

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

21°35 and 22° 32 North latitudes and 83° 32 and 85° 22 East longitudes.

The two princely states of Gangapur and Bonai, which constitute the region of Sundargarh had no alternative but to be wedded together to be a district. The territory, what is now called Sundargarh district, formed a part of Dakshinapatha in ancient times. Kosala was an important Mahajanapada in northern India of which Dakshina Kosala was a part of it. Divergent views are available regarding the origin of ruling family. Both these ex-states were once under the suzerainty of Sambalpur, which formed part of the dominions of the Maratha Rajas of Nagpur. In 1821, the British Government cancelled the feudal supremacy of Sambalpur over these states and a fresh *sanad* was granted to the Chiefs. Both these states, for some times, formed a part of the southwestern frontier agency on its creation in 1833. Again they were transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur in 1854. In 1905 they were also transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur to that of Orissa and a political agent was appointed. The ex-states remained under the control of Political Agent till their merger with Orissa on 1st January 1948. Since then it has been subjected to no territorial changes.

Sundargarh district occupies the northwestern portion of the state and is between

The district is bounded on the north by the Ranchi district of Jharkhand, on the west and north-west by Raigarh district of Chhatisgarh, on the south and south-east by Jharsuguda and Deogarh districts and on the east by the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Kendujhar district. The district does not form a compact geographical unit and is extremely irregular in shape. According to the Surveyor General of India, the area of the district is 9712 sq. kms. The geographical area of the district ranks second position in the state and also ranks 77th position among the districts of India. As regards the population, the district occupies sixth position in the state. The density of population of the district ranks 18th and 444th position among the districts of the state and in the country respectively.

The district of Sundargarh is constituted by thirteen towns including **five** census towns and **1764** villages spread over **17** C.D blocks. It has **18** lakhs population of which male constitutes **51.11** percent and females **48.89** percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is **16.26** annually. The area of the district is **9712** sq.km and thus, population density works out to be **188**. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be **957** considering the total population of each sex and that for

population of 0-6 years it is 969 indicating relatively lower deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 9.66 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 23.72 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 59.67 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 6.94 percent. The age group wise distribution provides an idea of dependency burden and helps in planning of welfare services and business products. The district has 34.37 percent population enumerated in areas classified as urban. The major towns are Rourkela (M), Rourkela Industrial Township (ITS) and Rajagangapur (M) having 224,987, 206,693 and about 43,594 in respective order.

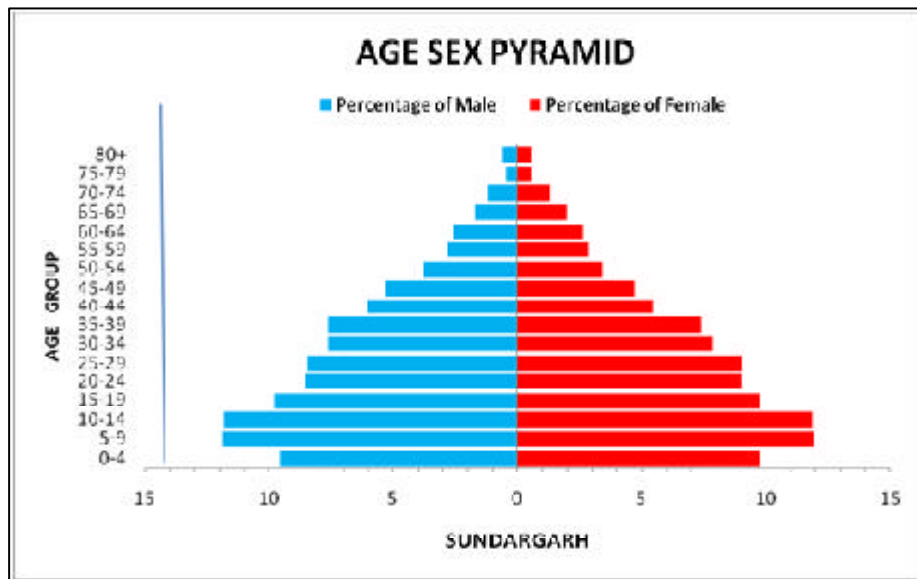
The major religions in the district are Hindu (78.21 percent), Muslim (3.38 percent) and Christian (16.85 percent) indicating although Hindu predominance is there Christians are a major discernible group. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute 8.62 percent and among them the major caste groups are Ganda (21.57 percent), Pan Pano (17.57 percent) and Dhoba etc. (7.69 percent). The Scheduled tribes account for 50.19 percent population of the district and Oran (27.05 percent) Munda etc. (21.16 percent) and Kisan (14.56 percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

The district has 10.15 lakh literates of which 6.03 lakhs are males and 4.11 lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be 64.86 percent, the male literacy rate being 75.34 percent and female rate 53.88 indicates substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate degree and above constitute 7.35 percent and those indicating no educational level are only 1.34 percent. The group reporting Matriculation/Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are 25.20 percent. Below

primary group are 24.32 percent and those having primary and middle education are 26.28 and 15.51 percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district 5.93 lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of 40.36 percent. Of the workers 64.90 percent are main workers and 35.10 percent are marginal workers. The total population of the district belong to about 3 lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average household size is 5 per household. Of the household 39.1 percent are occupying permanent houses, 54.6 percent semi-permanent houses & 6.2 % temporary houses. The rural household are spread over 1723 inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in 100 percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water in 99.77 percent. Electric power supply is available in 70.81 percent of villages. 42.54 percent have it for domestic purposes and only 7.66 percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages 83.34 percent have primary schools, 30.35 percent middle schools and 15.67 have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only 1.33 percent villages have colleges and 20.02 percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities are available in 27.34 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 28.67 percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in 37.09 percent of villages and 91.93 percent villages have mud approach roads.

