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District Human Development Report Ganjam



Planning and Coordination Department
Government of Odisha

District Human Development Report

Ganjam



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Message from Chief Minister

NAVEEN PATNAIK
CHIEF MINISTER, ODISHA



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D. O. No. 021

BHUBANESWAR

Dated 06/07/14

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the first District Human Development Report for Ganjam district has been prepared with the joint efforts of the Planning & Co-ordination Department, Government of Odisha, Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This report enables better focus to ensure people-centric development process. Human Development has been conceived as a process that enables people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled lives.

The first District Human Development Report of Ganjam attempts to make an independent assessment of the status of human development in that district. It highlights the status of literacy, skills, key health indicators and livelihood options available to the people of the district and brings out intra-district variations in respect of identified human development indicators. It also underscores the challenges ahead and offers new opportunities for the people of the district.

It is hoped that this exercise will help in evolving an appropriate development strategy that ensures effective and efficient use of available resources for furthering wellbeing of the people and encourages sharing of development benefits and opportunities in an equitable manner. This joint initiative of the State Government, Government of India and UNDP is a step in that direction.

I would like to thank the Planning Commission, Government of India and UNDP for their assistance and support for the preparation of the first District Human Development Report of Ganjam district.

(NAVEEN PATNAIK)

Message from Minister, Planning & Co-ordination Department

SHRI MAHESWAR MOHANTY

MINISTER

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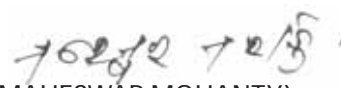


MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Planning and Co-ordination Department, Government of Odisha has prepared the first District Human Development Report of Ganjam district with support from Planning Commission, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is heartening to note that the District Administration has taken keen interest in preparation of the first District Human Development Report of the district.

The major thrust of the District Human Development Report is to prepare a status of "Human Development" in Ganjam district to highlight intra-district variations in key indicators and to set a bench-mark against which future attainments may be compared. This also identifies gap in human development in the district and draws attention of the decision makers to focus attention on the areas where further action is required.

I hope the first District Human Development Report of Ganjam will be well received by different stakeholders and the decentralised planning process will be suitably reoriented to effectively address the challenges ahead and meet the reasonable expectations of the people of the district.


(MAHESWAR MOHANTY)

Message from Chief Secretary

J. K. MOHAPATRA, IAS
CHIEF SECRETARY, ODISHA



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

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MESSAGE

I am glad that Planning & Coordination Department has brought out the first District Human Development Report of Ganjam district. The District Human Development Report aims at providing the current status of key human development indicators at the district and sub-district levels and has, in fact, given detailed disaggregated analysis of human development indicators.

The report acknowledges the programmatic efforts made by the Government to accelerate the process of development including improving key human development indicators such as literacy, health status and income levels in Ganjam. The report also highlights several challenges the district faces in improving human development indicators and accelerating the process of overall development of its people. This District Human Development Report, which is the outcome of an elaborate and interactive process, provides useful inputs for preparation of quality district plans. This report also provides the baseline against which future achievements could be measured and assessed.

I thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Planning Commission, Government of India for their support and guidance in the preparation of the report. I hope that this report will be well received by different stakeholders including policy-makers, planners, development administrators, NGOs, researchers, people at large and others.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'J.K. Mohapatra', written over a horizontal line.

(J.K.Mohapatra)

Message from Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary

INJETI SRINIVAS, IAS
Development Commissioner-cum-ACS
Planning & Coordination Deptt.
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November 11, 2013



MESSAGE

I am happy that the Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA), a Government of Odisha institution, has brought out the first District Human Development Report of Ganjam district. The report is the outcome of joint efforts of Government of Odisha, Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The concept of "Human Development" is a broad-based multi-dimensional measure of the people's overall well-being based on critical socio-economic indicators such as life expectancy, income, literacy, health, reproductive and child health, access to safe drinking water and gender equality. In other words, it is aimed at giving a composite measure of development with a view to assisting and influencing policy makers in working towards eradication of inequality and poverty reduction.

The report provides disaggregated data and analysis in respect of the current status of key human development indicators at the district and sub-district level. The report also captures the efforts made by the State to improve the delivery of public services for the people in general and the marginalised groups, including Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Women in particular. It also highlights the challenges that need to be addressed on priority for continuously improving human development indicators in the district.

I sincerely hope that this report will serve as a useful reference document to policy makers, researchers and others. We welcome comments and suggestions from all concerned for further improvement in future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'I' followed by '11/11/13'.

(Injeti Srinivas)

Message from UNDP

United Nations Development Programme



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MESSAGE

The Government of Odisha is to be commended for preparing the Ganjam District Human Development Report, prepared under a partnership between the Planning Commission, the Government of Odisha and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India. India is a unique example of preparing the maximum number of State and District Human Development Reports in the world. The experience of India in deepening the understanding and reporting on human development is highly inspiring for countries across the world.

In very simple terms, human development is defined as the expansion of people's capability to lead long, healthy and creative lives and to advance other goals that they cherish. This is, to a large extent, determined by historical, socio-cultural, institutional, governance, infrastructural, and geographical or environmental factors.

The Ganjam District Human Development Report analyses various dimensions of human development. Additionally, it discusses extremely relevant issues of environmental security, livelihood security, food security and human security - all of which have an impact on human capabilities. It underlines the importance of an enabling environment for maximising human development gains.

