

DISTRICT GAZZETTE OF KODERMA

Sl.No.	Particulars	Information
1	State	JHARKHAND
	District	KODERMA
2	SETUP	
	Sub Division	1
	Blocks	6
	Gram Panchayats	109 (As per MGNREGA)
	Villages	577 (As per MGNREGA)
	Cities/Towns	2 (Nagar Parshad JH.Telaiya + Nagar Panchayat Koderma)
	Wards	38 (12+26)
	Police Station (Rural)	6
	Police Station (Urban)	2
3	GENERAL DESCRIPTION,	
	District Koderma was created on 10th April 1994 out of the old Hazaribagh district of the North Chhotanagpur Division. It is known, as the Mica capital of India. Koderma and Tilaiya are only two important towns in the district. Koderma is district town of Jharkhand and is well known for rich Mica deposits and is also called as " Abharkh Nagari ".	
a)	Location & Geography	
	The district is bounded by 24015.46 and 240 4918 N latitude and 8502601and 8505416 east longitude and covers an area of about 1500.00 Sq Km. Koderma town is on the national Highway 31 connecting Ranchi and Patna. All sorts of vehicles ply frequently from all the districts of Jharkhand and Bihar. Koderma Railway station is also on the grand chord railway line connecting Calcutta and Delhi. Grand chord railway line was primarily laid for the quick movement of coal from Jharia & Raniganj coalfields.	
b)	Physical Features	
	After being carved out of the original Hazaribag district Koderma came into being in 10th April 1994. Koderma and Jhumri Tilaiya are the only two towns in the district. The six blocks in the district are Koderma, Jainagar, Domchanch, Markacho, Satgawan and Chandwara. Number of Panchyats in the district are 109 and number of villages in the district are 577. It is the gateway district of Jharkhand also known as the Mica capital of India. More than 50% of the total mica production of the country produced from here. Height from the sea level is 397 metre. Koderma is bounded by Nawada district of Bihar in north, Gaya dist of Bihar in west, Giridih of Jharkhand in east and Hazaribag of Jharkhand in south	

c)	Geology & Minerals		
	<p>Koderma district is rich in minerals. The Koderma district and the Lokai-Indarwa area covers the southern part of Great Mica-Belt of Jharkhand and Bihar. Previously the Mica belt was known as Bihar mica belt which extends for a distance of 160 km having an average width of 25 kms. The mica belt stretches from Gurpa in Gaya district in the west through Nawada, Koderma, Hazaribag, Giridih in Jharkhand and Jamui as well as Bhagalpur district of the Bihar state in the east. Its maximum width is about 40 km at Koderma-Hazaribagh-Nawada area. The whole belt encompasses roughly 4,000 sq. km. around area and lies on the north fringe of Chotanagpur plateau and runs in an east-north east to west-southwest direction. Once upon a time Koderma district was famous for its mica production worldwide and the district is known as “Abarakh Nagari”. But gradually excavation of low quality of mica ore and high cost of production results in closure of mica related industry.</p>		
d)	Climate		
	<p>The climate of Koderma can be described as a transition between the dry and moderately extreme climate of the northern India and the warm, humid climate of Bengal Basin. The climatic year of Koderma district can be divided into four principal seasons.</p> <p>The average rainfall in the district is 1090mm yearly</p> <p>The soil of the district is laterite soil. This soil is characterized by its acidic nature and not suitable for traditional agriculture. Most of the land is usar land.</p>		
e)	Forests		
	<p>About 41% part of the Koderma district is covered with forests. The total forest area of Koderma district is 53,841.37 hectare. The per capita forest area in hectare is 0.14. The Koderma forest is rich in Khair, Sakhuwa, Semal, Gamhar, etc. The area of reserved forest in Koderma forest division is 639.68 Sq Km. Presently the reserved forest area of Koderma district is declared as wild life sanctuary</p>		
f)	Wild Life		
	<p>Shambhar Beer Peacock Wild Pig Kotara WanMurgi Monkey Jackal Antelope Deer Ralelint Pig Quill</p>	<p>120 192 222 966 498 2310 380 150 42 918 178 168 42</p>	

	Partridge Wolf Elephant Huyna	1500 36 05 12	
g)	Flora & Fauna		
	<p>Koderma district lies in the Chhotanagpur Plateau at 397m above the sea level. The area exhibits undulating topography comprising hills, hillocks, plains and mounds. Northern part of the district is occupied by Koderma Reserve Forest. The highest peak is Debour Ghati (677 metre) which is the state boundary of Jharkhand & Bihar.</p> <p>The section line from south to north from Jharkhand to Bihar passing through Hazaribag plateau. The rock at the edge of this plateau has been cut deeply by innumerable streams. There are a number of rills & gullies of various type such as figure or shoe-lace gullies.</p> <p>Barakar River flows from W to E in the southern part of the district of Koderma and supports Telaiya Hydel project, a multi purpose dam construction on it. River flows from West to East Poanchkhara, Keso, Akto, Gurio, Gukhana Nadi are the main tributaries of thr Barakar river.</p> <p>Sakri river is the main river in the northern part of the district which flows from south & east to north west. Ghggna Naddi, Chhotanari Nadi are the tributaries of Sakri river. Mahua, Banyan, Sakhua, Palas, Pipal, Neem, Khajoor, Bamboo are the flora of the area and Cow, Bull, Buffalo and Goat are fauna. Though Leopard, Bear, Pig, Hiran and Hares are found in the forest area of Koderma Reserve forest.</p>		
4	THE PEOPLE (statistics based on latest census if available)		
A)	General Demographic Characteristics		
	The total population of Koderma district according to 2001 census (on provisional basis) is 5,40,901. The distribution of male and female population as per 2001 census is 2,69,629 and 2,71,272 respectively. The block wise urban and rural breakup of total population is as below:		
	a) Population		
	Sl.No.	Particulars	Male
	1	Rural Population	223653
	2	Urban Population	40773
	3	Total Population	269629
			Female
			230499
			Total
			454152
			86749
			540901