



MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

The name Mayurbhanj indicates that the erstwhile state was named after two medieval ruling families, Mayurs & Bhanjas. The Mayurs, as known from records, were ruling over Bonai Mandala contemporaneous with the Bhanjas of Bhijinga Mandala. Social and cultural relation between these two ruling families were very close. So the kingdom was named Mayurbhanj in commemoration of the traditional relation of the two ruling families.

The Bhanjas continued to rule over this feudatory state. However, in 1508 & 1751 the state came under Moghul rule & Maratha rule respectively and subsequently it came under British occupation in 1803. Finally with the transfer of power from the hands of British on the 15th August 1947, the state of Mayurbhanj became an independent unit. On 1st January 1949 Mayurbhanj was merged with Orissa as the last state.

The district lies between 21° 17' and 22° 34' north latitude and 85° 40' and 87° 10' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Midnapur district of West Bengal, on the south by the districts Baleswar and Keonjhar, on the east by

Midnapur and Baleswar districts and on the west by Keonjhar and Singhbhum districts. According to the Surveyor General of India, the district has an area of 10,418 sq. kms and as per 2001 Census it has a population of 2,223,456. In order of size and population, the district ranks first and sixteenth position respectively in the state.

The district of Mayurbhanj is constituted by 4 towns and 3,950 villages spread over 26 C.D blocks. It has 22 lakh population of which male constitutes 50.52 percent and females 49.48 percent. The population growth rate during the last decade of the twentieth century is 17.89 annually. The area of the district is 10418 sq.km and thus, population density works out to be 213. Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) works out to be 980 considering the total population of each sex and that for population of 0-6 years it is 955 indicating relative deficit of females at younger ages. The percentage of population in age group 0-4 years is 10.67 percent and that of age group 5-14 years is 25.48 percent. The population in the working age group of 15-59 is 56.54 percent and old age group and age not stated group together constitute 7.31 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 7 percent population enumerated in

areas classified as urban. The major towns are Baripada (M), Rairangpur (NAC), Karanjia (NAC) having **95,004**, **21896** and **21441** in respective order.

The major religions in the district are Hindu (**83.64** percent), Muslim (**1.19** percent) and others (**14.65** percent) indicating Hindu predominance. The Scheduled Caste population of the district constitute **7.68** percent and among them the major caste groups are Patial etc. (**21.44** percent), Dhoba etc. (**15.41** percent) and Dom etc. (**12.04** percent). The Scheduled Tribes account for **56.60** percent population of the district and Santal (**44.92** percent), Kolha (**17.39** percent) and Bhumij (**12.18** percent) are the largest tribal groups in the district.

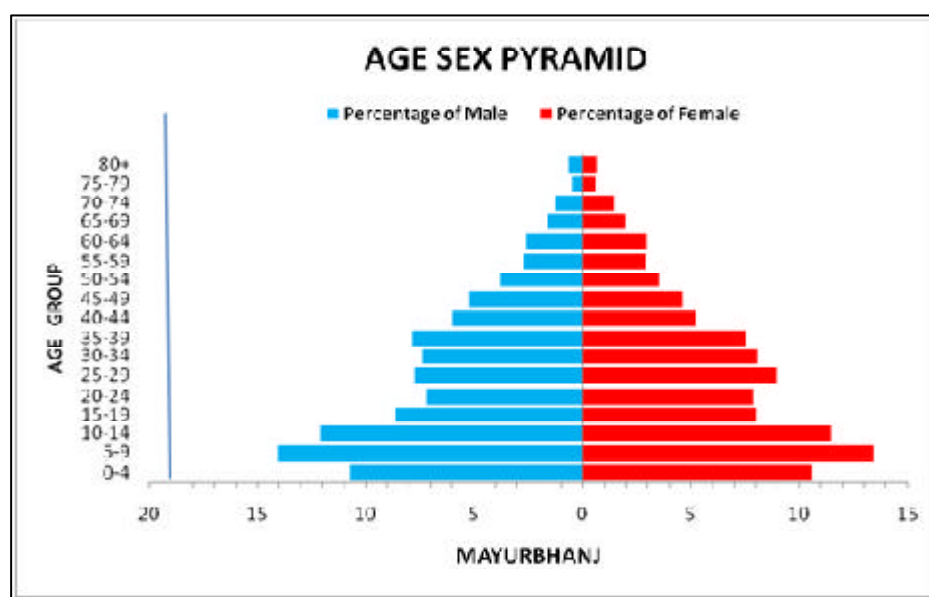
The district has **9.6** lakh literates of which **6** lakhs are males and **3.4** lakhs are females. The total literacy rate works out to be **51.91** percent, the male literacy rate being **65.76** percent and female rate **37.84** indicating substantial gender gap in literacy even in a low literacy scenario. Statistics on population reporting attainment of different educational levels reveal some interesting facets. Population with Graduate Degree and above constitute **5.57** percent and those indicating **NO** educational level are only **1.90** percent. The group reporting Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma as their level of education are **19.66** percent. Below Primary group are **28.92** percent and those having primary and middle education are **26.64** and **17.31** percent respectively. Total population classified as workers in the district **10** lakhs which accounts for a work participation rate of **46.23** percent. Of the workers **60.17** percent are main workers and **39.83** percent are marginal workers.