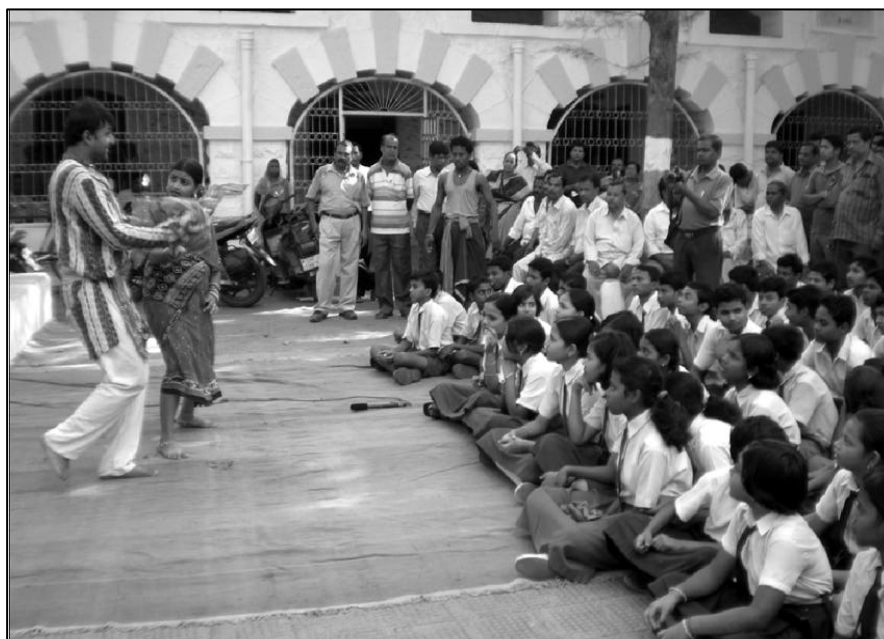
The district of Sundargarh remains undivided even after new districts were formed in 1993. It has abundant natural resources and developed as prominent industrial base. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.C & S.T. Percentage. Sex imbalance is an area of concern. The work participation rate needs improvement keeping in view the interrelationship industrialisation process and backward population. The district may provide an interesting case study for population and environment and development having sustained industrialisation for quite some time.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Sundargarh (05), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	1,830,673	Number of households	394,060
Males	935,601	Household size (per household)	5
Females	895,072		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	16.26	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	957
Rural	1,201,479	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	969
Urban	629,194		
Scheduled Caste population	157,745	Scheduled Tribe population	918,903
Percentage to total population	8.62	Percentage to total population	50.19
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	1,015,485	Total	1,015,485
Males	603,510	Without level	13,571
Females	411,975	Below primary	246,925
Literacy rate		Primary	266,849
Persons	64.86	Middle	157,537
Males	75.34	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	255,929
Females	53.88	Graduate and above	74,647
Workers			
Total workers	738,803	Age groups	
Main workers	480,134	0 - 4 years	176,912
Marginal workers	258,669	5 - 14 years	434,316
Non-workers	1,091,870	15 - 59 years	1,092,442
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	127,003
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Ganda	34,028	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Pan Pano	27,715	1.Oraon	248,538
3.Dhoba etc.	12,130	2.Munda etc.	194,422
		3.Kisan	133,814
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,431,762	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	308,476	Total inhabited villages	1,723
3.Muslims	61,873	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			No. of villages
	Population	Drinking water facilities	1,723
1.Raurkela (M)	224,987	Safe Drinking water	1,719
2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)	206,693	Electricity (Power Supply)	1,220
3.Rajagangapur (M)	43,594	Electricity (domestic)	733
		Electricity (Agriculture)	132
		Primary schools	1,436
		Middle schools	523
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	270
		Colleges	23
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Medical facility	345
Permanent	39.1	Primary Health Centres	61
Semi-permanent	54.6	Primary Health Sub-Centres	308
Temporary	6.2	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	471
		Bus services	494
		Paved approach road	639
		Mud approach road	1,584



District Highlights

- Sundargarh is the 2nd biggest district in terms of size and 6th biggest in terms of population.
- Sundargarh is the 3rd urbanized district in the state having about 34.37 per cent of its population living in urban areas whereas about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Sundargarh is 18th densely populated district in the state.
- Sundargarh has 24th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 41 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 6 villages are having a population of more than 5000.
- Kuanmunda in Biramitrapur is the most populated village (6,417) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 59 are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Lahunipada police station is having the highest number of villages (160) in the district and Raghunathpali police station is having the lowest number of village (1) in the district.



A scene from a street play explaining on Census 2011 to school students.



A scene from the Street play-Let us join hands to count everyone.

**ANALYSIS
AND
USED-SAMPLES**

