



JAJPUR DISTRICT

Jajpur district is located in the eastern region of the state. It was a sub-division of the erstwhile Cuttack district and was formed as a separate district vide Notification No.DRC-44/93-14218 dated 27.03.93 of Government of Orissa. Jajpur is the headquarters town of the district and abounds in many relics of the past. It is a place of pilgrimage and is popularly known as “Birajakshetra”. Goddess Biraja is the presiding deity of the town as well as of the district.

Jajpur was the ancient capital of Orissa under the Bhaumakar kings and was famous for centuries as Jajanagar and finds its place in the travelogue of the Chinese traveler Huen Tsang as a flourishing city of trade and commerce in the 7th century A.D. This place has its unique importance in India as Navigaya Kshetra where Pinda is offered for the salvation of the ancestors. Otherwise known as Baitarani Tirtha, Jajpur is highly acclaimed in many scriptures of our country. The shrines of “Sweta-Varah” (the white bear incarnation of Lord Bishnu) and “Sapta Matruka” (the seven mothers) along with numerous shrines have made Jajpur a Tirtha par excellence.

The district of Jajpur extends from 85°40' East longitude to 86° 44' East longitude and from 20° 43' north latitude to 21° 10' north latitude. Bhadrak and Kendujhar bound it on the north, on the east by the district Kendrapara, on the south by the district Cuttack and on the west by the district Dhenkanal.

The population of the district is enumerated in 2001 Census to be 16.24 lakh of which 50.71 percent are males and 49.29 percent females. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 1.7 percent arithmetically averaged annually. The area of the district is 2899 sq.km, thus the calculated population density is 560 persons per sq km. The percentage of population living in urban area is 4.49. The Scheduled Caste population is 22.99 percent of the total population and of these the Pan Pano (48.23 percent), Kondra etc. (16.83 percent) and Dhoba etc. (7.83 percent) are the major castes. The Scheduled Tribe population is only 7.76 percent. Even among this small segment of Tribes the largest three as indicated percentage to total Tribal population are Munda etc. (28.32), Shabar (25.27) and Kolha (14.74). Among the major religious groups of the district are Hindus (95.01 percent), Muslims (4.79 percent) and Christians

only 0.08 percent. The major towns are Byasanagar (M) and Jajpur (M) having population 16,915 and 15013 respectively. The district has two towns and 1778 number of villages of which 1591 number are inhabited. The sex ratio of the district is 972 and that of 0-6 years 936 females per 1000 males. The age group wise distribution reflects that the age group 0-4 is 8.89 percent and that of 5-14 years is 23.39 percent indicating some decline fertility in recent year. The working age group of 15-59 constitutes 59.79 percent and the old age dependants (including age not stated) constitute 8.93 percent.

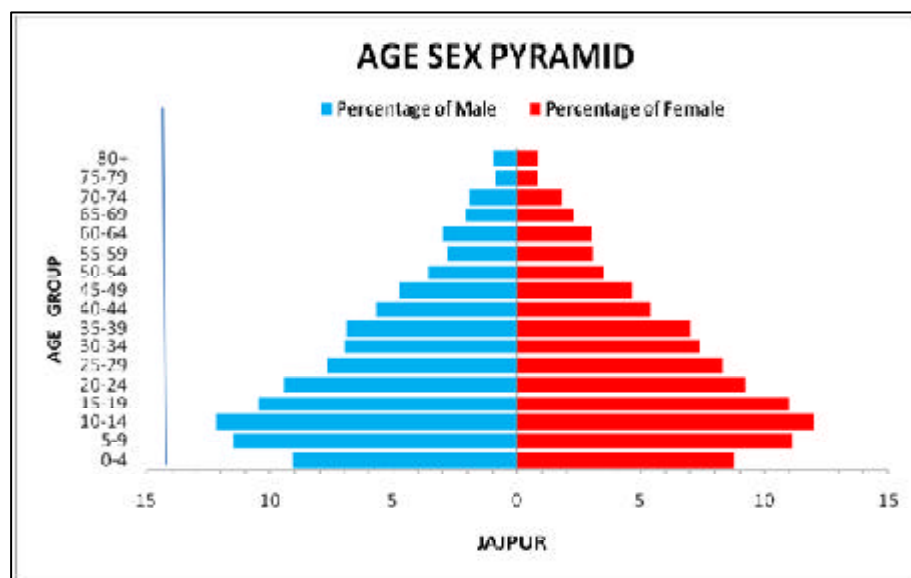
The literacy rate of the district is 71.44 percent considering population 7+ years. The male literacy rate is 81.89 percent and female literacy 60.76 percent. Looking at educational level attained, Below Primary and Primary level group constitute 25.73 percent and 28.84 percent. Middle and H.S.C level constitute 16.14 and 21.87 percent respectively. Graduate and above constitute 5.93 percent and without any level 1.49 percent. Work participation rate is 27.49 percent. Of the workers 77.78 percent are main workers and 22.22 percent marginal workers.

