

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

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

 $21^{\circ}35$ and 22° 32 North latitudes and 83° 32 and 85° 22 East longitudes.

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 Debagarh 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

188 — December - 2010

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.

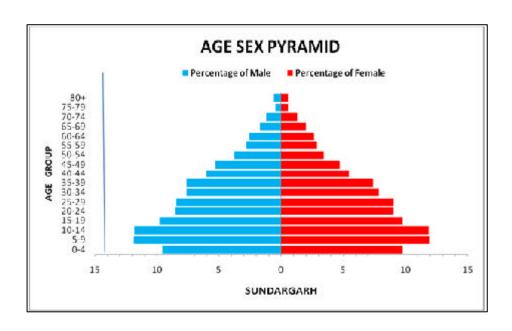
The district has 10.15 lakh literates of which 6.03 lakhs are males and 4.11 lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be 64.86 percent, the male literacy rate being 75.34 percent and female rate 53.88 indicates substantial gender gap in literacy. Statistics on population reporting attainment 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.

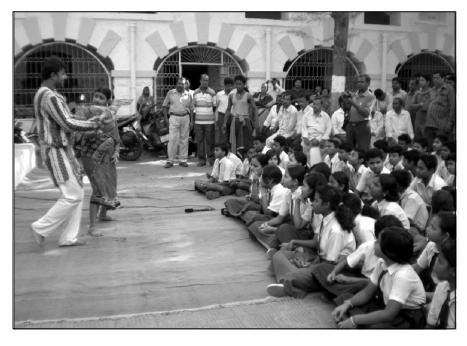
Population:	Basic Data Sheet							
Population:								
Population:				ndia 2001)				
Persons								
Males		4 000 670	Number of households	204.000				
Females		The state of the s						
Growth (1991 - 2001)		•	Household size (per flousefloid)	5				
Rural 1,201,479 Sex ratio (0-6 years) 968 968 Urban 629,194 Scheduled Caste population 157,745 Scheduled Tribe population 918,903 Percentage to total population 50.19 Educational Level Literates Educational Level attained Total Total		•	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	957				
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								
Scheduled Caste population 157,745 Scheduled Tribe population 918,903 Percentage to total population 50.19			(
Literacy and Educational level	Scheduled Caste population		Scheduled Tribe population	918,903				
Literates	Percentage to total population	n 8.62		50.19				
Persons 1,015,485 Males 603,510 Without level 1,015,485 Males 603,510 Without level 13,571 13,575 Eleow primary 246,925 Elteracy rate Persons 64.86 Middle 157,537 Males 75.34 Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma 255,929 Females 53.88 Graduate and above 74,647 Workers Age groups Total workers 738,803 0 - 4 years 176,912 Marginal workers 480,134 5 - 14 years 434,316 Marginal workers 258,669 15 - 59 years 1,092,442 Non-workers 1,091,870 60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.) 127,003 Scheduled Castes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three) 1.Ganda 34,028 1.Oraon 248,538 2.Pan Pano 27,715 2.Munda etc. 194,422 3.Dhoba etc. 12,130 3.Kisan 133,814 Religions (Largest three) Amenities and infrastructural facilities 1,723 2.Christians 308,476 3.Muslims 61,873 Amenities available in villages No. of villages Drinking water facilities 1,723 Safe Drinking water facilities 1,723 2.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 Electricity (Literacy and Educational level							
Males Females 603,510 411,975 Without level 13,571 246,925 Literacy rate Persons 64.86 Middle 157,537 Males Females 75.34 Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma 255,929 Females 53.88 Graduate and above 74,647 Workers Total workers 738,803 Main workers 0 - 4 years 176,912 Marginal workers 258,669 15 - 59 years 1,092,442 Non-workers 1,091,870 60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.) 127,003 Scheduled Castes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three) 248,538 1.Ganda 34,028 1.Oraon 248,538 2.Pan Pano 27,715 2.Munda etc. 194,422 3.Dhoba etc. 12,130 3.Kisan 133,814 Religions (Largest three) Amenities and infrastructural facilities 1,723 1.Hindus 1,431,762 Total inhabited villages 1,723 1.mportant Towns (Largest three) Population Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 2.Raurkela (M) <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>								
Females								
Literacy rate	20.2.2	•						
Persons 64.86 Middle 157,537 Males 75.34 Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma 255,929 Females 53.88 Graduate and above 74,647		411,975	·					
Males Females 75.34 Females Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma Graduate and above 255,929 74,647 Workers Age groups 74,647 Workers 738,803 74,947 0 - 4 years 176,912 74,947 Main workers 480,134 Marginal workers 258,669 15 - 59 years 1,092,442 Non-workers 1,091,870 60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.) 127,003 127,003 Scheduled Castes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three) 1.Ganda 34,028 2.Pan Pano 27,715 2.Munda etc. 194,422 3.Dhoba etc. 12,130 3.Kisan 133,814 1.Oraon 248,538 2.Pan Pano 27,715 2.Munda etc. 194,422 2.Christians 308,476 3.Muslims 61,873 Amenities and infrastructural facilities Total inhabited villages No. of villages No. of villages No. of villages No. of villages Porinking water facilities 1,723 2.Faurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools Secondary/Sr Secondary schools Colleges Primary Seconds Secondary Schools Colleges Nectorates Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 708 Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Bus services 494 Paved approach road 639 Type of house (% of households occupying) Permanent 54.6 Bus services 724 Approach road 639 Paved approach road 639 Paved approach road 639		64.06	•					
