetpura
	00318800	Badataila
	00315900	Jhumpura(San)
	00317600	Saida
	00293600	Sirigida
	00312100	Dhatukipali
	00317900	Hinjilita
	00315500	Balita
	00325500	Khandam
	00317400	Saruali
	00322800	Golabandha
	00315300	Anantapichhula
	00327500	Siripur
	00311500	Singhasal
	00312000	Narasinghamunda
	00319600	Dandasingha
	00303100	Chakrapali
	00310800	Ambagaon
	00302300	Kandal
	00304500	Basalai
	00327400	Bandhanbania
	00310900	Jharakandhal
	00321600	Sarankot
	00326400	Purunapani
	00326800	Garagadbahal
	00311700	Singhuri
21-30	00317100	Tainsira
	00293700	Rambhei
	00321800	Netrabahal
	00322200	Gurusang
	00325900	Khajurikhaman
	00320500	Sanmanpur
	00315200	Basupali
	00312600	Salabereni
	00319000	Rengalbahal
	00324100	Madhyapur
	00317200	Madalia
	00312500	Mardang
	00321100	Lalitamohanpur
	00304400	Asananali
	00309900	Kelenda
	00305600	Kundapitha
	00314700	Sirapali
	00317300	Rengali
	00323400	Budhakhman
	00305500	Kalakatha

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 : Debagarh*

A-Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
31-40	00321700	Jharabahal
	00314400	Balanda
	00313000	Lakhapali
	00323100	Nabarangapur
	00322900	Bamparda
	00314600	Ludhaposi
	00315600	Nrusinganagar
	00312800	Balani
	00317800	Kalla
	00311100	Thakurpali
41-50	00332800	Charmancha
	00326500	Raitabahal
	00302400	Bisibalipasi
	00320300	Jambujhari
	00323800	Basantapur
	00303400	Bijaynagar
	00316800	Damita
	00327300	Telimunda
	00311000	Purunapani
	00327800	Nuaambakata
51-75	00301700	Nuakadalipal
	00304100	Puipani
	00320700	Landijhari
	00318000	Godabhanga
	00316400	Bahadaposi
	00312900	Aksharshila
	00318700	Rugad
	00316600	Lalaposi
	00292900	Harekrushnapur
	00320000	Padianali
00303200	Gunduripasi	
00322400	Nuakesala	
00323200	Rushipali	
00324500	Nonei	
00320100	Baliroi	
00323300	Laxmipur	
00331700	Gananathpur	
00319500	Nuagoudsuguda	
00320900	Raghunathpur	
00316000	Barkot	

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
76 and above	00323900	Badamanpur
	00314500	Chandiposi
	00332700	Hariharpur
	00318400	Jarakot
	00324600	Dengabaliposi
Name of CD Block: Reamal		
Less than 5	00342400	Khandadhuan
	00358700	Ainlakuli
	00374800	Lulong
	00358800	Ratakhadi
	00334000	Phuljhari
	00354400	Dangaghat(San)
	00339300	Kushakhalia
	00334300	Brahmanipali(Nuasahi)
	00342200	Rairatanpur
	00365200	Kolhabasa
5-10	00343600	Chhalak
	00360800	Basantapur
	00374500	Similihata
	00343400	Jharposi
	00368900	Badsimloi
	00340200	Laxmipur
	00354500	Bijaberini
	00366600	Bhitarpada
	00370200	Hariharpur
	00359500	Begunianali
00338400	Dhiramunda	
00348800	Talabahal	
00328100	Mahasindhu	
00345600	Jharadihi(K)	
00341300	Udayapur	
00345400	Kendupal	
00363600	Siharia	
00365500	Chirgunikudar	
00367200	Gudurimunda	
00349600	Jambumunda	
00366900	Fulsarnali	
00348400	Juradanga	
00363500	Ramapali	
00342300	Mamurikhola	
00359400	Tabada	
00344100	Thianal	
00346700	Chadheimara	
00367500	Reamal	
00365100	Arjunjhari	
00373000	Patrapali	
00370100	Kakharumal	
00368100	Mahulmal	

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 : Debagarh*

A-Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
11-20	00361000	Badkumarkhol
	00374600	Khandiamunda
	00365800	Golabandha
	00335300	Ambakhhol(2)
	00348600	Sarapal
	00364400	Ratnakhalinali
	00363400	Adas
	00333800	Taleisar
	00360300	Dengasaragi
	00328900	Siarimalia
	00368200	Timur
	00339700	Dehuripali
	00342800	Kalipathar
	00372700	Kainsar
	00371700	Nilagandia
	00359600	Rengalbeda
	00373800	Burbuda
	00366500	Jatianali
	00338300	Jualibhanga
	00347500	Khilaibereni
00333500	Chuakhoh	
00364800	Tinkbir	
00328500	Pudadiha	
00334900	Asanapal	
00340700	Godamal	
00339600	Ghodapokakhoh	
00348000	Jharaberani	
00328800	Bhaluchaba	
00365900	Naulipada	
00368400	Talbahali	
00360900	Dhauragotha	
00367800	Rengalbahal	
00360100	Chachhupali	
00361600	Rangamatia	
00349400	Rutanali	
00346900	Kusumpal	
00360000	Gundiapali	
00350100	Jarachhat	
00335100	Khajurianali	
00299400	Pendarakhoh	
00346400	Tungamal	
00370900	Khuntabandha	

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
21-30	00343200	Ghuntuliposi
	00340300	Hadsanghar
	00371800	Tuhilamal
	00344500	Deojharan
	00347100	Aunli
	00354800	Tentelabahal
	00334500	Kantabahal
	00354700	Rengalnali
	00369800	Dasagharia(Rayati)
	00341500	Narayankhairpali
00335200	Ranjana	
00364300	Budido	
00363100	Pudapada	
00333900	Khilei	
00341000	Palasama	
00344900	Kundheigola	
00342600	Baidyasadhuhahal	
00340900	Utunia	
00372400	Taranga	
00370000	Kadopada	
00364100	Medinipur	
00347300	Nuapada	
00363800	Darjimunda	
00344300	Budhapal	
00368500	Malehipada	
00342000	Talkudar	
00345700	Koradaposi	
00341700	Karlaga	
00374900	Rengalpali	
00368000	Babarakote	
00328000	Banakalo	
00344700	Surangipal	
00340100	Baghabar	
00349500	Para	
00346100	Kanjiamba	
00367000	Telimunda	
00349300	Luhurakote (Loharakot)	
31-40	00372000	Thakarmal
	00346500	Gurujanga
	00329100	Lualo
	00369900	Dasagharia(Paiki)
	00368600	Rajamunda
	00348500	Sendha
	00367300	Dharampur
	00347400	Sanghaposi
	00365700	Kanheimunda
	00341100	Babajimatha
00339000	Chhatripita	
00373300	Kankarkhol	

