



MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

Andhra Pradesh on the east and Bastar district of Chhattisgarh state on the west.

Malkangiri district is full of natural beauty. Long-range hills, dense forests, rivers, streams, reservoir and waterfalls are the major attractions of the district. On the whole, the landscape of the district presents a scenic beauty.

Malkangiri district bears some mythological importance. It is situated in Dandakaranya region, where 'Dandaka' Rushi was residing. Lord Rama with Sita and Laxman spent some years in this forest during their 14 years Banabasa. Some people say that the name Malkangiri has been derived from the name of a hill "Malyabanta giri". Some historians believe that the name Malkangiri takes after the name of a fort "Mallakimar danagarh" constructed by the king Krishna Deo (1676-81) of Nandapur kingdom. Krishna Deo after defeating Mallik, a commander of Golconda, was popularly known as Mallakimardana Krishna.

Malkangiri district is situated between 81°24' and 82°25' east longitude and 17°49' and 18°44' north latitude in the extreme southern part of Orissa. It is bounded by Koraput district on the north, Khamana and east Godavari of Andhra Pradesh on the south, Visakhapatnam district of

The district having 5,791 sq. kms of geographical area occupied the 13th rank in the state during 2001 Census. The average height of the district is 350m above the sea level having the highest elevation of 926 meters above Sea Level.

The population of the district is enumerated in 2001 Census to be 5.04 lakh of which 50.08 percent are males and 49.92 percent females. The decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 is 1.37 percent arithmetically averaged annually. The area of the district is 5791 sq.km, thus the calculated population density is 87 persons per sq km. The percentage of population living in urban area is 6.87. The Scheduled Caste population is 21.35 percent of the total population and of these the Namasudra (72.57 percent), Dom etc. (19.97 percent) and Generic Castes etc. (1.62 percent) are the major castes. The Scheduled Tribe population is 57.43 percent. Even among this segment of Tribes the largest three as indicated percentage to total Tribal population are Koya (41.76), Bhumiya (20.26) and Paroja (10.11). Among the major religious groups of the district are Hindu (98.29 percent), Christians (1.25) and Muslims (0.36 percent). The major towns are Malkangiri (NAC) and

Balimela (NAC) having population 23,114 and 11,502 respectively. The district has two towns and 1045 number of villages of which 979 number of villages are inhabited.

The sex ratio of the district is 997 and that of 0-6 years 981 females per 1000 males. The age group wise distribution reflects that the age group 0-4 is 11.53 percent and that of 5-14 years is 27.01 percent indicating some decline fertility in recent year. The working age group of 15-59 constitutes 55.55 percent and the old age dependants (including age not stated) constitute 5.91 percent.

The literacy rate of the district is 30.53 percent considering population 7+ years. The male literacy rate is 40.14 percent and female literacy 20.91 percent. Looking at educational level attained, below Primary and Primary level group constitute 34.93 percent and 30.62 percent respectively. Middle and H.S.C level constitute 14.32 and 12.61 percent respectively. Graduate and above constitute 3.01 percent and without any level 4.49 percent. Work participation rate is 49.11 percent. Of the workers 62.26 percent are main workers and 37.74 percent marginal workers.

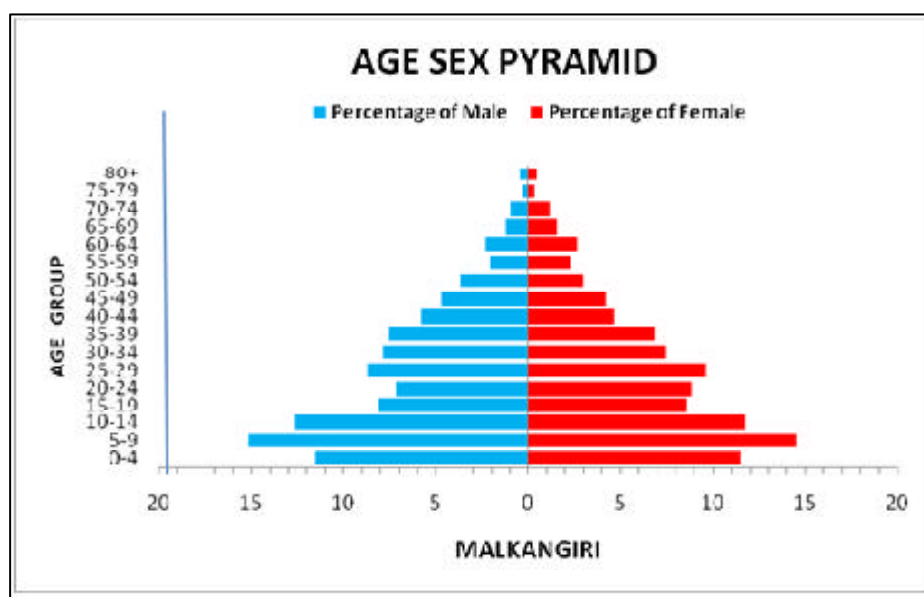
The total number of households of the district is 109,483. Of the total households 12.9

