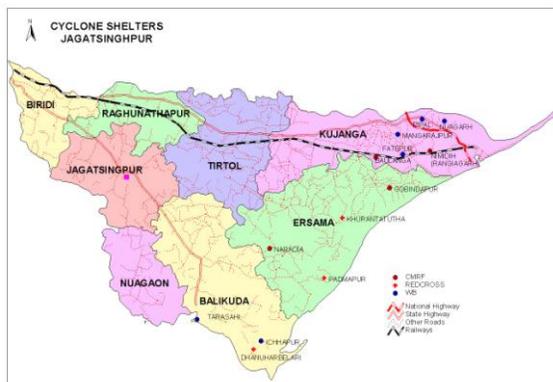


District Appraisal Report



Ganjam



Jagatsinghpur

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Background

Profile of Jagatsingpur district

Enriched with glorious cultural heritage, Jagatsinghpur district formed on 01.04.1993. Before that, it was a part of the erstwhile Cuttack district. Jagatsinghpur district is surrounded by Bay of Bengal in the East, Cuttack district in the West, Kendrapada district in the North and Puri district in the South. Having a geographical area of 1759 sq km, the Jagatsinghpur district is the smallest district in Odisha in terms of territorial location. This district has got a total population of 11,36,604 including 577,699 male and 558,905 female as per 2011 census. The total SC population of the District is 2,228,79 and ST population is 8640 as per 2001 census. The District ranks first in the State by achieving 88.96 percent male literacy rate according to the latest census of 2011, and second in female literacy rate with 69.94 percent after Khurda District. There are 8 Blocks, 8 Tahasils, 1320 villages, 194 Gram Panchayats and 13 Police stations functioning in the District. The District enjoys a temperate climate. Winters are cold, while summers are hot and humid. The District is prone to cyclonic rainfalls during the monsoons. The maximum temperature of the District is 38 degree C and minimum temperature is 12 degree C. The average rainfall measured in the District is 1765.1mm. The District is packed with many attractive places such as Paradeep Port, Paradeep, Paradeep Garh, Sarala Temple-Jhankad and Garh Kujanga are some of the visiting places of the District. Gorakhanath Temple is one of the most attractive temples of the District. Jagannath Temple of Garoi is also a famous tourist spot visited by a large number of people from the world.

The District is predominantly agrarian. It has been experiencing natural calamities like floods and cyclones which are major hindrance in the economic development. Apart from agriculture, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication manufacturing, processing and repairing services engage a major chunk of population in the District. A section of people is engaged in fishing as allied activity. The Major food crop grown in Jagatsinghpur District is paddy. Sugarcane, turmeric and cotton are the major commercial crops. The District enjoys rich fertile soil of the Mahanadi.

Relevance of selection

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Jagatsingpur ranks 19 with HDI score of 0.557 out of the total 30 districts in the state of Orissa. Additionally, Jagatsinghpur district, is the worst affected by Super Cyclone among all the 14 districts of Orissa. Jagatsinghpur is one of the few districts, which is ravaged by all types of disasters. While cyclones, Floods and fire are common disasters; the district falls under zone III of earthquakes and was shook by the tsunami/earthquake of 2004. The district was ravaged by the super cyclone of 1999 followed by floods, what it left behind was a trail of cadavers and carcasses. Along with it remained a group of people shrouded in a mesh of poverty, vulnerability and disability. A survey done by SMRC highlighted the fact that the disabled had lost their voice and rights to a dignified living. Disability needs encompasses those of all the vulnerable groups- women, children, the aged and the disabled themselves. Thus by addressing the needs of the disabled one is actually addressing the needs of the entire vulnerable group too. Women with disabilities are among the poorest of all people, the most marginalized and the most abused- physically, mentally and socially (Baquer and Sharma 1997). They have been subject to deliberate neglect, verbal abuse, physical assault and sexual harassment (Action Aid Disability News, Vol. 10).

A pilot study in selected blocks of Jagatsingpur, thus is expected to provide valuable insights regarding Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities under TRIPTI.