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 : Debagarh*

A-Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
41-50	00328600	Nuadihi
	00359800	Ratanpur
	00354300	Kendughat
	00359900	Baisyapada
	00346600	Totabari
	00359700	Dangaghat(Bada)
	00370800	Kumal(Rayati)
	00370400	Purmunda
	00341800	Rangamatia
	00361200	Madhapali
51-75	00329000	Chakradharpur
	00328300	Sankarpur
	00349100	Gambharipal
	00366400	Sunaripada
	00347600	Salarapal
	00342900	Dalak
	00367100	Dubamunda
	00367400	Badbahal
	00340400	Goida
	00368300	Ghantiapali
00373900	Tileiposi	
76 and above	00348100	Gadiapal
	00348300	Tileipasi
	00328200	Nuarengata
	00339900	Dholataila

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: Debagarh *

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tileibani		
Less than 5		
5-10	00296500	Bindapur
	00306800	Jharagogua
	00296400	Gogua
	00309100	Maragadkhola
11-20	00308700	Ghuntulipasi
	00305800	Ganganan
	00330000	Brahmasadhubahal
	00308600	Kushpanga
21-30	00306400	Suguda
	00352800	Baraghat
	00309000	Phulapatharakhola
	00307200	Gunduripasi
	00300100	Kalanda
	00297700	Dangakhola
	00298500	Nuabhuin
	00291400	Kerabahal
	00353400	Mundagohira
	00354000	Bhaliadihi
31-40	00298800	Kurod
	00298300	Tainsar
	00301000	Baniakilinda
	00362600	Tampar
	00307000	Danardanpali
	00353900	Deojharan
	00354100	Talakundi
	00330300	Kollohapali (Kullapali)
	00300800	Routmara
	00307800	Purunapani
31-40	00356200	Saranali
	00296800	Kanteikoli
	00309200	Kapasira
	00306900	Kadamdarh
	00300700	Sunamunda
	00305100	Niktimal
	00330500	Bhulukabahal
	00293200	Budhibahal
	00298200	Kharumunda

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: Debagarh *

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

	00300400	Samantarapali
	00296000	Tileibani
	00300300	Nuagaon
	00307900	Gadpal
	00351000	Bentakarbahal
	00308000	Kadalipal
	00288500	Chheliarendhia
	00290200	Gandam
	00357800	Kaliakhamar
	00352600	Mahendrapur
	00306700	Banakalo
	00289700	Raital
41-50		
	00351100	Kendeijori
	00358100	Patakhaman
	00300900	Brajmohanpur
	00305000	Khandadhuan
	00353300	Dudhianali
	00298100	Kureibahal
	00300000	Balanda
	00307500	Budhibil
	00358400	Kumurapali
	00306500	Basudebpur
	00295700	Kailash
	00355800	Arjundarh
	00355600	Mardang
	00298600	Bhukabeda
	00297200	Sradhapura
	00307400	Khuntiapali
51-75		
	00330100	Badachhapal
	00353800	Jharpada
	00357900	Dholpada
	00297000	Khajuridarh
	00355400	Jambunali
	00298900	Belmara
	00298700	Badabaliposi
	00357400	Kansar
	00292000	Kadalimunda
	00296900	Amulpani
	00353200	Pankadarah
	00291500	Parposi
	00288600	Depani

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

	00288400	Ludhar
	00295300	Telisuana
	00358600	Malichua
	00352400	Balita
	00304900	Kalamati
	00356400	Hetkhamar
	00355300	Tentloi
	00358200	Menjaribahal
	00350300	Reabahal Kunjabahal
	00353100	Khalinali
	00299900	Chadakmara
	00350900	Kakudikhaman
	00355900	Belamunda
	00356600	Palunipada
	00299300	Jhaliarama
	00356000	Ambaghat
	00299600	Hadamunda
	00351200	Palkudar
	00353500	Bankadarha
	00352000	Dangapathar
	00290900	Jharagogua
	00362700	Bhangamunda
	00289000	Laimura
	00289300	Lambadora
76 and above		
	00298400	Thalipathar
	00290100	Telikusum
	00288800	Bhaluguha
	00329800	Parbatipur
	00301200	Nalabandha
	00357600	Chandrapur
	00357500	Majhipali
	00291100	Kasarloi
	00288000	Puhulamara
	00290300	Gangajala
	00350200	Uchhabpali
	00287800	Sahabahal
	00357000	Argan
	00288200	Dimirikuda
	00362500	Jagadala
	00295500	Goilo
	00296300	Prabhasuni
	00296100	Bileighati
	00289400	Salohi
	00351900	Sodo
	00291300	Tasarda
	00351800	Beluam
	00289900	Haridabahal
	00351500	Kalchipodadihi
	00350700	Gundeimara
	00297100	Nuakaradapal

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: Debagarh *

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00290000	Desinkuli
	00289100	Panibhandar
	00357700	Bijanali
	00297800	Tikilijharan
	00289200	Kandarpa
	00290800	Niktimal
	00353600	Mahuldarh(K)
	00292100	Jharmunda
	00356700	Khamarbahal
	00299100	Trinathpur
	00355700	Sabarpali
	00357300	Terendakata
	00352300	Jaisendha
	00351300	Taladihi
	00289800	Dhobakata
	00288900	Surupa
	00292300	Gambhariposi
	00352200	Darichar
	00362300	Hiran
	00351700	Patrajhari
	00288300	Dudhaposi
	00305200	Gajaribania
	00355200	Madhyapur
	00289600	Tipirisingha
	00287900	Budhikutuni
	00292400	Dhengurjore
	00290700	Kholdihi
	00358000	Sunamunda
	00295900	Bargadia
	00291600	Rukuda
	00291800	Chilantikhol
	00356800	Bhutel
	00292200	Kadodihi
	00356100	Gayapali
	00291700	Samasingha
	00356300	Katangapani
	00301100	Podapada(San)
	00350600	Asanlada
	00358300	Nirgundipali
	00291200	Durijungle
	00296200	Karadakhaman
	00299200	Sukhapadan
	00291900	Chandiposi