One of the highlights of the India experience on human development is the close link between human development reports and planning processes. The Ganjam District Human Development Report provides a sound situation analysis for district planning as well as an agenda for action which can facilitate progress on human development outcomes. We are confident that the Ganjam District Human Development Report will be a strategic document for district planners. We once again felicitate the Government of Odisha for preparing the Ganjam District Human Development Report and look forward to the key messages of the report being translated into policy and action that will significantly improve the quality of life for the people of the district.

Handwritten signature of Caitlin Wiesen in blue ink.

Caitlin Wiesen
Country Director
UNDP

Handwritten signature of Patrice Coeur-Bizot in blue ink.

Patrice Coeur-Bizot
United Nations Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative

Preface by District Collector

V. KARTIKEYA PANDIAN, IAS

Collector and District Magistrate
Ganjam, Chatrapur



PREFACE

Ganjam, the largest district in Odisha, has developed over a period of last few decades in almost all fronts. This could only be possible with the collective efforts of people of Ganjam, elected representatives and support from the district administration. The next milestone ahead is what we call "Mission 2020" and for achieving this milestone, we need little more effort from all stakeholders in a concerted manner. Though participation of community at all stages such as planning, implementation and evaluation is equally important, effective participatory planning is the perfect beginning, we may ensure "ownership of people" which is the vital prerequisite for achieving any such developmental goals. The main element of "Vision 2020" of Ganjam as we all know is:-

- Reduce poverty to 12 percent of total population and ensure freedom from hunger
- Balanced, inclusive and complementary growth of rural and urban areas
- Improve Human Development Index and well-being of people
- Reduce disparity across regions (Blocks and Panchayats) and social groups (i.e., SC, ST, and others) and ensure gender equity and sustainability.

"Economic development" and "Human development" are two approaches considered in the country. The second approach is understandably more vital as it is evident in many countries across the globe that considerable economic development over a period of time could not benefit a major portion of society because of a number of limitations prevail in the marginalised communities. The "Human Developmental approach" is more meaningful as it focuses on the total human development. Noble laureate Professor Amartya Sen signifies this approach by saying "*Human development, as an approach, is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it.*"

I am happy that the District Human Development Report (DHDR) for Ganjam has been prepared. Understandably the basic objectives of preparing this report are to strengthen the District Planning process, measure development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a composite human development index, encourage innovation with respect to Human Development concepts, measurement, analysis, advocacy and capacity-building for people-centered development policies and finally building consensus on the findings of the DHDR, and working towards a strategic planning for development Programmes. Hence I hope that the DHDR can be used as a basis of planning and would help the district administration to prepare, design and

implement district plans from a human development perspective. It would help us provide an opportunity to gain in-depth and comprehensive understanding of issues in the district through analysing the status of human development attainment on various essential aspects of "Human Development" such as Health, Education, Livelihood, Quality of life, Gender issues, Environmental issues and Governance.

Monitorable Indicators on General and Human Development

Monitorable Indicators	Current Level	Perspective Plan Goal
Per Capita NDDP Growth Rate at 2004-05 prices	7.04	10.00
Per Capita NDDP/Income (2009-10 at 2004-05 prices)	21,415	30,000
Work Participation Rate (%)	42.55	50.00
Human Development Index	0.551	0.750
Employment for at least 200 days including all (%)	-	80.00
Poverty Ratio (Head Count Ratio)	40	12
Infant Mortality Rate	59	37
Maternal Mortality Ratio	297	120
Total Fertility Rate	2.30	2.00
Children Malnutrition (0-3 years)	54.40	5.00
Sex Ratio	983	1,000
Child Sex Ratio	908	1,000
Literacy Rate (%)	71.09	95
Female Literacy Rate (%)	61.13	90
Gender Gap in Literacy	19.86	5

Hence, I would appeal to all concerned to put combined and planned efforts to target and achieve what we can call the next milestone and create an example before the State and the Nation as we have done so, bringing national recognition for Ganjam for effective implementation of NREGS in letter and spirit.



V. Kartikeya Pandian, IAS
Collector and District Magistrate
Ganjam, Chatrapur

Acknowledgement

Many organisations and individuals have contributed for preparation of the first District Human Development Report (DHDR) of Ganjam district. We are grateful to Sj. Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, who inspired us to take up the task of preparation of the first DHDR of Ganjam. We are also grateful to Sj. Maheswar Mohanty, Hon'ble Minister, Tourism & Culture, Planning & Co-ordination and Law, Odisha, who lent his wholehearted support for completion of this assignment.

Shri Bijay Kumar Patnaik, former Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner and Shri J. K. Mohapatra, Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner, Odisha both guided us during the process of preparation of this DHDR. This document would not have been completed without full support and guidance of Shri R.N. Senapati, former Development Commissioner & Additional Chief Secretary, Shri J. K. Mohapatra, former Development Commissioner & Additional Chief Secretary, and Shri Injeti Srinivas, Development Commissioner & Additional Chief Secretary. Their guidance and support are gratefully acknowledged.

We are also thankful to the District Administration of Ganjam. Shri V. Kartikeya Pandian, former Collector of Ganjam district and Dr. Krishan Kumar, Collector of Ganjam district who steered the process for completion of this report of the district. They were ably assisted by Shri Sarat Kumar Parida, Deputy Director, District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU) and his team in DPMU, Ganjam. Various District Level Officers provided their inputs to facilitate this report. Their co-operation and support is greatly appreciated.