Profile of Ganjam district

Ganjam district is named after the Old Township and European fort of Ganjam. The name Ganjam comes from the word Gan-i-aam which means Granary of the World. It is spreading over the geographical area of 8070.60 square km. in Odisha. There are 22 blocks, 475 Grampanchayats, 18 Urban Local bodies, 3229 villages, 29 Police Stations and 13 Assembly Constituencies. Ganjam had a population of 3,520,151. Males constitute 50.49% of the population and females 49.51%. Ganjam has an average literacy rate of 71.88% male literacy is 81.85%, and female literacy is 61.84%. Total Child Population (Age between 0–6 years) are 11.30% of the total Ganjam Population. Sex ratio is 981 and Density of Population is 429

Ganjam district has been blessed with beautiful and mineral rich coast extended over 60 km. It provides unique opportunity for fishing and port facility at Gopalpur for international trade. The rivers like Rushikulya, Dhanei, Bahuda, Ghoda Hada are the source of agriculture and power

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sectors of the district. The Chilika Lake which attracts international tourist known for its scenic beauty and a marvelous bird's sanctuary is situated in the eastern part of district. Mix moist peninsular high and low level Sal forests, tropical moist and dry deciduous and tropical deciduous forest types are providing a wide range of forest products and unique lifestyle to wild lives.

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati raj named Ganjam one of the country's 250 most Backward Districts out of a total of 640. It is one of the 19 districts in the state currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

Relevance of selection

Ganjam is ranked 20th with HDI score of 0.551, out of the total 30 districts in the state of Orissa. It is also the second largest district of Odisha with largest population of PwDs (0.93 lakh)¹ in the State. It becomes interesting to note therefore, that in 2011, Ganjam District was adjudged as the best district in the country, was conferred the National Award for the 'Best District in Providing Rehabilitation Services'. Started in 2006, the programme called Window of Hope identifies all persons with disabilities (PwDs) within a definite time-frame, empowers them with improved access to services, extends facilities of corrective surgery to them, aid and appliances in a free, fair, friendly, transparent and time-bound manner so as to enable them to exercise their fundamental right of living a life of dignity. The State Government of Odisha has launched a new initiative called 'Bhima Bhoi Bhinnakhyama Samarthya Abhiyan' to replicate the model of Ganjam District in the entire State. The initiative focuses on identification, certification and rehabilitation of PwDs through a decentralized single window system. Currently being implemented at an annual cost of about Rs.40 crore, the initiative is expected to empower over 10.2 lakh PwDs in the State.

Ganjam has been active in the rights based movement of PwDs with the support of a few good NGOs particularly working in 5 blocks. They are Bhanjanagar, Aska, Belaguntha, Dharakote, Polasara, K. S. Nagar, Surada, Jagannath Prasad and Seragad. The disability movement has resulted in formation of approximately 150 SHGs. As such there is already a built in institution of PwDs which can be further strengthen. For lack of support many of the SHGs have become inactive and dormant. Since there has been a process of social mobilization undertaken in this district, there is a positive atmosphere for further intervention to strengthen these SHGs, form them into federations and make adequate livelihood plan for them.

¹ As per Census 2001

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It may be noted that Ganjam is already covered as a priority district under NRLP - National Rural Livelihood Programme in the State of Odisha. NRLM recognizes that poverty and disability are closely linked to each other and therefore takes efforts to address specific needs of individuals as well as families of PwDs. NRLM has suggested States to undertake participatory vulnerability assessment process while undertaking social mobilization at the community level. This entry point activity at the village level with a specific focus in identification of households with PwDs shall ensure greater inclusion of these individuals and families into the NRLM network. NRLM ensures adequate coverage of persons with disability with at least 3% of the total households covered would be PwDs.

A pilot project in the selected blocks of Ganjam, thus is expected to offer valuable learning for Inclusion of PwDs under NRLM which will have an excellent replication significance.

Status of Disability Data in the Focus Districts

In order for appropriate planning for strategies, given below are the figures of disabled population in the given focus districts – in terms of various categories as identified in the 1995 PWD act.

Table1: Total disabled population in the focus districts

Districts	Total Disabled Population - As per Census 2001 (figures in thousands)						Total Disabled Population - As per WB Report 2009 (figures in thousands)					
	Total			Rural			Total			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Ganjam	93.20	50.12	43.08	80.09	42.77	37.35	201.51	98.64	103.65	171.30	83.25	88.76
Jagatsinghapur	27.16	15.70	11.46	23.34	13.40	9.94	58.73	30.90	27.58	49.92	26.08	23.62

As can be seen from the above table, Ganjam has higher number of disabled population. This trend can be seen in all the tables given below. Total disabled population in Ganjam district as per census is 93.20 thousand whereas as per WB the figure comes to 201.51 thousand. Similarly, total disabled population in Jagatsingpur is 27.16 thousand according to the census whereas it is 58.73 thousand as per WB. The numbers in rural areas show Ganjam having 80.09 thousand disabled people as per census and 171.30 thousand as per WB estimate whereas Jagatsingpur having 23.34 thousand rural disabled as per census and 49.92 thousand rural disabled people as per WB.