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
	00288700	Purunapani
	00289500	Nagdo
	00290400	Jogibenuan
	00290500	Ranigola
	00290600	Bhaluchuan
	00291000	Tileimal
	00295400	Barkhandia
	00295800	Ramchandrapur
	00296700	Golabadanpur
	00297400	Barakhola
	00297600	Bhalukhola
	00297900	Chandankhunti
	00299500	Bandhakhhol
	00299700	Katei
	00299800	Masinita
	00305300	Kankadakhai
	00307100	Brahmanidei
	00307700	Rengalpali
	00330200	Baburikani
	00350400	Dhaurakhaman
	00350500	Mahuldarh(D)
	00350800	Banjari
	00351400	Kuraibahal
	00351600	Tulubdihi
	00352100	Gurulia
	00352500	Thelkubudi
	00355500	Talabahali(Nutan)
	00356500	Joshabantapur
	00356900	Rainda
	00357100	Turanga
	00362000	Gambharibhuin
	00362100	Lainda
	00362200	Telbhanguni
	00362400	Biriam

Name of CD Block: Barkot Less than 5

00323900	Badamanpur
00326500	Raitabahal
00315200	Basupali
00332800	Charmancha
00323700	Nuapetpura
00314600	Ludhaposi
00321400	Markandapur
00324700	Dharampur(Bada)
00327800	Nuaambakata
00320700	Landijhari
00319500	Nuagoudsuguda
00318800	Badataila
00305600	Kundapitha
00315100	Ranja

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: Debagarh *

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

5-10

00315700	Jhumpura(Bad)
00322500	N;Uabanakalo
00312500	Mardang
00317800	Kalla
00321700	Jharabahal
00302300	Kandal
00315400	Danra
00312900	Aksharshila
00325300	Bhatasingh
00304400	Asananali
00324100	Madhyapur
00319000	Rengalbahal
00319600	Dandasingha

11-20

00320500	Sanmanpur
00326400	Purunapani
00320300	Jambujhari
00303400	Bijaynagar
00303200	Gunduripasi
00319200	Similibahal
00304500	Basalai
00315600	Nrusinganagar
00304100	Puipani
00325900	Khajurikhman
00292900	Harekrushnapur
00312200	Kadopada
00320400	Kulsura
00322800	Golabandha
00312600	Salabereni
00325000	Nalabandha
00322700	Rajamunda
00305700	Sunapasi
00315500	Balita
00322900	Bamparda
00317900	Hinjilita
00316000	Barkot
00314400	Balanda

21-30

00301900	Brundabanpur
00304300	Bichhakhani
00321800	Netrabahal
00323800	Basantapur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

00311500	Singhasal
00304700	Ballam
00322300	Thianal
00316500	Gopapur
00311100	Thakurpali
00303100	Chakrapali
00311700	Singhuri
00323400	Budhakhman
00314900	Chakadihicolony (New Barkot)
00303500	Ghurudukhman
00302800	Kaunsibahal
00327500	Siripur
00317200	Madalia
00317600	Saida
00322200	Gurusang
00318900	Jamunali

31-40

00316700	Adyapur
00321300	Khadinali
00311300	Harekrishnapur
00302700	Chandankhunti
00310900	Jharakandhal
00327400	Bandhanbania
00310800	Ambagaon
00316600	Lalaposi
00314200	Talabahali
00311400	Megha-Farsanpur (Chatiapali)
00292800	Rangamatia
00309900	Kelenda
00293100	Chakulia
00294500	Kantapali
00294700	Gundeimara
00294400	Mankadmunda
00316800	Damita
00319100	Pathurinali
00315900	Jhumpura(San)
00293800	Dantaribahal
00301500	Nagadihi

41-50

00294800	Regedakhhol
00322600	Dehurimunda
00319300	Majhichakundapal
00313100	Jalisuan
00321600	Sarankot
00293900	Kusumkata
00314700	Sirapali
00304200	Nuagaon
00303000	Ainlapasi

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: **Debagarh ***

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

51-75

00320200	Jatianali
00324900	Jarichakundapal
00302200	Butiadihi
00305500	Kalakatha
00321200	Bhaktabadkudar
00321100	Lalitamohanpur
00311000	Purunapani
00317300	Rengali
00321500	Bideibadakudar
00309700	Ratanpali
00312100	Dhatukipali
00310100	Brahmanidei
00293700	Rambhei
00294000	Badabahal
00317500	Baidharnagar
00321000	Manoharpur
00317400	Saruali
00309600	Chapabahal
00294200	Dangapal
00295100	Tusula
00293600	Sirigida
00302500	Budhibahal
00310200	Salo
00314100	Kaliapal(Talipal)
00302100	Brahmanimal
00310500	Gurujung
00301800	Utuniamunda
00302000	Mahajanmunda
00304600	Mayapur
00317100	Tainsira
00293500	Jambupadan
00311200	Ghantiposi
00325600	Kansar
00303600	Gopalpali
00302600	Sirdihi(San)
00294100	Gobindpali
00294900	Dimiriposi

76 and above

00309500	Sibapali
00323000	Patrapali
00313900	Depatala
00311600	Jagannathpur

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

00310400	Khulundipani
00304800	Chhuriabahal
00316200	Ramchandrapur
00312000	Narasinghamunda
00293000	Kanchhada
00313400	Ootal
00301400	Beteijharan
00322100	Ratab
00294300	Baishnabpali
00293400	Khajuribahal
00312300	Masinta
00310300	Khulundikudar
00313300	Marha
00310700	Masanita
00295000	Bhimaganja
00314300	Indranijharan
00303700	Baghamunda
00310600	Nadiajore
00317700	Rugudakudar
00317000	Khuntadihi
00321900	Debichuan
00292500	Karangkhoh
00292600	Haladipani
00292700	Gurandikhoh
00294600	Talkhali
00295200	Danyakhoh
00301600	Chaitanpali
00304000	Goudnali
00305400	Gariapasi
00306300	Kudanali
00309300	Rabankucha
00309400	Hariharpur
00312400	Mahupal
00313200	Budhabhuin
00313500	Balidihi
00313600	Kadalidihi
00313700	Mahuldihi
00313800	Pachiripani
00314800	Chakadihi
00315000	Jayapichhula
00316100	Nikitimal
00316900	Kaladu
00326300	Chhachunia
00327900	Gadia