This exercise would not have been possible without full support and guidance of Planning Commission, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In particular, Dr. K. Sita Prabhu, Ms. Sumeeta Banerji, Ms. Ritu Mathur, Dr. Ambika Prasad Nanda and others from UNDP were of great help. We also thank the United Nations Joint Programme on Convergence team, which provided valuable inputs for preparation of this report. Shri Tuhin Kant Pandey, Joint Secretary (Plan Coordination), Dr. Indu Pattnaik, Joint Adviser, and Shri K. K. Tripathy, Project Manager (SSPHD), HDRC Unit, all of Planning Commission, Government of India extended their unstinted support and guidance for this new initiative in Odisha. We gratefully acknowledge their support and place on record our sincere thanks.

Shri Damodar Tripathy and his team from M/s. D.J. Research & Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. researched, wrote and completed the first draft of this report. M/s. New Concept Information System Pvt. Ltd., helped us in cover design and layout, copy editing, and printing of this document. We sincerely thank them for finalising and printing this report.

This work would not have been possible without active co-operation of my colleagues in Planning & Coordination Department and Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA). They made untiring efforts from the beginning to the end of the entire process of preparation of the DHDR. Shri R. C. Kar, former Director (DF&C)-cum-Additional Secretary to Government, Shri A K Mishra, Director (DF&C)-cum-Additional Secretary

to Government, Shri C.R. Satapathy, Deputy Director, Shri Niranjana Mishra, former CAO, Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Singh, CAO, Shri B.K. Sahu, System Analyst and other officials from PHDMA assisted at different stages for completion of this DHDR. Shri Arabinda Acharya, former Demographer, UNFPA, Shri Mainak Sarkar, former State Project Officer, UNDP, Dr. Ramesh Chellan, State Facilitator, UNICEF, Dr. J.K. Patnaik, Shri Manoranjan Barik, Ms. Vaibhavi Bhandekar and Ms. Srabani Das, all former NUNV, also assisted and expedited the process. Their efforts and contributions are sincerely appreciated.

We hope that this report will be well received by all stakeholders and will be useful to all those, who intend to use it. We welcome constructive suggestions and comments for further improvement of this document from all those who find this document useful and who have a stake in improving human development indicators in Ganjam and Odisha.



(Dr. R.V. Singh)
Officer on Special Duty
Member Secretary, PHDMA
Planning & Coordination Department,
Government of Odisha

Executive Summary

The concept of 'Human Development' has evolved over a period of time. In recent years, UNDP has significantly contributed to the evolution of "human development" concept. The concept focuses on three key aspects of human life, i.e., long life, knowledge and decent standard of living. The human development report is a tool to measure progress in people's lives. The normative framework for human development of Ganjam district is reflected in the broad vision set out in the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG), "Vision 2020 for Odisha" and the "District Vision 2020 of Ganjam". Three major aspects of human development and their impact on the quality of human life in rural and urban areas have been considered while preparing the human development report. The way people perceive human development is the basis of the entire analysis. Special emphasis has been given to vulnerable sections, i.e., women and children, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and other disadvantaged groups while deriving various measures of human development.

Ganjam district comprises of three subdivisions, 22 community development blocks, 22 tehsils 17 Notified Area Councils (NAC) and one municipal corporation. It occupies 5.27 percent of the total area of Odisha covering 8,206 sq km. The population of the district is 35.29 lakh constituting 8.40 percent of the total population of the State as per 2011 census. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations are 19.50 percent and 3.37 percent respectively as per 2011 census. The sex ratio (983) of the district is marginally higher than the State average (979).

The density of population per square km. (430) in Ganjam district is much higher than the State average of 270 persons per sq. km. as per 2011 census.

Important aspects of livelihood, income, food security and vulnerability, education and health, gender, climate, and governance have been analysed in this report. Large-scale sample survey has supplemented secondary data from various sources. Some comparable data for the district have been taken from People's Audit of Health, Education and Livelihoods (PAHELI) report.

The major livelihood groups in the district are farmers, agricultural labourers, fisherfolks, other casual workers, people in household industry and in other services. Out of the total population in the district, 42.55 percent are workers and 57.45 percent are non-workers. Children and old people generally belong to non-worker category. Out of total workers, 59.98 percent are main workers and 40.02 percent are marginal workers as per 2011 census. Among workers, 18.97 percent are cultivators, 37.65 percent are agricultural labourers, 39.63 percent are other workers in miscellaneous categories and 3.75 percent work in household activities. Female workers comprise of only 20.27 percent of total main workers and 54.77 percent of total marginal workers.

Increased livelihood activities have resulted in enhancement of total workers' share from 32.54 percent in 1971 to 42.55 percent in 2011. The proportion of cultivators has gradually declined specifically between 2001 (24.69 percent) and 2011 (18.97 percent), whereas the share of other workers has steadily increased. During

the last decade, the share of agricultural labourers in the worker's category has marginally decreased from 38.59 percent to 37.65 percent. The share of the pool of other workers engaged in various other rural and urban activities has substantially gone up from 25.07 percent in 1991 to 39.63 percent in 2011. These trends have significant implications for livelihood options.

Recent development programmes and schemes implemented in the district have provided better opportunities to shift from traditional occupations to other businesses. A survey conducted in all blocks of the district in 2008-09 indicated that nearly 9.5 percent of the main workers are now in self-employed category. They have come from cultivator and agricultural labour categories leaving only 20 percent to pursue farming and only about 12 percent as agricultural labour. Such shifts are considered healthy as low availability of agricultural workers would lead to farm mechanisation that may improve land and labour productivity. Small holding sizes are a serious limitation to pursue farming exclusively as an occupation as incomes derived from agricultural operations from small-size holding are generally low.