Females 53.88 Graduate and above 74,647								
Vorkers	20.2.2			,				
Total workers	i cinaios	00.00	Gradate and above	7-1,0-17				
Main workers 480,134 5 - 14 years 434,316 Marginal workers 258,669 15 - 59 years 1,092,442 Non-workers 1,091,870 60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.) 127,003 Scheduled Castes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three) 248,538 1.Ganda 34,028 1.Oraon 248,538 2.Pan Pano 27,715 2.Munda etc. 194,422 3.Dhoba etc. 12,130 3.Kisan 133,814 Religions (Largest three) Amenities and infrastructural facilities 1.Hindus 1,431,762 Total inhabited villages 1,723 2.Christians 308,476 Amenities available in villages No. of villages No. of villages Drinking water facilities 1,723 Important Towns (Largest three) Population Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (Omestic) 733 1.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools <t< td=""><td>Workers</td><td></td><td>Age groups</td><td></td></t<>	Workers		Age groups					
Marginal workers Non-workers 258,669 Non-workers 15 - 59 years 1,092,442 Non-workers 1,091,870 60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.) 127,003 Scheduled Castes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three) 248,538 Non-workers 25,000 Non-workers 133,814 Non-workers 26,000 Non-workers 133,814 Non-workers 26,000 Non-workers 133,814 Non-workers 26,000 Non-workers 1,723 Non-workers 27,715 Non-workers 2,712 Non-workers 20,000 Non-workers 1,723 Non-workers				176,912				
Non-workers 1,091,870 60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.) 127,003								
Scheduled Castes (Largest three) Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	3	•						
1.Ganda 34,028 1.Oraon 248,538 2.Pan Pano 27,715 2.Munda etc. 194,422 3.Dhoba etc. 12,130 3.Kisan 133,814 Religions (Largest three) Amenities and infrastructural facilities 1.Hindus 1,431,762 Total inhabited villages 1,723 2.Christians 308,476 Amenities available in villages No. of villages 3.Muslims 61,873 Amenities available in villages No. of villages Drinking water facilities 1,723 Safe Drinking water 1,719 Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (Gomestic) 733 1.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools 523 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools 523 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (%	Non-workers	1,091,870	60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	127,003				
2.Pan Pano 27,715 2.Munda etc. 194,422 3.Dhoba etc. 12,130 3.Kisan 133,814 Religions (Largest three) Amenities and infrastructural facilities 1.Hindus 1,431,762 Total inhabited villages 1,723 2.Christians 308,476 Amenities available in villages 3.Muslims 61,873 Amenities available in villages Important Towns (Largest three) Population Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (Idomestic) 733 1.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools 1,436 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools 523 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1	Scheduled Castes (Largest three)		Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)					
3.Dhoba etc. 12,130 3.Kisan 133,814	1.Ganda	34,028	1.Oraon	248,538				
Religions (Largest three) 1. Hindus 2. Christians 3. Muslims 61,873 Amenities and infrastructural facilities Total inhabited villages 1,723 Amenities available in villages No. of villages Drinking water facilities 3. Age Drinking water Population Population Population Plectricity (Power Supply) Plectricity (Agriculture) Primary schools 3. Rajagangapur (M) Amenities and infrastructural facilities Total inhabited villages No. of villages Prinking water facilities 1,723 Safe Drinking water 1,719 Electricity (Power Supply) Flectricity (Agriculture) 132 Primary schools No. of villages No. of villages No. of villages Primary safe Drinking water 1,719 Electricity (Power Supply) Flectricity (Agriculture) 132 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools Colleges Primary Health Centres Primary Health Centres Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Post, telegraph and telephone facility Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Post, telegraph and telephone facility Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Post, telegraph and telephone facility Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Post, telegraph and telephone facility Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Post, telegraph and telephone facility Primary Health Sub-Centres Post telegraph and telephone facility Primary Health Sub-Centres Post telegraph and telephone facility	2.Pan Pano	27,715	2.Munda etc.	194,422				
