



JAGATSINGHPUR DISTRICT

jungle. The second tract covers fertile plain land. The soil is of alluvial type.

Jagatsinghpur district was carved out from the undivided district of Cuttack vide Gazette Notification No.DRC-44/93R-14218 dated 27.3.1993 of Government of Orissa. Jagatsinghpur became a sub-division of Cuttack district in the year 1965 and was declared a district in the year 1993 catering to the needs of the area. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the undivided Cuttack district sharing the fertile land and the most important natural port, Paradip of the eastern coast.

Jagatsinghpur district is one of the coastal districts of Orissa and lies between 19°58' and 20°23' N. latitude and between 86°30' and 86°45' E. longitudes. The district is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Kendrapara district in the north, Cuttack district in the west and Puri district in the south. The area of the district is 1,668 sq.kilometers and accounts for 1.07 percent of the total area of the state. The district comprises two distinct tracts, the first being marshy and swampy strips along with the coast covered with wild growth of reeds and tropical

The district of Jagatsinghpur is one of the new created districts carved out of the old Cuttack district. It has a population of 10 lakh of which **50.95** percent are males and **49.05** percent females. The area of the district is **1668** sq. Km and thus density is **634** per sq.km. The population growth is **1.31** annually averaged over the decade of **1991-2001**. Urban population of the district constitute **9.88** percent of total population. The Scheduled Caste population is **21.05** percent of total population and major caste group are Bauri (**32.89**), Kandra etc. (**20.73**) and Dewar (**18.06** percent) among the Scheduled Castes. Similarly the Scheduled Tribe population is **0.82** percent of total and major Tribes groups are Santal (**29.63** percent), Munda etc (**22.07** percent) and Kolha(**13.25** percent) of the total tribal population. Hindu population constitute **95.96** percent of total, Muslims (**3.84** percent) but Christians (**0.11** percent) are a very insignificant group. The main towns of the district are Paradip (NAC) (**73,625**), Jagatsinghpur (NAC), (**30,824**).

The sex ratio for the population as a whole is **963** females per **1000** males and that of

0-6 years 925 females per **1000** males. The age distribution reflects 0-4 years' age group constitute **7.82** percent and the old age group (60+ and ANS) is **10.89** percent. The working age population (**15-59** years) are **60.07** percent of total population. Total workers constitute 31.20 percent of the total population. Of the workers **75.07** percent are main workers and **24.93** percent marginal workers. The total literacy rate is **79.08** percent of that male is **88.55** percent and female literacy rate is **69.28**. Looking at education levels attained, of the literates **1.16** percent are without any level. Below primary levels constitute **23.82**, Primary **28.49** percent and Middle group **14.53** percent. Those having Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma are **26.22** percent and Graduate and above group **5.78** percent.

The district has **2.21** lakh of households and the average household size is **5** persons per household. Permanent houses are occupied only by **25.4** percent of households, **67** percent houses occupied are Temporary and **7.6** percent Semi-permanent houses.

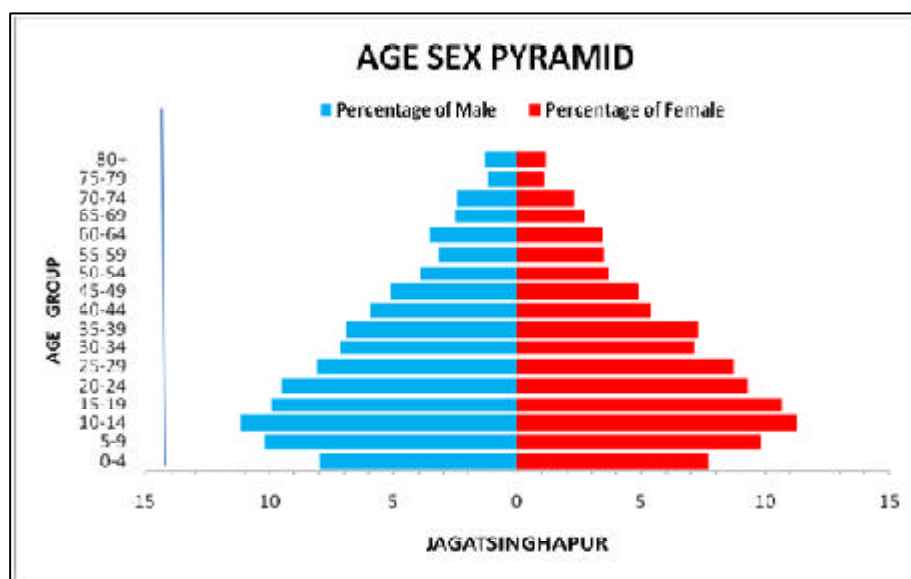
Total number of villages of the district are **1288** of which **1227** villages are inhabited. The numbers of towns are **2**. Of the villages **99.92** percent the villages have safe drinking water facility. Electricity is available in **89.08** percent villages. Of the villages **80.68** percent use it for domestic purposes and **15.48** percent put it for