Agriculture has been, and is, still playing a lead role in the development of the district. Ganjam farmers are good managers and agricultural workers of the district are generally hard working and efficient. The rate of growth of agriculture and allied sectors during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 has been higher for the district (4.45 percent) as compared to Odisha average (2.58 percent). Although in the southern region of Odisha, the rate of return to agricultural investment is low (around four percent)¹ as compared to other regions, Ganjam farmers get much higher returns on their investments both in rainfed and irrigated areas. Overall returns to agriculture investments are around

9 percent, and in irrigated regions more than 12 percent. Although returns are reasonable, small scale operations do not provide adequate incomes to most households to pursue farming as an exclusive livelihood option. Income supplementation from other activities is a necessity.

Artisans of Ganjam are well known for a large number of products including handloom and bell metal crafts. A considerable proportion of the Scheduled Castes population is engaged in bamboo artisanship. Bamboo based basketry is the main source of livelihood for the people of Medri Caste. Handloom weavers of Hinjilicut and Digapahandi are famous for Bomkai pata sarees and other silk products. Bell-metal workers of Bellaguntha block produce unique products having demand both within and outside the State.

Ganjam district ranks second among the districts of Odisha in milk production (81.44MT), next only to Puri and first in production of meat (3,825.685 MT) and eggs (1,957.87 lakh) in Odisha. Local breed milch cows provide 35.19 percent of total milk collected, whereas 22.67 percent is collected from owners of cross-breed cows and 38.69 percent from buffalo owners. In case of meat production, nearly 20 percent is from small stock and 10 percent from poultry. The district has good prospect for rearing animals and poultry as additional sources of livelihoods. Industrial units provide regular employment to more than 51,000 persons during 2008-09. Medium, small scale, agro-based and cottage industrial units are spread across the district providing opportunities of industrial production and employment. In recent years, emphasis given under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has resulted in substantial increase in number of units.

¹See Odisha Food Security Atlas, WFP, IHID, 2008.

Workers of the district are skilled, mostly in low-end technology, and easily find jobs both within and outside the State where there is strong demand for skilled or semiskilled labour. More than 3,00,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers migrate every year to other states. The positive impact of migration is observed in terms of increase in family incomes and assets, reduction in debt, improvement in skills and education of children, and higher social status of the family in the neighbourhood. Regular remittances to the family members also make them more food secure². With suitable monitoring and policy intervention, migration can be a potent development factor for the district. In recent years, some of the migrants are coming back to their native places affected by HIV/AIDS and other STD due to involvement in casual and unprotected sex at their workplaces. Government has been taking a number of steps to sensitise current and potential migrants about safe sex and the steps to be taken to reduce incidence of HIV/AIDS.

Per capita income does not seem to be a reliable measure of welfare at district and sub-district levels. Food security parameters provide better indication of welfare than income. By 2020, the total work participation rate is likely to increase by 50 percent, while the share of main workers increases proportionally. More efforts are needed to improve the literacy levels and quality of education.

During the last five years, Ganjam has significantly attempted to improve the quality of public health care services. The number of public health institutions has gone up from 197 in 1999-2000 to 230 in 2006-07. Reduction in infant mortality, neonatal mortality, child mortality, and maternal

mortality are some of the major steps taken by the Government of Odisha since the last decade³. As a result between 1990-92 and 1998-2000, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) fell by 19.4 percent. Concerted efforts made have resulted in reduction of IMR from 81 in 1998-99 to 65 in 2005-06⁴, through still short of the objective envisaged by Infant Mortality Rate Reduction Mission (IMRRM). The recent IMR for Odisha as per Sample Registration System (SRS) for 2012 is 57 lower than the AHS survey for 2011-12 (59). Rural IMR for Odisha is 58 and for urban areas, it is 40⁵. As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) report, the estimated infant mortality rate was 59 for Ganjam in 2011-12, same as for Odisha. Health data collection system and its reliability are two important indicators to determine the quality of data available for analysis and planning. There is wide gap between the IMR figures obtained from various established sources.

In Ganjam, under-five mortality rate is 90 deaths per 1,000 live births, and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 297 per 1,00,000 live births as in 2011-12. This implies that IMR and MMR in Ganjam district are still much higher as compared to the MDG-4 and MDG-5 targets. In order to achieve the MDG-4 and MDG-5 targets of the infant mortality rate (41 per 1000 live births), under-five mortality rate (45 per 1,000 live births), and maternal mortality ratio (120 per 1,00,000 live births) by 2015, concerted efforts are required to be taken by the District Administration.

According to the District Level Household Survey (DLHS), the antenatal check-up of pregnant women by doctors has increased to 66 percent in 2007-08 from 51.5 percent in 2002-04. Considerable improvement has been observed as regards

² For positive impact of migration see human development report 2009: Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development.

³ Government of Odisha launched an Infant Mortality Reduction Mission on 15 August 2001 with the objective of reducing IMR to 60 per 1,000 live births by 2005.

⁴ National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III.

⁵ SRS Bulletin 2011, Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India, October 2012.

institutional deliveries in the district. The institutional deliveries increased from 32.7 percent in 2002-04 to 55.40 percent in 2007-08. However, several concerns are yet to be addressed through Ganjam district has higher proportion of institutional deliveries compared to the state average (44.10 percent) in 2007-08. It is reported that 97.3 percent of the mothers received post-natal care within 48 hours of delivery of the last child. Several recent interventions including introduction of Janani Suraskha Yojana, placement of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and convergence of activities of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and health service systems have improved institutional deliveries.