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Table2: People with visual impairment

Districts	Visual Impairment - As per Census 2001 (figures in thousands)						Visual Impairment - As per WB Report 2009 (figures in thousands)					
	Total			Rural			Total			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Ganjam	54.71	27.05	27.65	47.01	23.08	23.98	118.29	53.24	66.54	100.56	44.94	56.99
Jagatsinghapur	10.71	5.80	4.91	9.20	4.95	4.25	23.15	11.42	11.80	19.68	9.64	10.11

The above table shows the total number of people with visual impairment as 54.71 thousand according to census and 118.29 thousand people as per WB. In rural areas the number as per census is 47.01 and as per WB it is 100.56 thousand. Jagatsingpur has lower numbers in all areas – total as well as rural for both census and WB.

Table3: People with speech impairment

Districts	Speech Impairment - As per Census 2001 (figures in thousands)						Speech Impairment - As per WB Report 2009 (figures in thousands)					
	Total			Rural			Total			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Ganjam	6.21	3.56	2.65	5.34	3.04	2.30	13.43	7.01	6.37	11.41	5.92	5.46
Jagatsinghapur	1.83	1.05	0.78	1.57	0.90	0.68	3.96	2.07	1.87	3.36	1.74	1.61

As can be seen from the above table, the total population with speech impairment in Ganjam district is 6.21 thousand as per census and 13.43 thousand as per WB. Rural population with speech impairment is 5.34 thousand in Ganjam according to census and 11.41 thousand as per WB. In Jagatsingpur, the total rural population is 1.57 thousand as per census and 3.36 as per WB.

Table4: People with hearing impairment

Districts	Hearing Impairment - As per Census 2001 (figures in thousands)						Hearing Impairment - As per WB Report 2009 (figures in thousands)					
	Total			Rural			Total			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Ganjam	4.41	2.51	1.90	3.79	2.14	1.65	9.54	4.94	4.58	8.11	4.17	3.92
Jagatsinghapur	2.41	1.28	1.14	2.07	1.09	0.99	5.22	2.51	2.74	4.44	2.12	2.34

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The above table continues the trend wherein Ganjam has higher number of disabled people. It indicates that people with hearing impairment amount to 4.41 thousand as per census in Ganjam and 9.54 thousand as per WB. Rural counterparts come to 3.79 thousand as per census and 8.11 as per WB.

Table5: People with locomotor disability

Districts	Locomotor Disability - As per Census 2001 <i>(figures in thousands)</i>						Locomotor Disability - As per WB Report 2009 <i>(figures in thousands)</i>					
	Total			Rural			Total			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Ganjam	20.76	12.73	8.02	17.84	10.86	6.96	44.88	25.06	19.31	38.15	21.15	16.54
Jagatsinghapur	8.41	5.35	3.06	7.23	4.57	2.65	18.18	10.54	7.35	15.46	8.89	6.30

As seen from the above table, the total number of people with locomotor disability is 20.76 thousand as per census and 44.88 as per WB in Ganjam district. The numbers in Jagatsingpur come to 8.41 thousand according to census and 18.18 thousand according to WB.

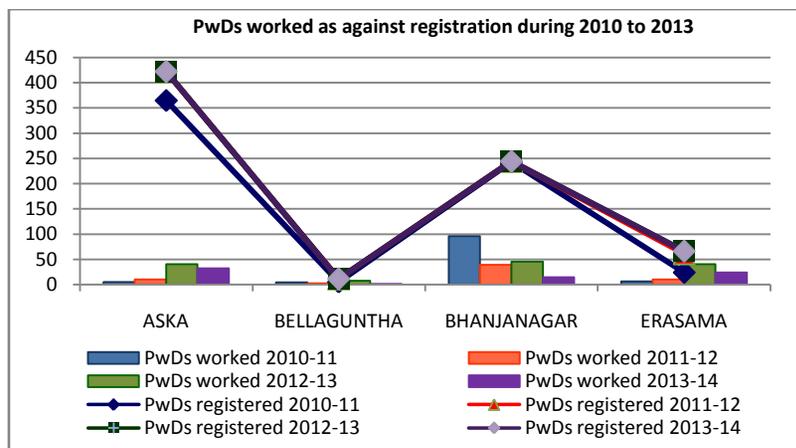
Table6: People with intellectual disability