Name of CD Block: Reamal

Less than 5

00373300	Kankarkhol
00347100	Aunli
00340900	Utunia
00346100	Kanjiamba
00367300	Dharampur

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: Debagarh *

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

	00349600	Jambumunda
	00368500	Malehipada
	00364100	Medinipur
	00348300	Tileipasi
	00328000	Banakalo
	00367500	Reamal
	00344300	Budhapal
	00368400	Talbahali
	00368000	Babarakote
	00365800	Golabandha
	00367100	Dubamunda
	00367800	Rengalbahal
	00348500	Sendha

5-10

	00349500	Para
	00365100	Arjunjhari
	00368700	Lakhabahal
	00364800	Tinkbir
	00343100	Sipur
	00365900	Naulipada
	00374000	Sindurakhhol
	00363500	Ramapali
	00368200	Timur
	00359700	Dangaghat(Bada)
	00341500	Narayankhairpali
	00363400	Adas
	00373900	Tileiposi
	00341000	Palasama
	00345700	Koradaposi
	00350100	Jarachhat
	00364300	Budido
	00343600	Chhalak
	00349400	Rutanali
	00369800	Dasagharia(Rayati)
	00341700	Karlaga
	00370100	Kakharumal
	00346900	Kusumpal
	00370200	Hariharpur
	00344700	Surangipal
	00349100	Gambharipal
	00344900	Kundheigola
	00342600	Baidyasadhupal

11-20

	00339700	Dehuripali
--	----------	------------

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

	00341100	Babajimatha
	00359400	Tabada
	00370800	Kumal(Rayati)
	00346600	Totabari
	00363100	Pudapada
	00354900	Barakania
	00328500	Pudadiha
	00354300	Kendughat
	00366600	Bhitarpada
	00371800	Tuhilamal
	00369900	Dasagharia(Paiki)
	00367400	Badbahal
	00347600	Salarapal
	00360000	Gundiapali
	00372400	Taranga
	00348600	Sarapal
	00340200	Laxmipur
	00339000	Chhatripita
	00346400	Tungamal
	00366000	Sambarubarapali
	00346700	Chadheimara
	00340100	Baghabar
	00348800	Talabahal
	00370400	Purmunda
	00360900	Dhauragotha
	00329000	Chakradharpur
	00361100	Ghamamunda
	00354800	Tentelabahal
	00364400	Ratnakhinali
	00373400	Bandhali
	00370900	Khuntabandha
	00368100	Mahulmal
	00370000	Kadopada
	00359300	Kundajhari
	00334000	Phuljhari
	00334300	Brahmanipali(Nuasahi)

21-30

	00361600	Rangamatia
	00344100	Thianal
	00338400	Dhiramunda
	00333500	Chuakhhol
	00374900	Rengalpali
	00361200	Madhapali
	00333900	Khilei
	00354700	Rengalnali
	00373700	Kirtanpali
	00342400	Khandadhuan
	00340300	Hadsanghar
	00371500	Jhimpabira
	00329100	Lualoi
	00358700	Ainlakuli

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: **Debagarh ***

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
	00338300	Jualibhanga
	00328600	Nuadihi
	00335300	Ambakhol(2)
	00372200	Samapali
	00375200	Poipani
	00359600	Rengalbeda
	00372000	Thakarmal
	00354400	Dangaghat(San)
31-40		
	00328300	Sankarpur
	00359500	Begunianali
	00345000	Kamarpal
	00333800	Taleisar
	00339300	Kushakhalia
	00366900	Fulsarnali
	00373100	Sapuinali
	00365500	Chirgunikudar
	00334500	Kantabahal
	00343700	Dudukajharan
	00342200	Rairatanpur
41-50		
	00339600	Ghodapokakhhol
	00371700	Nilagandia
	00359900	Baisyapada
	00355100	Talabahali
	00335200	Ranjana
	00340400	Goida
	00345900	Nuapatana
	00339400	Dalbeheramunda
	00361500	Iswarpali
	00299400	Pendarakhhol
	00372900	Khandumunda
	00373000	Patrapali
	00328700	Malarbahal
51-75		
	00342700	Kapagola
	00363600	Siharia
	00360300	Dengasaragi
	00363700	Butapali
	00328800	Bhaluchaba
	00334400	Baishnabkhol
	00374700	Chingudijharana
	00344200	Hrudapali

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
--	----------------------	-----------------

1	2	3
	00365000	Chandpasi
	00368900	Badsimloi
	00374800	Lulong
	00361000	Badkumarkhol
	00328400	Bhejikudar
	00372700	Kainsar
	00374100	Satakiari
	00374300	Bijanali
	00359100	Kudalpal
	00360100	Chachhupali
	00373500	Balijuri
	00343500	Badapasi
	00328900	Siarimalia
	00340600	Jamunali
	00334900	Asanapal
	00375100	Lugapoda
	00373600	Badjharan
	00335100	Khajurianali
	00358800	Ratakhundi
	00366700	Debichuan(Nutan)
	00364900	Chauriadhupa
	00360800	Basantapur
	00365200	Kolhabasa
	00328100	Mahasindhu
	00358900	Bailadihi
	00354600	Bileinali
	00374200	Purunapani
	00345600	Jharadihi(K)
	00371400	Khariakani
	00361700	Julani
76 and above		
	00340700	Godamal
	00361800	Khairarandha
	00359200	Pejagala
	00345200	Panchamahala
	00370600	Jaripal
	00369000	Sansimloi
	00360500	Baradataila
	00374500	Similihata
	00360200	Jualibhanga
	00373800	Burbuda
	00365600	Sundhinali
	00342300	Mamurikhola
	00375000	Kuradkhol
	00348700	Putbul
	00354200	Dalakbahal
	00374600	Khandiamunda
	00361900	Andharikhhol
	00365300	Chadakmara
	00374400	Similita
	00371600	Kendunali

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:Debagarh *

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00361300	Patharkhani
	00369400	Jadagola
	00359000	Baghiabandha
	00369600	Purunapani
	00333600	Rukuba
	00340500	Ratakhandi
	00341900	Balipata
	00345100	Arkhapal
	00347800	Burubahal
	00347900	Bipraburubahal
	00348200	Natripal
	00348900	Neteidhobani
	00349900	Ambachua
	00355000	Sadhupali
	00361400	Khairnali
	00362800	Bhaliadihi
	00362900	Hilangprajati
	00363000	Hilangsarkari
	00369200	Nisturduma
	00369300	Hitam
	00369500	Baghamari
	00369700	Harapali
	00370700	Kumal(Paiki)
	00371000	Khalidhipa
	00371200	Kukutinali
	00372100	Narasinghataila
	00373200	Madhupali(Tikha)