Under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme, steps have been taken to upgrade the existing Community Health Centres (CHC) and Sub-Divisional Hospitals to First Referral Units (FRU), which are equipped with lifesaving care facilities and health services immediately after childbirth. These centres are organised to deal with all obstetric emergencies, specifically bleeding and obstructed labour. Birth rate in Ganjam has been declining. In 1991, the birth rate was 23.5 and in 2001 it was 19.10. It has further declined to 18.48 in 2007. Death rate as reported in the Ganjam district is 8.5 in 2011 and death registration currently covers about 75 percent of the total cases.

Nutritional status of women and particularly children is a robust indicator of social well-being. It is a common phenomenon that malnourished children are susceptible to communicable diseases and infections, which in turn, adversely affect their food absorption capacity and thereby aggravates the degree of malnutrition. The coverage of childhood vaccination in Ganjam district is 44.10 percent which is quite low as compared to the State

average that is 62.3 percent. The prevalence of initiated breast feeding within one hour of childbirth in Ganjam district has also been less than the state average, i.e., (63.2 percent). In Ganjam district, 45.66 percent of the total children under age group of 0-6 year are in normal grade of nutrition, 38.74 percent in Grade I, 15.24 percent in Grade II and only 0.36 percent are in Grade III and IV categories in term of nutritional status. In Ganjam district, the overall prevalence of anemia (moderate and severe anemia) is high among children, adolescent girls, and pregnant women and needs to be more effectively addressed. Achieving targets of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio are determined but more achievable goal will be made by 2020. To achieve goals, there is need to provide quality of care to newborn babies and mothers and also increase and improve the health infrastructure and manpower with a view to providing better health services to the people.

The State Government has taken several measures to improve food security and nutritional levels not only in the district, but also in the whole Odisha. Availability of 25 kg rice per month at the rate of Rs. two per kg was ensured to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) families since 2008-09. In the recent years, the rate of rice has been reduced to Rs. one per kg since 2012-13. This is further expected to improve food security and nutritional levels of BPL households. From a primary survey, it was found that 83 percent households have access to safe drinking water. Out of 2,731 villages, 16.62 percent, 29.66 percent and 53.72 percent in Ganjam district have institutional health facilities available at distances within 5 km, 5-10 km and more than 10 km respectively. It was further ascertained that 63 percent rural households preferred public health services, whereas only 53 percent of urban households preferred public health services.

The district has accorded high priority to the education sector and has taken several steps during the last three decades to substantially improve literacy rates both for male and female population. There is a remarkable increase in the overall literacy rates in the district, i.e., from 46.72 percent in 1991 to 71.09 percent in 2011. While the rural literacy rate was 67.61 percent in 2011, the comparable urban literacy rate was much higher at 83.28 percent. As per 2011 census, literacy rate of 71.09 percent in Ganjam district is still less than the State average of 72.87 percent. Interestingly, the female literacy level has a significant increase of 31.26 percentage points as compared to the increase in male literacy rate of 17.11 percentage points between 1991 and 2011. As per 2011 census, male and female literacy levels in the district have been reported 80.99 percent and 61.13 percent respectively. Though the gap in male-female literacy is 19.86 percentage points in 2011 as compared to 28.78 percentage points in 2001, it is still very high and needs to be brought down significantly. Of the total literates, nearly 66 percent had primary education, 15 percent reached upper primary level, 29 percent had secondary education and only about 6 percent had higher secondary and graduate level education.

With better facilities including mid-day meals to children between 6 to 14 years of age, out of school status has steadily come down during recent years and currently stands at 2.6 percent, with girls having a slightly lower rate than boys. The same pattern is prevalent among Scheduled Tribes. In case of Scheduled Castes, boys have a slightly lower rate in out of school status than the girls. The proportion of out of school children (6-14 years) has been reported 0.16 percent in 2012 and has declined by 14.34 percentage points between 2005 and 2012. It clearly reveals that by 2015, the rate of out of school children will be considerably decreased. Implementation

of Sarva Sikhya Abhiyaan (SSA) seems to have had favourable impact in decreasing out of school children and increasing enrollments.

In Ganjam district, the gross enrollment ratio was 105.80 percent and 90.89 percent at primary and upper primary school levels respectively. However, the significant achievement has been observed in the gross enrollment ratio at primary school at 105.80 percent in the district as compared to the State average of 99.69 percent. On the other hand, the gross enrollment ratio at upper primary school is 90.89 percent whereas that at the State level it is 104.93 percent. It clearly indicates that there was need to enhance enrollments at the upper primary school levels. Overall, the net enrollment ratio was 99.84 percent in 2011-12 and there was less gender disparity in net enrollment ratios. It is likely to achieve 100 percent of net enrollment ratio by 2015 and then to achieve MDG targets. In primary (I to V classes) and secondary (VI to VIII classes), the gender parity indices are 0.93 and 0.99 respectively which means significant development has been made to achieve the MDG targets of universal primary education for all children aged 6-10 years. Improvements in school infrastructure and other incentives have brought down dropout rates to 2.6 percent. Similarly, the dropout rate in primary schools has also come down. Better facilities now made available in primary schools have brought down drop-out rates in recent years.

As per standards, the student-teacher ratio should ideally be under 40. This would help a teacher to concentrate on students, look into their personal educational needs and provide education. Schools in eighteen out of twenty-two blocks of Ganjam showed a student-teacher ratio above 40 during 2008-09. However, the situation has improved after recruitment of more teachers. Now both in urban and rural areas, the pupil-teacher ratio at primary and upper

primary level is within the range of 30 to 35. Overall, the education index for Ganjam district is 0.763 while education index for rural area (0.755) and that for urban area (0.798). In order to improve the quality of education in primary and secondary schools, more emphasis is required for effective supervision of implementation of various programmes and schemes. Need assessment of vocational schools and vocationalisation of courses at secondary and higher secondary levels is essential to improve the quality of education and enhance their employable skills. Various Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities have played an important role in sensitising school going children and their parents to take advantage of number of facilities provided by the Government for development of educational opportunities that could be exploited for improvement in knowledge and for better scope for employment.