Districts	Intellectual Disability - As per Census 2001 <i>(figures in thousands)</i>						Intellectual Disability - As per Census 2001 <i>(figures in thousands)</i>					
	Total			Rural			Total			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Ganjam	7.11	4.27	2.85	6.11	3.64	2.47	15.38	8.39	6.85	13.07	7.08	5.87
Jagatsinghapur	3.80	2.22	1.58	3.27	1.89	1.37	8.22	4.37	3.81	6.99	3.68	3.26

As can be seen from the above table, Ganjam has 7.11 thousand people with intellectual disability whereas 15.38 thousand people as per WB. In rural areas the numbers are 6.11 and 13.07 respectively as per census and WB. Jagatsingpur has a total of 3.80 thousand people with intellectual disability as per census and 8.22 thousand people as per WB. In rural areas the number comes to 3.27 thousand and 6.99 thousand as per census and WB respectively.

Access to various government schemes

MGNREGA Status

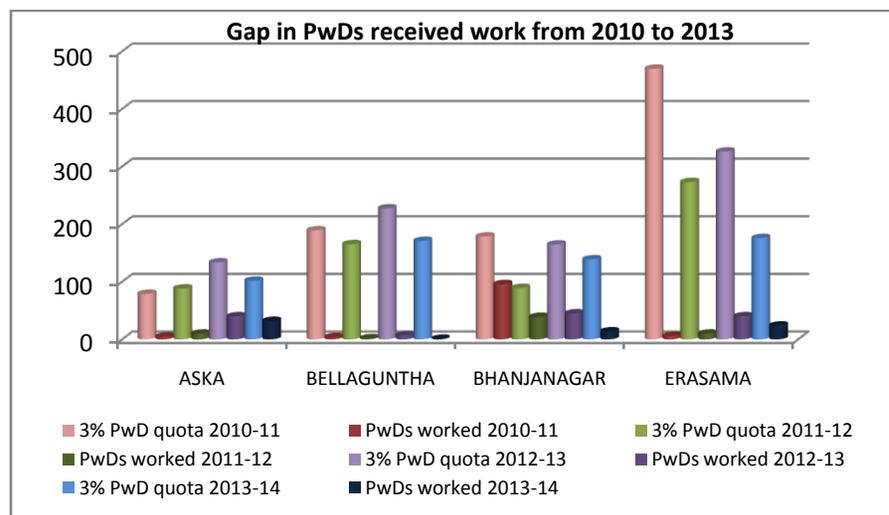


Sr. No.	Block	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		PwDs registered	PwDs worked	Person days Generated	PwDs registered	PwDs worked	Person days Generated	PwDs registered	PwDs worked	Person days Generated	PwDs registered	PwDs worked	Person days Generated
1	Aska	365	5	43	422	10	146	422	40	600	422	32	600
2	Bellaguntha	5	4	110	11	2	36	11	7	85	11	1	6
3	Bhanjanagar	243	96	600	244	39	422	244	45	600	244	14	232
4	Erasama	24	6	149	61	10	167	66	40	531	66	24	411

Over the years (2010-2013) registration of PwDs has been increasing with Aska and Bhanjanagar having large number of PwDs registered as compare to Bellaguntha and Erasama. It is observed that though registration of PwDs for Bellaguntha and Erasama blocks is less as compare to Aska and Bhanjanagar, the number of PwDs allotted work is nearly similar to the number of registration. The low registration in Bellaguntha and Erasama blocks also brings home the point lower level of awareness in the community and still lower amongst PwDs.

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Gap in PwDs worked considering the 3% reservation criteria



Blocks	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Total worked	3% PwD quota	Gap	Total worked	3% PwD quota	Gap	Total worked	3% PwD quota	Gap	Total worked	3% PwD quota	Gap
ASKA	2632	78.96	73.96	2945	88.35	78.35	4454	133.62	93.62	3394	101.82	69.82
BELLAGUNTHA	6309	189.27	185.27	5506	165.18	163.18	7581	227.43	220.43	5698	170.94	169.94
BHANJANAGAR	5951	178.53	82.53	2976	89.28	50.28	5487	164.61	119.61	4631	138.93	124.93
ERASAMA	15661	469.83	463.83	9105	273.15	263.15	10869	326.07	286.07	5864	175.92	151.92

From the above table it can be seen that there is enormous gap between the statutory reservations of 3% for PwDs as against the actual realization of work. The table also shows the figure for 4 years and there has been persistent gap all across the years. This implies that there has been serious lack of effort to bring the PwDs under the MGNREGA fold.