Note : Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tileibani	0001	Kendejori	20	51.7	899	4,333	312	3,113
		Sodo	15	29.8	532	2,722	24	2,404
		Kansar	10	27.2	791	3,831	352	2,627
		Dholpada	15	27.5	696	3,541	296	2,175
		Dudhianali	17	36.25	946	4,656	300	2,520
		Talakundi	15	20.98	479	2,554	217	1,146
		Tileibani	13	28.6	1,021	4,642	498	2,026
		Jharagogua	10	23.37	670	3,282	289	2,322
		Dimirikuda	17	41.42	1,098	4,770	367	3,338
		Laimura	10	58.11	1,353	6,207	318	5,113
		Parposi	16	45.39	806	4,062	159	3,309
		Tainsar	20	27.14	1,078	4,939	617	2,195
		Suguda	23	48.57	1,782	8,441	1,294	2,689
		Chhep ilipali	27	38.07	1,297	5,677	1,201	855
		Badchhapal	17	35.06	295	1,253	417	397
CDBlock Total			245	539.16	13,743	64,910	6,661	36,229
Barkot	0002	Kantapali	22	41.87	1,629	7,633	438	3,872
		Rambhei	16	33.42	1,123	5,389	555	3,197
		Kandhal	10	27.28	1,754	8,602	1,139	2,108
		Basaloi	9	28.82	1,235	5,912	1,259	1,169
		Bijyanagar	8	15.11	562	2,795	403	741
		Kansi Bahal	12	41.16	631	3,083	403	662
		Kelda	9	23.27	594	2,790	314	1,628
		Kadopada	18	38.36	1,499	6,453	895	2,430
		Singsal	8	23.59	724	3,354	307	1,650
		Balanda	17	27.02	867	3,573	1,176	728
		Kaliapal	8	14.91	640	2,912	441	1,392
		Saruali	9	27.8	988	4,408	638	2,785
		Gurusang	4	14.25	530	2,409	323	1,058
		Bamparda	16	44.59	1,840	8,377	1,453	2,496
		Kalla	8	22.15	1,464	6,594	1,324	1,808
		Danra	22	28.87	1,527	6,480	1,171	1,018
		Dandasingha	14	27.81	1,332	5,688	1,725	404
		Madhyapur	18	38.46	1,053	4,714	1,429	255
		Raitbahal	67	113.37	1,066	4,308	932	520
		CDBlock Total			295	632.11	21,058	95,474

Appendix VIII - Village Directory

NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reamal	0003	Tabada	16	33.16	1,156	5,581	604	1,624
		Gundiapali	9	35.55	1,072	5,371	1,042	1,421
		Adas	19	25.9	845	4,210	246	2,143
		Malahipada	14	24.3	974	4,578	649	940
		Taranga	33	50.03	1,505	7,181	1,355	2,142
		Reamal	11	10.59	1,045	4,933	803	205
		Budido	14	15.73	696	3,243	536	576
		Naulipada	38	42.41	1,754	8,621	1,225	2,275
		Tinkbir	16	42.24	1,408	6,764	606	1,853
		Nuadihi	13	33.51	787	3,850	755	1,462
		Khilei	12	46.52	790	3,798	688	1,182
		Kantabahal	11	41.06	629	3,095	573	1,120
		Utunia	10	50.01	806	3,885	839	1,088
		Palasama	30	67.55	808	3,838	564	624
		Karlaga	15	40.58	1,040	5,097	925	437
		Kundheigola	14	45.12	824	4,107	581	906
		Chadheimara	22	66.74	1,307	6,573	1,325	530
		Budhapal	26	38.31	1,100	5,657	1,616	691
		Para	12	26.23	636	3,246	672	235
		CDBlock Total			335	735.54	19,182	93,628

SECTION II
TOWN DIRECTORY

Section II - Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

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

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

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

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

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

(I) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(II) Municipal Committee	MC
(III) Municipal Council	M CI
(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 kutchha / pucca road is recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

- | | | |
|------|--------------|----|
| (i) | Pucca Road | PR |
| (ii) | Kutchha Road | KR |

Column 7 : System of Sewerage

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

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

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

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

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

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

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

- | | |
|---------------|----|
| Head Loads | HL |
| Basket | B |
| Wheel Barrows | WB |
| Septic Tank | ST |

- | | |
|------------|----|
| Pit System | Pt |
| Sewerage | S |
| Others | O |

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

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

Column 13 :

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

Column 14 :

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

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

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

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

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

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

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

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local

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

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

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

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

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

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

“Recognised” should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department, etc., of

the government or semi-government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings, etc.

The following codes are used :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning

Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

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

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

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

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

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

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

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

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

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

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

Column 9 : Number of Banks

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

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

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

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

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

**STATEMENT-I
STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY**

Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ 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	1931	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	III Debagarh (M)	40401000	Debagarh	Tileibani	24.1	4,341					6,537

Sr. 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		
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	III Debagarh (M)	5,711 (-12.6)	6,839 (+19.8)	8,906 (+30.2)	13,581 (+52.5)	17,275 (+27.2)	20,096 (+16.3)	832.8	841	887	911

STATEMENT-II
PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	III Debagarh (M)	1356.2	34.16	15.53	Bhubaneswar (280)	Deagarh (0)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from						
		Sub-division /Taluk/		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)
		Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.						
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	III Debagarh (M)	Debagarh (0)	Sambalpur (96)		Sambalpur (96)	Yes (0)	-	

STATEMENT-III
MUNICIPAL FINANCE, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)							Total receipt
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	III Debagarh (M)	296	567	3,304	0	603	5,983	10,754	

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						Total expenditure
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	III Debagarh (M)	942	131	1,185	3,863	377	3,548	10,046

STATEMENT - IV
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Civic administration status (in 2000)	Population	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km.(s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			(2001 in Census)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	II Debagarh (M)		20,096	3,527	4,499	104	OSD	1,288	1,088	-	200

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	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	II Debagarh (M)	ST, Pt	T, TW	SR	Yes	1,546	27	362	1,662	17

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)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	III Debagarh (M)	20,096	H D FWC TB	60	2	Sambalpur(96)	Burla(106)	Hirakud(112)	

Educational facilities (Contd....)							Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational 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 classes/ others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	2	3	5	33	Sambalpur(96)	1	-	1	2	

STATEMENT - VI
TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			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 Debagarh (M)	Kendu Leaf	Sal Seed	Minor Forest Produce	Leaf Plate	Cashew-nut	Leather Shoe&Chappal	4	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	III Debagarh (M)	Bhaliabari, Harijansahi, Tanlasahi, Rejamunda, Mahuldhiasahi, Nilaberenisahi	No	3,649	8,116	3	O
		Jangalikudar, Gohirasahi, Hatisalsahi, Padhansahi, Govindpur, Mohonipur, Khadiasahi	No				

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 water borne	Private service	others	Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	III Debagarh (M)	109		50	2	Pt, ST	40	123	684	

ANNEXURES

BLANK

ANNEXURE-I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in the Panchayat Raj System. It entrusts the people with the power to manage the local affairs of villages for the development and better governance of their locality. In the rural areas, Gram Panchayat works for the development of road, sanitation facilities, 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 Debagarh district shows that among 3 C.D. Blocks in the district, Barkot and Reamal C.D. Blocks has 19 nos. of Gram Panchayats each and Tileibani C.D. Block, has 15 nos. of Gram Panchayats.