Discussion with people in rural and urban areas indicated interesting ideas that they have on 'good health' and 'feeling good'. Despite difficulties experienced by people, nearly 78 percent people thought that they have better health now than they had 10 years ago. About 67 percent women interviewed felt that they feel good, because the health facilities currently available are much better than before. But these good feelings were accompanied by suggestions to close liquor shops in rural areas and to deal family with domestic violence mostly affecting women. Immunisation programmes implemented in the district have improved health status of children. Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme has also been successfully implemented and contributed to enhanced enrollments and less dropouts. Education is the second main thrust area of human development. Large coverage and quality education at all levels from basic literacy to higher education is the essential requirement for achieving the objectives of vision 2020. More concerted

efforts are needed to eliminate illiteracy, achieve 100 percent enrollment at primary and secondary levels of education.

The overall sex ratio in Ganjam district has declined from 1009 in 1991 to 983 in 2011. There is 26 points decline in sex ratio between 1991 and 2011. As per 2011 census, the district has recorded a rural sex ratio of 995 females per thousand males while the urban sex ratio stands at 941. The total sex ratio of 983 in Ganjam district is 4 points higher than the State average of 979 in 2011. In terms of child sex ratio (0-6 year age group), it has been observed that the district has witnessed a sharp decline from 952 in 1991 to 908 in 2011, which is 44 point decline. The State reported only 12 point decline during the same period.

The female literacy rate has witnessed considerable improvement (31.26 percentage points) as compared to the increase of 17.11 percentage points in male literacy rates between 1991 and 2011. The male-female literacy gap has declined from 34.01 percentage points in 1991 to 19.89 percentage points in 2011. In order to achieve MDG targets by 2015 as regards gap in literacy rates for males and females, significant efforts are needed. Proportion in dropout rate of children in primary schools is 3.3 and marginal gender gap has been observed. It clearly reveals that by 2015, there will be much less dropouts in primary schools and upper primary schools and less gender disparity in dropout rate at all levels of education. There is a need to further improve people's access to better health services and quality education. There is also need to further reduce gender gap in access to health and education services.

Women participation in decision-making among rural areas of the district was found to be 78.07 percent. Ganjam is also the leader in the sphere of economic empowerment.

This is particularly true in case of women in groups spread across all Blocks as well as in Urban Local Bodies (ULB). There has been formation of 22,351 Women Self Help Groups (WSHG), with a membership of 2,77,821. Their internal savings have reached Rs 7,175.7 lakh. The members of these women self help groups live with greater self-respect and dignity. Because of income and economic self-reliance, they now not only have a decent living but also participate in sociopolitical affairs at the grass-root levels.

A number of strategic interventions are needed for improving human development parameters in the district. Options available to the working people to earn livelihood have been changing very fast due to changes in the economy both within the State and outside. Improving incomes across all socio-economic groups requires further public investment in infrastructure (roads, irrigation, and energy) and adoption of mixed livelihoods by households, e.g., agriculture and food processing, retail trade and earning from services. On the industrial front, there is a need to give boost to

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector including ancillary and modern products in rural and urban areas. This needs effective promotion programmes and incentives, tie-up with banking and marketing institutions, textile promotion and provision for technical and market support. All these require multiskill formation within households, each member in working age need to be engaged in some kind of income earning activity. Mission Shakti has set a trend by integrating Self Help Groups (SHG) in productive activities. Manpower planning, capacity-building, market link-up are some of the important activities that need be integrated in the decentralised planning process to expand livelihood options. Capacity-building, adoption and assimilation of advanced technology across all sectors, improving management and coordination, increasing investment, ensuring high level of participation in a decentralised set-up, convergence of resources among sectors and improving processing and marketing, and ensuring good public governance with social audit are some strategic interventions to effectively achieve various development goals set by the "Vision 2020".



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Acronyms

AAY	Antodaya Anna Yojana
ABER	Annual Blood Examination Rate
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIC	Agricultural Information Centre
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AIE	Alternative and Innovative Education
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
AWH	Anganwadi Helper
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani ,Sidhha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPHC	Block Primary Health Centre
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRC	Block Resource Centre
BRGF	Backward Regions Grant Fund
BRT	Behavioural Relaxation Training
BSET	Berhampur School of Engineering and Technology
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCC	Community Care Centre
CD	Community Development
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CED	Chronic Energy Deficiency
CFR	Case Fatality Rate
CGER	Combined Gross Enrollment Ratio
CHC	Community Health Centre
CMRF	Chief Minister's Relief Fund
CRC	Community Resource Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Child Sex Ratio
CSSM	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood
CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
CWSN	Children with Special Needs
DDC	Drug Distribution Centre
DDP	District Domestic Product
DEC	Di-ethyle Carbamzine