As per the figure published by Director General Employment and Training, GoI, the vocational rehabilitation centre, Bhubaneswar has trained only 33 PwDs from 2006 till date. Not a single PwD figure from either Ganjam or Jagatsinghpur. Further as mentioned earlier that only 1 State sponsored Vocational Training Centre is functional at Jagatsinghpur.

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IAY Status

Block	Total 2010-11	PwDs benefited 2010-11	Total 2011-12	PwDs benefited 2011-12	Total 2012-13	PwDs benefited 2012-13
Aska	0	0	1	0	184	0
Bellaguntha	1	0	1	0	203	2
Bhanjanagar	0	0	0	0	535	3
Erasama	42	2	357	0	Not Available	Not Available

Looking at the entitlements for the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), it seems that only 2 PwDs have been benefited in Erasama block in FY 2010-11. It may further be noted that in FY 2012-13, there were only 5 beneficiaries in blocks excluding Erasama (data not available) put together as against the stipulated quota of 28.

Disability Pension

District wise break up under Orissa Disability Pension Scheme (2006-07)

District	Target			Achievement		
	Blind/OH	MR/CP	Total	Blind/OH	MR/CP	Total
Ganjam	11935	782	12717	11935	782	12717
Jagatsingpur	3070	291	3361	3070	291	3361

The department of Social Welfare has achieved the result as targeted.

Education

	Special Schools funded by the State Govt.	Special Schools funded by the Gol	Vocational Training Centres for the blind	Schools for ear – mould laboratory
Ganjam	5	2	0	1
Jagatsingpur	0	1	1	1

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There is only one government aided special school and one vocational training centre in the district of Jagatsinghpur. In contrast, district of Ganjam has 5 State government and 2 centrally sponsored special schools. In addition, both districts have 1 ear-mould laboratory catering to the PwDs with hearing impairment.

Districts	Ganjam	Jagatsinghpur
Total CWSN	46,284	13,463
CWSN enrolled	6,808	1,713
% CWSN enrolled	14.71	12.72

The table above shows the gap of enrolment of CWSN for inclusive education. As can be seen that only 14.71% and 12.72% CWSN have been enrolled in Ganjam and Jagatsinghpur respectively. Also it may be noted that there are only 7 special schools and 1 special school in Jagatsinghpur which shows gross inadequacy of available services in both the districts given the number of CWSN who should have been covered under the RTE.

NGO

Details of Grants for the state "Orissa" during the year "2010 - 2011"

Sr. No.	Organizations	Amount (in Rs.)	% share
1.	Bhairabi Club,	55,16,000	6.87
2.	Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research,	3,81,50,000	47.53
3.	Perpetual Reconstructive Institute for Youth Activity (PRIYA),	18,00,000	2.24
4.	R.J. Orthopaedics,	1,16,00,000	14.45
5.	Regional Rehabilitation and Research Centre,	2,20,00,000	27.41
6.	Swamy Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, NIRTAR, Cuttack, Orissa	12,00,000	1.50
	Grand Total	8,02,66,000	100.00

Odisha has a rich tradition of voluntary action in almost all areas of social development. The disability sector is no exception to this rule as far as the number of NGOs is concerned. However, when observed the distribution and location of these NGOs it is noted that majority of them are situated in Balasore, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Khurda. Majority of them receive grant from various private donors that include international donor agencies. The details received from the ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, only 6 organizations working in the field of disability received grant-in-aid from the Ministry. The above table gives the detail of the grant. From the table it may be noted that as

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high as 47.53% of the grant goes to “Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research” and another 27.12% is given to “Regional Rehabilitation and Research Centre”. While the total grant given by government of India to Odisha is approximately 8 corers, the experience of the inclusion consultant with other organizations (not receiving government grant) in Odisha go to suggest that a large number of organizations’ average grant is between 1 to 3 corers per annum. The general impression gathered regarding NGOs in Odisha working in disability field is that they are skeptical about working with the government especially depending on government funds. In addition they view that they can function as a better pressure group when they remain outside the ambit of government fund.