

District Profile – KODERMA



The district is bounded by 24°15'46'' and 24°49'18'' N latitude and 85°26'01'' and 85°54'16'' east longitude and covers an area of about 1500.00 Sq Km. It is bounded on the North by the Nawada district of Bihar, on the south by Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand on the east by Giridih district of Jharkhand and on the west by the Gaya district of Bihar.

Koderma district has one Sub-division, Koderma itself and 5 (five) revenue circles. For developmental administration the district is divided into 5 (Five) developmental blocks namely: Koderma, Jainagar, Chandwara, Markachho and Satgawan. There are 717 (Seven Hundred Seventeen) Villages and 80 (Eighty) Panchayats.

Physiography, Flora and fauna

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.

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.

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.

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.



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.



The average rainfall in the district is 1090mm yearly.



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.

Due to the laterite condition of the soil, deficiency in rainfall, and no major rivers the land use pattern is different from the Gangetic plain. Some irrigated area takes into account of rabi, kharif and oilseeds crops. But generally it is best suited for vegetables, medicinal plants growing and floriculture due to natural drainage of water and no waterlogging conditions.

Forest



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. There numbers are:-

Sambhar	120
Beer	192
Peacock	222
Wild Pig	966
Kotara	498
WanMurgj	2310
Monkey	380
Jackal	150
Antelope	42
Deer	918
Ralelint	178
Pig	168
Quill	42
Partridge	1500
Wolf	36
Elephant	05
Huyna	12

Minerals



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.

Natural resources Minerals/ Stones	Present status
Mica	Out of 8 (eight) mica industries are closed and only 2 (Two) is functional namely: 1. M/s Daruka & Company 2. M/s Vinod Bajaj Mica plates and powder are being exported.
Quartz	It is found along with mica. It is used in computer chips, in electrical instruments, in high power lenses etc. Only one M/s Sahana Minerals makes powder from Quartz.
Feldspar	Only one M/s Sahana mineral makes powder form this mineral.
Precious Stone (Moon Stone, Garnet, Dorganica, Beryl.	Found in Lokai, Indarwa region. No industry set up.

Granite	No proper industry
Dolerite	It is famous as Black Granite. It is found abundantly in Koderma district. Crushers industries are heavily flourishing in Koderma district.
Galena/Copper	Sparsely found

Banks

The principal banks in the Koderma district comprises of commercial banks, viz S.B.I, B.O.I, B.O.B, U.B.I, etc, Hazaribag central co-operative bank, Land development bank etc.

Population Growth / Literacy

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:

Area	Total	Male	Female
District	540901	269629	271272
Village	454152	223653	230499
Urban	86749	45976	40773

Area	Total	Male	Female
District	210679	142440	66239
Village	156685	109614	47071