percent occupy permanent houses, 38.8 occupy semi-permanent houses and 48.2 percent temporary houses. Average size of the household is 5 persons.

The amenities available in inhabited villages indicate 95.3 percent villages have drinking water facility and 90.50 percent have safe drinking water. Electricity is available in 10.21 percent of villages of which 8.68 percent have it for domestic purpose and 0.51 percent for agricultural purpose. Primary School is available in 55.46 percent. Inter Middle School is 11.13 percent indicating necessity of improvement in education even at (lower level). Only 4.7 percent villages have Secondary Schools and 0.2 percent colleges. Medical facility is available in 12.16 percent of villages and Postal communication facility in 10.42 percent of villages. Bus services are available in 8.68 percent of villages and mud approach road in 80.9 percent of villages.

The district is one of the most underdeveloped districts. Lot more attention is needed to improve development indicators. The demographic picture indicates low growth rate, relatively better sex ratio and very low population density. It has high preponderance of Tribal population. The declining sex ratio from a situation of female advantages to male advantage is an area requiring concern for preventive action urgently.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Malkangiri * (30), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	504,198	Number of households	109,483
Males	252,507	Household size (per household)	5
Females	251,691		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	19.39	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	997
Rural	469,582	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	981
Urban	34,616		
Scheduled Caste population	107,654	Scheduled Tribe population	289,538
Percentage to total population	21.35	Percentage to total population	57.43
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	126,498	Total	126,498
Males	83,170	Without level	5,681
Females	43,328	Below primary	44,192
Literacy rate		Primary	38,736
Persons	30.53	Middle	18,120
Males	40.14	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	15,959
Females	20.91	Graduate and above	3,806
Workers			
Total workers	247,624	Age groups	
Main workers	154,179	0 - 4 years	58,127
Marginal workers	93,445	5 - 14 years	136,175
Non-workers	256,574	15 - 59 years	280,097
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	29,799
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Namasudra	78,127	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dom etc.	21,497	1.Koya	120,911
3.Generic Castes etc.	1,744	2.Bhumia	58,663
		3.Paroja	29,272
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	495,556	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Christians	6,300	Total inhabited villages	979
3.Muslims	1,807	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)		No. of villages	
	Population	Drinking water facilities	933
1.Malkangiri (NAC)	23,114	Safe Drinking water	886
2.Balimela (NAC)	11,502	Electricity (Power Supply)	100
		Electricity (domestic)	85
		Electricity (Agriculture)	5
		Primary schools	543
		Middle schools	109
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	46
		Colleges	2
House Type		Medical facility	119
Type of house (% of households occupying)		Primary Health Centres	26
Permanent	12.9	Primary Health Sub-Centres	112
Semi-permanent	38.8	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	102
Temporary	48.2	Bus services	85
		Paved approach road	197
		Mud approach road	792



District Highlights

- Malkangiri is the 13th district in terms of size and 3^d smallest in terms of population.
- Malkangiri is the 23rd urbanized district in the state having about 6.87 per cent of its population living in urban areas while about 14.99 per cent of state's population live in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km. Malkangiri is the 29th densely populated district in the state.
- Malkangiri has 9th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 66 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 2 villages are having a population of more than 5,000.
- Kalimela, a police station hqrs., is the most populated village (7,520) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district, 83 are engaged in agricultural.
- Chitrakonda police station is having the highest number of villages (266) in the district and M.V-79 police station is having the lowest number of villages (32) in the district.