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

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tileibani	0001	Kendeijori	20	51.7	899	4,333	312	3,113
		Sodo	15	29.8	532	2,722	24	2,404
		Kansar	10	27.2	791	3,831	352	2,627
		Dholpada	15	27.5	696	3,541	296	2,175
		Dudhianali	17	36.25	946	4,656	300	2,520
		Talakundi	15	20.98	479	2,554	217	1,146
		Tileibani	13	28.6	1,021	4,642	498	2,026
		Jharagogua	10	23.37	670	3,282	289	2,322
		Dimirikuda	17	41.42	1,098	4,770	367	3,338
		Laimura	10	58.11	1,353	6,207	318	5,113
		Parposi	16	45.39	806	4,062	159	3,309
		Tainsar	20	27.14	1,078	4,939	617	2,195
		Suguda	23	48.57	1,782	8,441	1,294	2,689
		Chhepilipali	27	38.07	1,297	5,677	1,201	855
		Badchhapal	17	35.06	295	1,253	417	397
		CDBlock Total	245	539.16	13,743	64,910	6,661	36,229
Barkot	0002	Kantapali	22	41.87	1,629	7,633	438	3,872
		Rambhei	16	33.42	1,123	5,389	555	3,197
		Kandhal	10	27.28	1,754	8,602	1,139	2,108
		Basaloi	9	28.82	1,235	5,912	1,259	1,169
		Bijayanagar	8	15.11	562	2,795	403	741
		Kansi Bahal	12	41.16	631	3,083	403	662
		Kelda	9	23.27	594	2,790	314	1,628
		Kadopada	18	38.36	1,499	6,453	895	2,430
		Singsal	8	23.59	724	3,354	307	1,650

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

Name of the C.D. Block	C.D. Block code	Gram Panchayat Name	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Number of Household	Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Balanda	17	27.02	867	3,573	1,176	728
		Kaliapal	8	14.91	640	2,912	441	1,392
		Saruali	9	27.8	988	4,408	638	2,785
		Gurusang	4	14.25	530	2,409	323	1,058
		Bamparda	16	44.59	1,840	8,377	1,453	2,496
		Kalla	8	22.15	1,464	6,594	1,324	1,808
		Danra	22	28.87	1,527	6,480	1,171	1,018
		Dandasingha	14	27.81	1,332	5,688	1,725	404
		Madhyapur	18	38.46	1,053	4,714	1,429	255
		Raitbahal	67	113.37	1,066	4,308	932	520
		CDBlock Total	295	632.11	21,058	95,474	16,325	29,921
Reamal	0003	Tabada	16	33.16	1,156	5,581	604	1,624
		Gundiapali	9	35.55	1,072	5,371	1,042	1,421
		Adas	19	25.9	845	4,210	246	2,143
		Malahipada	14	24.3	974	4,578	649	940
		Taranga	33	50.03	1,505	7,181	1,355	2,142
		Reamal	11	10.59	1,045	4,933	803	205
		Budido	14	15.73	696	3,243	536	576
		Naulipada	38	42.41	1,754	8,621	1,225	2,275
		Tinkbir	16	42.24	1,408	6,764	606	1,853
		Nuadihi	13	33.51	787	3,850	755	1,462
		Khilei	12	46.52	790	3,798	688	1,182
		Kantabahal	11	41.06	629	3,095	573	1,120
		Utunia	10	50.01	806	3,885	839	1,088
		Palasama	30	67.55	808	3,838	564	624
		Karlaga	15	40.58	1,040	5,097	925	437
		Kundheigola	14	45.12	824	4,107	581	906
		Chadheimara	22	66.74	1,307	6,573	1,325	530
		Budhapal	26	38.31	1,100	5,657	1,616	691
		Para	12	26.23	636	3,246	672	235
		CDBlock Total	335	735.54	19,182	93,628	15,604	21,454

ANNEXURE-II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

The district of Sambalpur located at the western part of Orissa was split up in to four districts namely Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh and Sambalpur, after the 1991 Census. The estimates of child mortality indicators and all other information pertaining to 1991 Census discussed in this annexure and subsequent annexures are not available separately for Baragarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh and Sambalpur district. Hence data for the undivided district of Sambalpur have been presented for Baragarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh and Sambalpur 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, age two, age three and age five in 1991 both in persons, males and females in the state and the district in comparison to 1981. In 1981 the child mortality rate was much higher in the state as well as in district. A notable feature that emerges out of the study of the annexure is that the female child mortality in all the ages is lower than the male child both in the district and in the state in 1981 and 1991.

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

State/ Dist	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
Sambalpur	1981	122	128	129	140	134	139	136	145	110	116	122	135
	1991	103	112	118	131	106	114	119	132	101	109	117	128

ANNEXURE-III

Various measures of Fertility and mean at marriage, 1991 Census

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

Data on various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage for erstwhile 13 districts of Orissa

and that of the state on the basis of 1991 census results are presented in the Table given below.

Mean age at marriage :

Mean age at marriage of the females is the average age at marriage. The figure is 18 for the state of Orissa and 17.9 for Sambalpur district as per the 1991 Census.

Child women ratio :

The ratio between the child and women 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 women ratio than the state and the rest six districts have recorded lower child women ratio.

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

As shown in this table, the number of children ever born per married woman in the 45-49 age group was 4.22 at the state level and at the district level, highest number of children ever born to women in this age group was recorded in Baleshwar district followed by Cuttack, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Puri

district. The lowest number of 3.63 children per ever-married women in this age group is noticed in Koraput district.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women

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

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

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

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 the 1981 Census endeavoured to elicit the reasons of migration. Concepts relating to migration and their definitions have been provided under the chapter "Non Census Concepts".