agricultural use. Primary Schools are available in **73.76** villages but only **37.9** percent have a Middle School and **23.88** percent have a Secondary/Senior Secondary School, colleges available only in **2.36** percent of villages. Communication facilities like post and telegraph etc. available in **59.17** percent of villages. Medical facility is available in **14.18** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **23.55** percent of villages but **56.32** percent villages have paved approach road and **88.59** percent mud approach road.

Demographically the concern for the district is low growth rate compared to the state. Adverse sex ratio for females is yet another area of major concern particularly in age group of 0-6. This might suggest sex selective mortality or increase rate of abortion after prenatal diagnosis of sex. Possible vulnerability of the fair sex during the period of natural calamities like cyclones, also may not be ruled out. The age structure of the population of the district suggests the district is in the process of aging of population and this aspect needs attention to improve old age care.

Infrastructure wise the district seems to have developed relative to other districts, in respect of drinking water, Electricity, Education and Health facilities. The road condition particularly approached road to villages need major improvement. The district being one of the enlightened district would be able to take care of itself with the help of its active political climate.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Jagatsinghapur * (11), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,057,629	Number of households	221,783
Males	538,881	Household size (per household)	5
Females	518,748		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	13.15	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	963
Rural	953,180	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	925
Urban	104,449		
Scheduled Caste population	222,634	Scheduled Tribe population	8,640
Percentage to total population	21.05	Percentage to total population	0.82
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	737,848	Total	737,848
Males	419,922	Without level	8,564
Females	317,926	Below primary	175,753
Literacy rate		Primary	210,226
Persons	79.08	Middle	107,179
Males	88.55	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	193,478
Females	69.28	Graduate and above	42,623
Workers			
Total workers	329,973	Age groups	
Main workers	247,726	0 - 4 years	82,720
Marginal workers	82,247	5 - 14 years	224,376
Non-workers	727,656	15 - 59 years	635,351
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	115,182
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Bauri	73,218	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Kandra etc.	46,159	1.Santal	2,560
3.Dewar	40,218	2.Munda etc.	1,907
		3.Kolha	1,145
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,014,872	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	40,586	Total inhabited villages	1,227
3.Christians	1,119	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Paradip (NAC)	73,625	Drinking water facilities	1,227
2.Jagatsinghapur (NAC)	30,824	Safe Drinking water	1,226
		Electricity (Power Supply)	1,093
		Electricity (domestic)	990
		Electricity (Agriculture)	190
		Primary school	905
		Middle schools	465
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	293
		College	29
		Medical facility	174
		Primary Health Centre	39
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	154
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	726
		Bus services	289
		Paved approach road	691
		Mud approach road	1,087
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	25.4		
Semi-permanent	7.6		
Temporary	67		



District Highlights

- Jagatsinghapur is the smallest district in terms of size and 18th in terms of population.
- Jagatsinghapur is the 16th urbanized district in the state. About 9.88 per cent of its population live in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Jagatsinghapur is the 2nd densely populated district in the state.
- Jagatsinghapur occupies 22nd rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 61 uninhabited villages in the district of which only 2 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Krushnanandapur in Tirtol P.S. is the most populated village, having 8,574 population, in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district about 55% are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Jagatsinghapur police station is having the highest number of villages (319) in the district and Paradip police station is having the lowest number of villages (39) in the district.