DHDR	District Human Development Report
DLHS	District Level Household Survey
D-MASS	District Mahila Sanchayika Sangha
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Programme
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
EDI	Education Deprivation Index
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
EmNBC	Emergency New Born Care
FRU	First Referral Unit
FTD	Fever Treatment Depot
GCA	Gross Cropped Area
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HCR	Head Count Ratio
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSC	Health Sub-Centre
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IED	Integrated Education for Disabled
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMRRM	Infant Mortality Rate Reduction Mission
IRS	Indoor Residual Spray
ISMH	Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy
ISOPOM	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize
IT	Information Technology
ITBN	Insecticide Treated Bed Net
ITC	Industrial Training Centre
ITI	Industrial Technical Institute
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LAC	Livestock Aid Centre
LEB	Life Expectancy at Birth
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LMR	Land Man Ratio
MBPY	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana

MCH	Medical College Hospital
MCS	Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters
MDA	Mass Drug Administration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MDT	Multi Drug Therapy
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIP	Minor Irrigation Projects
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
MO	Medical Officer
MTA	Mother Teacher Association
NAC	Notified Area Council
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NAMP	National Anti-Malaria Programme
NDCP	National Disease Control Programme
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NFCP	National Filaria Control Programme
NFCR	National Fund for Calamity Relief
NFFWP	National Food for World Programme
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NH	National Highway
NIP	National Immunisation Programme
NIST	National Institute of Science and Technology
NLEP	National Leprosy Elimination Programme
NMEP	National Malaria Eradication Programme
NMR	Neo-natal Mortality Rate
NOAPS	National Old Age Pension Scheme
NPCB	National Programme for Control of Blindness
NPEGEL	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NPP	National Population Policy
NRBC	Non Residential Bridge Course
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSS	National Service Scheme
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NVBDCP	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
OACC	Old Age Care Centre
OBC	Other Backward Castes
OCSPP	Odisha Civil Society Poverty Programme
OHRD	Odisha Human Development Index
OIHP	Odisha Integrated Health Policy
OMFED	Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OSACS	Odisha State AIDS Control Society
OSDMA	Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority
OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology

PAHELI	People's Audit of Health Education and Livelihood
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHC (N)	Primary Health Centre (New)
PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMR	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
PNC	Post Natal Care
PNMR	Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
RBC	Residential Bridge Course
REGP	Rural Employment Generation Programme
RIT	Roland Institute of Technology
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RKVY	Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
RTI	Right To Information
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMIT	Sanjay Memorial Institute of Technology
SOAP	State Old Age Pension
SPR	Slide Positive Rate
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	Sarva Sikhya Abhiyaan
SSR	Student School Ratio
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TLM	Teaching Learning Material
TPR	Teacher Pupil Ratio
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TSRDS	Tata Steel Rural Development Society
TT	Tetanus Toxoide
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
ULB	Urban Local Body
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPS	Upper Primary School
VEC	Village Education Committee
VHSC	Village Health and Sanitation Committee
WPR	Work Participation Rate
WSHG	Women Self Help Group

Glossary

- **Body Mass Index (BMI)** is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, overweight and obesity in adults. It is defined as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres (kg/m^2).
- **Case Fatality Rate (CFR)** for a particular disease is the number of deaths due to that disease as percent of total number of persons affected by it, for a given period of time, usually computed for a period of one year.
- **Child Sex Ratio (CSR)** is the number of girls in the age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 boys in the same age-group.
- **Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED)** is defined in terms of the value of Body Mass Index (see above). A person is said to be having CED if his/her Body Mass Index is less than $16 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$.
- **Coefficient of Variation (CV)** is a measure of relative variability and is expressed as the ratio of standard deviation of a variable to its mean value multiplied by 100.
- **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)** is total number of births in a given year and in a given geographical area per thousand mid-year (average) population in the same year and geographical area.
- **Crude Death Rate (CDR)** is total number of deaths in a given year and in a given geographical area per thousand mid-year (average) population in the same year and geographical area.
- **Education Deprivation Index (EDI)** is the sum of percentage of out of school children in the 6-14 years age group and adult illiteracy in 15 and above years age group population.
- **Education Index** takes into account the overall literacy index and combined gross enrollment ratio index. Standard methods are used to calculate both these sub-indices, i.e., $(\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}) / (\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value})$. To get the Education Index, we apply - (2/3) literacy index + (1/3) combined gross enrollment ratio index.
- **Employment Assurance Scheme** is meant to provide gainful employment during the lean agricultural season in manual work to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need and desirous of work. Its other objective is the creation of community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development.
- **Gender Disparity** (in Literacy) refers to the difference between the male and female literacy rate, (i.e., ratio of males to females minus one).
- **Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)** is the population of a particular age group enrolled in schools as percent of total population in that age group. When there is no adjustment for overage and underage population enrolled in a particular age group, it is referred to as GER, while it is called as Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) when overage and underage population are excluded.

- **High Yielding Varieties** are any of a group of genetically enhanced cultivars of crops such as rice, maize and wheat that have an increased growth rate, an increased percentage of usable plant parts or an increased resistance against crop diseases.
- **Human Development Index (HDI)** is an average of health, education and income indices of the population with appropriate weights taken for infant mortality rate, literacy rate and standard of living (measured generally by per capita income).
- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.
- **Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB)** is average number of years a new born child is expected to live under current mortality conditions.
- **Literacy Rate** is the percentage of literates to the total population of age seven years and above.
- **Low Birth Weight** babies are those babies born with less than 2.5 kilograms of weight.
- **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)** is the number of deaths of women during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy/childbearing and childbirth per 1,00,000 live births in a given year.
- **Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate)** is the number of deaths of women during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy/childbearing and childbirth per 1,00,000 women of reproductive age in a given year.
- **Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)** is the number of deaths of infants before 28 days of life per 1,000 live births, usually computed for a period of one year.
- **Out of School Children** are those in the official school-age group who are not enrolled in school or any other alternative schooling facilities available, i.e., Education Guarantee Scheme, back to school campus etc.
- **Peri-natal Mortality Rate (PMR)** is the number of infant deaths during the first week since birth (as well as still births and foetal deaths beyond 28 weeks of pregnancy) per 1,000 live births, usually computed for a period of one year.
- **Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR)** is the number of deaths of infants within 29 to 364 days of life per 1,000 live births, usually computed for a period of one year.
- **Poverty Gap** is defined as the percent difference between the poverty line income/consumption expenditure and the average income/consumption expenditure of those below the poverty line. Thus, it measures the depth and intensity of poverty.
- **Poverty Line** is normatively defined as the level of monthly per capita consumption required to enable a minimum calorie intake (usually expressed as per capita per day) by an individual to lead a normal life.
- **Poverty Ratio** is the percent of population below the poverty line, for a point in time. This is also referred to as the Head Count Ratio.