The total population of the district belong to about **4.72** lakh households in the rural and urban areas of the district. Thus the average

household size is **5** persons per household. Of the households **12.8** percent are occupying permanent houses, **26.7** percent semi-permanent houses and **60.5** percent temporary houses. The rural households are spread over **3,748** inhabited villages. Drinking water is available in **99.95** percent of the villages and of this safe drinking water in **97.6** percent. Electric power supply is available in **59.61** percent of villages. **51.73** percent have it for domestic purposes and only **6.56** percent villages have it for agricultural use. Of the total villages **71.53** percent have primary schools, **23.72** percent middle schools and **12.97** per cent have secondary/senior secondary schools. Only **0.85** percent villages have colleges and **14.97** percent have medical facility. Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities are available in **20.49** percent of villages. Bus services are available in **23.21** percent of villages. Paved approach road is existing in **41.46** percent of villages and **86.07** percent villages have mud approach roads.

The district of Mayurbhanj remains unchanged after reorganisation in 1993. It has substantial population which are backward as indicated by S.T percentage. Overall Sex ratio is disadvantageous to Females and further the decrease in 0-6 years is matter of concern. Power supply, educational and health facilities and road facilities are deficient areas and need to be improved. Development administration should focus on these aspects as well as on the sex imbalance as a priority. Although this district has a rich history of family planning achievement, the population growth rate is relatively higher compared to the state. Some efforts may be desirable for investigating reasons and action areas identified.

Basic Data Sheet			
District Mayurbhanj (07), Orissa (21)			
(Source: Census of India 2001)			
Population:			
Persons	2,223,456	Number of households	472,123
Males	1,123,200	Household size (per household)	5
Females	1,100,256		
Growth (1991 - 2001)	17.98	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	980
Rural	2,067,756	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	955
Urban	155,700		
Scheduled Caste population	170,835	Scheduled Tribe population	1,258,459
Percentage to total population	7.68	Percentage to total population	56.60
Literacy and Educational level			
Literates		Educational Level attained	
Persons	964,860	Total	964,860
Males	616,003	Without level	18,360
Females	348,857	Below primary	279,035
Literacy rate		Primary	257,013
Persons	51.91	Middle	167,052
Males	65.76	Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	189,667
Females	37.84	Graduate and above	53,696
Workers			
Total workers	1,027,797	Age groups	
Main workers	618,457	0 - 4 years	237,210
Marginal workers	409,340	5 - 14 years	566,574
Non-workers	1,195,659	15 - 59 years	1,257,071
		60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.)	162,601
Scheduled Castes (Largest three)			
1.Patial etc.	36,626	Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)	
2.Dhoba etc.	26,326	1.Santal	565,268
3.Dom etc.	20,561	2.Kolha	218,886
		3.Bhumij	153,308
Religions (Largest three)			
1.Hindus	1,859,639	Amenities and infrastructural facilities	
2.Others	325,847	Total inhabited villages	3,748
3.Muslims	26,437	Amenities available in villages	
Important Towns (Largest three)			
	Population	No. of villages	
1.Baripada (M)	95,004	Drinking water facilities	3,746
2.Rairangpur (NAC)	21,896	Safe Drinking water	3,658
3.Karanjia (NAC)	21,441	Electricity (Power Supply)	2,234
		Electricity (domestic)	1,939
		Electricity (Agriculture)	246
		Primary schools	2,681
		Middle schools	889
		Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	486
		Colleges	32
		Medical facility	561
		Primary Health Centres	88
		Primary Health Sub-Centres	498
		Post, telegraph and telephone facility	768
		Bus services	870
		Paved approach roads	1,554
		Mud approach roads	3,226
House Type			
Type of house (% of households occupying)			
Permanent	12.8		
Semi-permanent	26.7		
Temporary	60.5		



District Highlights

- Mayurbhanj is the largest district in terms of size and 3rd highest in terms of population.
- Mayurbhanj is the 22nd urbanized district in the state having about 7.00 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., Mayurbhanj is 15th densely populated district in the state.
- Mayurbhanj has 14th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are only 202 uninhabited villages in the district whereas not a single village is having a population of more than 5000.
- Bahalda, a police station headquarters, is the most populated village (4865) in the district.
- The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. Out of each 100 workers in the district 66 workers are engaged in agricultural sector.
- Jashipur police station is having the highest number of villages (265) in the district and Baripada Town police station is having lowest number of villages (13) in the district.