Table-IV depicts sex-wise distribution of in migrants classified by place of birth. Among the in migrants in the district 77.21 percent of males and 85.08 percent of females are from other districts of the state. Immigrants from other states of the country constitute 22.65 percent of males and 14.89 percent females. Immigrants from other countries form a very negligible percentage.

Table IV
Immigrants 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 (77.52)	868,127 (74.85)	1,604,209 (79.05)	658,984 (20.66)	260,729 (22.48)	398,255 (19.62)	57,922 (1.82)	30,924 (2.67)	26,998 (1.33)
Debagarh	33,463	9,068	24,395	27,756 (82.95)	7,001 (77.21)	20,755 (85.08)	5,686 (16.99)	2,054 (22.65)	3,632 (14.89)	21 (0.06)	13 (0.14)	8 (0.03)

Table-V depicts immigrants by place of last residence. In the district there are 10,701 immigrants classified by their place of last residence of which 3,385 are males and 7,316 are females. Among these 86.90 percent are inter district migrants.

Coming to the sex wise distribution of migrants in the district, it is noticed that 85.41 percent males and 87.59 percent females are inter district migrants. Migrants from other states of the country constitute 13.06 percent of which 14.53 percent are males and

12.38 percent are females. International migration to the district is confined within 0.03 to 0.06 percent.

It may be mentioned here that after the 1991 Census, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagrah and Sambalpur districts were created from the old Sambalpur district. In the old Sambalpur district the number of immigrants by place of last residence with duration of residence 0-9 years was 109,325 with 46,073 males and 63,252 females in 1991 Census.

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

State/ District	Total Migrants			From other districts of the State			From other States/UTs of India			From other Countries		
	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 (80.14)	388,565 (78.53)	554,364 (81.32)	229,687 (19.52)	103,986 (21.01)	125,701 (18.44)	3,931 (0.33)	2,271 (0.46)	1,660 (0.24)
Debagarh	10,701	3,385	7,316	9,299 (86.90)	2,891 (85.41)	6,408 (87.59)	1,398 (13.06)	492 (14.53)	906 (12.38)	4 (0.04)	2 (0.06)	2 (0.03)

ANNEXURE -V

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

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

At the 2001 Census, religions of the State and Debagarh District along with their population and their percentage in rural and urban areas are shown in table-VI.

As noticed in Table, followers of Hindu religion constitute more than 90 percent in the state and Debagarh district. In the district of Debaragh followers of Hindu religion constitute 95.42 percent. The proportion of Christian religion is 4.09 percent. The

followers of Muslim, Sikh and Jain religions claim a very negligible proportion, which range between 0.03 percent to 0.38 percent.

A look at the rural urban percentage distribution of followers of these religions reveals that more than 92 percent of followers of Hindu and Christian religions are reported from rural areas of the district. But the concentration of followers of Sikh and Jain religions is conspicuous in urban areas of the State.

In the 1991 Census, Debagarh district was not in existence as a separate district and it was a part of undivided Sambalpur district. In 1991 Census the total number of followers of all Religions in undivided Sambalpur district, was 2,697,153 out of which the highest followers were from Hindu religion (96.84 %) followed by Christian (2.03 %), Muslim (0.88 %), Sikh (0.15 %), Buddhist (0.02 %) and Jain (0.01%) religion.

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

State/ District	Religion	No. of followers	Percentage to total Population	Percentage	
				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
Debagarh	All Religions	274,108	100.00	92.67	7.33
	Hindus	261,544	95.42	92.77	7.23
	Christians	11,216	4.09	92.48	7.52
	Muslims	1,055	0.38	72.61	27.39
	Religion not stated	147	0.05	94.56	5.44
	Others	69	0.03	97.10	2.90
	Sikhs	69	0.03	44.93	55.07
	Jains	8	0.00	87.50	12.50

ANNEXURE-VI

Marital Status of population as per 2001 Census

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

As shown in table, the never married category claims 50.74 percent of the total population of the district closely followed by married category with 44.63 percent. The widowed category forms only 4.37 percent / divorced and separated category constitutes only 0.27 percent.

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 (100.00)	18,660,570 (100.00)	18,144,090 (100.00)
	Never married	18,447,277 (50.12)	10,117,851 (54.22)	8,329,426 (45.91)
	Married	16,518,353 (44.88)	8,172,008 (43.79)	8,346,345 (46.00)
	Widowed	1,706,175 (4.64)	336,052 (1.80)	1,370,123 (7.55)
	Divorced/Separated	132,855 (0.36)	34,659 (0.19)	98,196 (0.54)
Debagarh	Total	274,108 (100.00)	138,408 (100.00)	135,700 (100.00)
	Never married	139,074 (50.74)	74,771 (54.02)	64,303 (47.39)
	Married	122,325 (44.63)	60,686 (43.85)	61,639 (45.42)
	Widowed	11,973 (4.37)	2,716 (1.96)	9,257 (6.82)
	Divorced/Separated	736 (0.27)	235 (0.17)	501 (0.37)

Coming to the sex-wise distribution of marital status, it is seen that 54.02 percent males belong to never married category as against 47.39 percent among females. Similarly 43.85 percent of males and 45.42 percent of females belong to married category. Only 1.96 percent of males and 6.82 percent of females belong to widowed category and divorced / separated marital status claims a very negligible proportion both among males and females. The same

pattern of distribution of persons, males and females in different marital status also holds good at the state level.

In the undivided district of Sambalpur, the percentage of Married persons was 46.02, whereas the percentage of Never Married persons was 48.58. The percentage of widowed and divorced/separated persons constitute 4.77 and 0.39 respectively in the 1991 Census.

ANNEXURE -VII

Age, Sex and Education in the district, 2001 Census

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

Distribution of literate persons in different Educational levels in State :Distribution of literate persons in different educational levels at the state level is shown below. The proportion of literate persons

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

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

in different educational levels does not provide an encouraging picture since more than 50 percent (58.25 percent) among literate persons, 55.11 percent of males and 63.04 percent of females have attained only primary and below primary level of education followed by middle standard with 14.50 percent persons, 14.87 percent males and 13.93 percent females.