The total number of households of the district is 327,129. Of the total households 20.1 percent occupy permanent houses, 9.3 occupy semi-permanent houses and 70.6 percent temporary houses. Average household size is 5 persons.

The amenities available in inhabited villages indicate all villages have drinking water facility and 99.75 percent have safe drinking water. Electricity is available in 92.51 percent of villages that 74.54 percent have it for domestic purpose and 18.79 percent for agricultural purpose. Primary School is available in 75.11 percent. Inter Middle School in 47.37 percent indicating necessity of improvement in education even at lower level. Only 26.92 percent villages have Secondary Schools and 2.67 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 16.38 percent of villages and Postal communication facility in 40.19 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 22.03 percent of villages and mud approach road in 94.1 percent of villages.

This district is one of the enlightened districts educationally and a developed district also on other infrastructures. Approach roads to villages, however, need improvement. The population growth rate of the district is higher than state average and the sex ratio is same. Increase in sex imbalance as indicated by sex ratio in 0-6 years is an area of concern. Higher Non worker percentage is also an area needing attention. The district has higher percentage of Scheduled Castes. The major demographic concern is the high growth rate in spite of high literacy rate and these need to be tackled with appropriate strategy for population programme. Work participation needs improvement through creation of more work opportunities and a favourable attitude towards work.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Jajapur * (13), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,624,341	Number of households	327,129
Males	823,747	Household size (per household)	5
Females	800,594		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	17.08	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	972
Rural	1,551,361	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	936
Urban	72,980		
Scheduled Caste population	373,513	Scheduled Tribe population	125,989
Percentage to total population	22.99	Percentage to total population	7.76
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,004,464	Total	1,004,464
Males	582,222	Without level	15,016
Females	422,242	Below primary	258,445
Literacy rate		Primary	289,716
Persons	71.44	Middle	162,077
Males	81.89	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	219,666
Females	60.76	Graduate and above	59,544
Workers			
Total workers	446,525	Age groups	
Main workers	347,328	0 - 4 years	144,388
Marginal workers	99,197	5 - 14 years	379,915
Non-workers	1,177,816	15 - 59 years	955,029
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	145,009
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Pan Pano	180,145	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Kandra etc.	62,850	1.Munda etc.	35,685
3.Dhoba etc.	29,245	2.Shabar	31,840
		3.Kolha	18,569
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,543,317	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Muslims	77,825	Total inhabited villages	1,575
3.Christians	1,280	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population		No. of villages
1.Byasanagar (M)	37,612	Drinking water facilities	1,575
2.Jajapur (M)	32,239	Safe Drinking water	1,571
		Electricity (Power Supply)	1,457
		Electricity (domestic)	1,174
		Electricity (Agriculture)	296
		Primary school	1,183
		Middle schools	746
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	424
		College	42
		Medical facility	258
		Primary Health Centre	55
		Primary Health Sub-Centre	214
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	633
		Bus services	347
		Paved approach road	969
		Mud approach road	1,482
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	20.1		
Semi-permanent	9.3		
Temporary	70.6		



District Highlights

- Jajapur is the 24th district in terms of size and 7th in terms of population.
- Jajpur is the 29th urbanized district in the state having about 4.49 per cent of its population live in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of states population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per Sq. Km. Jajapur is 4th densely populated district in the state.
- Jajapur has 18th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 203 uninhabited villages in the district of which 12 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Brahmabarada in Dharmasala Police Station is the most populated village (8,515) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 56% are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Dharmasala police station is having the highest number of villages (444) in the district whereas Jajapur Road police station is having the lowest number of villages (44) in the district.