1.Hindus 1,431,762 Total inhabited villages 1,723 2.Christians 308,476 3.Muslims 61,873 Amenities available in villages No. of villages No. of villages Drinking water facilities 1,723 Safe Drinking water 1,719 Population Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (domestic) 733 1.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools 1,436 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools 523 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639 <td>3.Dhoba etc.</td> <td>12,130</td> <td>3.Kisan</td> <td>133,814</td>	3.Dhoba etc.	12,130	3.Kisan	133,814				
1.Hindus 1,431,762 2.Christians 308,476 3.Muslims 61,873 Amenities available in villages No. of villages Drinking water facilities 1,723	Religions (Largest three)		Amenities and infrastructural facilities					
2.Christians 308,476 3.Muslims 61,873 Amenities available in villages No. of villages Drinking water facilities 1,723 Safe Drinking water 1,719 Population Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (domestic) 733 1.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools 1,436 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools 523 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Semi-permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639	1.Hindus	1,431,762		1,723				
Important Towns (Largest three) Population Population Electricity (Power Supply) Electricity (domestic) Permanent Type of house (% of households occupying) Population Population Population Population Population Electricity (Power Supply) Electricity (Agriculture) Electricity (Agriculture) Firmary schools Primary schools Secondary/Sr Secondary schools Primary Health Centres Primary Health Sub-Centres Post, telegraph and telephone facility Parved approach road No. of villages No. of villages No. of villages Prinage Medical facilities No. of villages 1,723 Safe Drinking water 1,719 Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges Primary Health Centres Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Semi-permanent Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road	2.Christians	308,476	, and the second se					
Drinking water facilities	3.Muslims	61,873						
Important Towns (Largest three) Safe Drinking water 1,719 Population Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220 Electricity (domestic) 733 1.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools 1,436 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools 523 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639								
Population Electricity (Power Supply) 1,220	Important Towns (Largest there)							
Electricity (domestic) 733	important rowns (Largest three)	Population						
1.Raurkela (M) 224,987 Electricity (Agriculture) 132 2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools 1,436 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools 523 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639		ropulation						
2.Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS)206,693 Primary schools 1,436 3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools 523 Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639	1 Raurkela (M)	224 987						
3.Rajagangapur (M) 43,594 Middle schools Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility Primary Health Centres Primary Health Sub-Centres 61 Type of house (% of households occupying) Permanent Semi-permanent Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 471 Bus services 494 Paved approach road 639		,						
Secondary/Sr Secondary schools Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility Primary Health Centres Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Permanent 39.1 Semi-permanent 54.6 Psecondary/Sr Secondary schools 270 Redical facility Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road			•	523				
Colleges 23 House Type Medical facility 345 Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639	, 5 5 1 (,			270				
Primary Health Centres 61 Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639			Colleges	23				
Primary Health Sub-Centres 308 Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility 471 Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639	House Type			345				
Type of house (% of households occupying) Post, telegraph and telephone facility Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639				61				
Permanent 39.1 Bus services 494 Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639	Type of bourse (0) of boursels	ilde oogunisasi						
Semi-permanent 54.6 Paved approach road 639								
Temporary 6.2 Mud approach road 1,584				1,584				
1,001		J.E		.,501				

190 — December - 2010



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.
- ➤ Kuanrmunda 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.

192 — December - 2010

ANALYSIS AND USED-SAMPLES