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

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

Table - 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
Debagarh	Total Population	274,108	138,408	135,700
	Literate	139,877	85,620	54,257
	i) Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified	2,016 (1.44)	1,308 (1.53)	708 (1.30)
	ii) Below Primary	42,254 (30.21)	24,572 (28.70)	17,682 (32.59)
	iii) Primary	46,515 (33.25)	26,945 (31.47)	19,570 (36.07)
	iv) Middle	17,816 (12.74)	11,229 (13.11)	6,587 (12.14)
	v) Matric/Secondary	16,587 (11.86)	10,688 (12.48)	5,899 (10.87)
	vi) Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior secondary	7,662 (5.48)	5,232 (6.11)	2,430 (4.48)
	vii) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	26 (0.02)	21 (0.02)	5 (0.01)
	viii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	971 (0.69)	834 (0.97)	137 (0.25)
	ix) Graduate & above	6,030 (4.31)	4,791 (5.60)	1,239 (2.28)

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Debagarh district was 274,108 of which 42,352 were below seven years. After excluding population under 0-6 age group, the population of Debagarh district comes to 231,756 of which 116,760 are males and 114,996 are females. The literate and educated persons in the district number 139,877 with 85,620 males and 54,257 females. The proportion of literates constitutes 60.36 percent which is distributed as per the educational qualification in tabular form.

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, primary educational level claims about one third of the total literate population both among persons, males and females. The next educational

levels to follow are below primary and middle. Matriculation/secondary education level claims 12.48 percent of males and 10.87 percent among females. Graduate and above educational level has claimed comparatively lower percentage among males and females than higher secondary.

In the 1991 Census, the total literate persons of the undivided Sambalpur district was 1,119,163 of which the highest percentage was recorded under Below primary i.e. 38.10 and the lowest percentage of 0.27 was in the educational level of Non-technical diploma not equal to degree. The percentage of Graduate and above persons was 4.16 only whereas Middle standard claimed 24.20 percent to total literate persons of the district.

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

State/District	Total	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
Debagarh	Total	64,103	100	50.08	28.52	6.58	12.93	1.89
	Rural	59,183	100	51.96	28.95	6.21	11.63	1.25
	Urban	4,920	100	27.38	23.35	11.12	28.58	9.57

As shown in the table -X, the proportion of female literacy in total, rural and urban area of the district is higher than the state in literate but below middle educational level. But in the higher higher educational level namely matric but below graduate and graduate and above, the district records a lower percentage of literacy than the state. In the middle but below matric educational level, the district records

a higher proportion of literacy in the urban areas than the state.

In undivided Sumbalpur district, the percentage of literates in literate but below middle educational level in the group of aged 15-44 constitute 18.21 in the 1991 Census but the same in the Graduate and above educational level is only 1.43 percent.

Table -XI
Children in the age group 0-14 years with nos. of children attending school, 2001 Census

Name of the State/District	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	12207872	6235873	5971999	10592499	5402181	5190318	1615373	833692	781681
	No. of Children attending School	5618880	3042840	2576040	4721148	2569809	2151339	897732	473031	424701
	Percentage	46.03	48.8	43.14	44.57	47.57	41.45	55.57	56.74	54.33
Debagarh	Total Population in the age group 0-14 years	94012	47640	46372	88036	44600	43436	5976	3040	2936
	No. of Children attending School	40691	21877	18814	37498	20200	17298	3193	1677	1516
	Percentage	43.28	45.92	40.57	42.59	45.29	39.82	53.43	55.16	51.63

The table-XI provides sexwise distribution of children and the percentage of children attending school in the age group 0-14 in rural and urban areas of the state and Debagarh district as per the 2001 Census.

As shown in the table, there are 94,012 number of children in the age group 0-14 in the district of which 40,691 children constituting 43.28 percent are attending school. In the rural areas of the district

42.59 percent of children are attending school as against 53.43 percent in urban areas. The proportion of children attending school is more among males than their female counterparts both in total, rural and urban areas of the district. Almost the same pattern of distribution of male and female children attending school in total, rural and urban areas holds good for the state.

ANNEXURE- VIII

Mother tongue, 2001 Census

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

The Census of India is the richest source of language data and has thrown much light on the ethnic and linguistic characteristics of population. Like the previous censuses, the mother tongue as returned by each individual was collected and were classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics. Details of mother tongue

returns for the state as recorded in the 2001 census are given in Table- XII.

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

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

Sl.No.	Mother tongue	No. of persons who returned the language as their mother tongues, 2001					
		TOTAL	Percentage to total population	RURAL	URBAN	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

As shown in the table below, major mother tongue returns of the district have been arranged in descending order of the number of speakers as per the 2001 Census. Of these ten mother tongues, speakers of ORIYA mother tongue are highest in the district and constitute 91.66 percent of the total speakers as shown in the annexure. The next numerically major mother tongue is Kisan and the speakers of this mother tongue claim only 1.96 percent.

The district is inhabited mostly by scheduled tribe population and mother tongues of certain scheduled tribes of the district namely Kisan, Munda, Kharia, Ho, Mundari, Kharia, Kui, Savara etc. together constitute 7.47 percent of the total speakers in the district.

Percentage distribution of speakers of these mother tongues in rural and urban areas of the district further reveals that 92.67 percent of Oriya speakers belong to rural areas of the district. Similarly 100 percent speakers of Ho, Kui and Mundari, 99.85 percent speakers of Kisan, 99.61 percent speakers of Kharia and 95.08 percent speakers of Savara reported in rural areas of the district.

It is pertinent to note here that mother tongues as returned in the population Census are basically the designations or mother tongue labels are always not identical with the actual linguistic medium. For ascertaining the co-relation between the mother tongue designation and the actual languages and the dialects, the raw returns were subjected to thorough scrutiny and rationalization.

Table- XIII
Major Languages returned as Mother Tongue in Debagarh 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
	DEBAGARH	274,108	100	254,012	20,096	92.67	7.33
1	ORIYA	251,249	91.66	232,836	18,413	92.67	7.33
2	KISAN	5,369	1.96	5,361	8	99.85	0.15
3	MUNDA	5,156	1.88	4,445	711	86.21	13.79
4	SADAN/SADRI	4,838	1.76	4,775	63	98.70	1.30
5	HO	2,135	0.78	2,135	0	100.00	0.00
6	HINDI	925	0.34	418	507	45.19	54.81
7	MUNDARI	900	0.33	900	0	100.00	0.00
8	KHARIA	775	0.28	772	3	99.61	0.39
9	KUI	700	0.26	700	0	100.00	0.00
10	SAVARA	590	0.22	561	29	95.08	4.92
11	Total of Other Mother Tongues	1,471	0.54	1,109	362	75.39	24.61