- **Repetition Rate** is defined as repetition in a class and as the number of students who repeat a particular grade due to non-appearance in the annual examination. The repetition rate is the difference between the total enrollment and those who appeared for the annual examination as a percentage of total enrollments.
- **Safe Drinking Water** is defined as drinking water from safe sources such as Tap, Hand Pump and Tube Well.
- **Sex Ratio** is number of females per 1,000 males in the reference population group.
- **Slide Positive Rate (SPR)** is the number of malaria positive blood samples as per cent of total number of blood samples examined.
- **Terminal Market Complex** is conceptualised and introduced as a new item under the NHM, through PPP mode to ensure better market linkage of their produces including perishables with a view to increase the income of the farmer.
- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her child bearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.
- **Total Sanitation Campaign** is envisaged to improve sanitation quality in rural areas. It covers Anganwadis and primary schools promoting sanitation awareness and health education.
- **Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)** is the probability (5q_0) that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.
- **Undernutrition** is defined in terms of the value of Body Mass Index. A person is said to be undernourished if his/her Body Mass Index is less than 18 kg/m².
- **Women Self Help Group** is a group formed generally by 10 to 20 women with a view to achieving the objectives agreed by the groups.
- **Work Participation Rate** is the percent of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

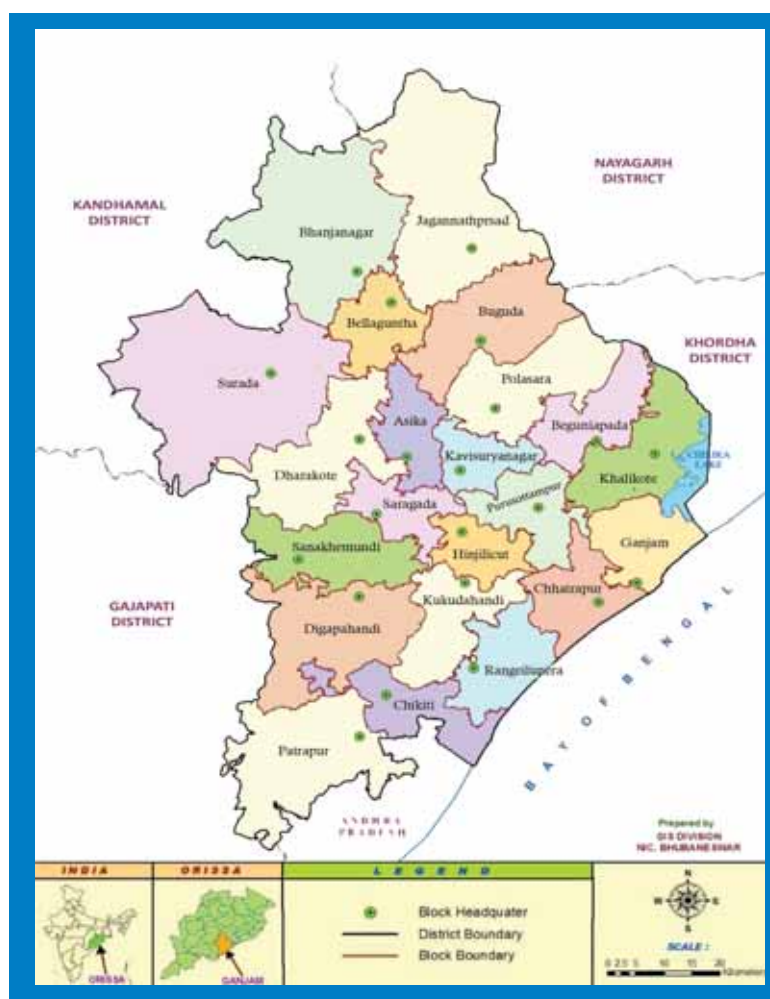


A group of men in traditional yellow and orange attire are performing a ritual. They are holding coconuts and blowing into them. One man in the center is sitting on a large red and yellow bundle. In the background, there is a building with a sign that says 'SAVURI'.

“Human Development is first and foremost about allowing people to lead a life that they value and enabling them to realise their potential as human beings”

- UNDP

Ganjam at a Glance



Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
District Human Development Index (HDI) rank (2004)*	20	SC Literacy Rate (2011) [%]	59.62
Population (2011) [Lakh]		ST Literacy Rate (2011) [%]	49.71
Person	35.29	Neo-natal Mortality Rate (2011-12) [§]	37
Male	17.79	Infant Mortality Rate (2011-12) [§]	59
Female	17.50	Under Five Mortality Rate (2011-12) [§]	90
ST (2011) [%]	3.37	Wealth Index (2010-11) [%] [#]	
SC (2011) [%]	19.50	Lowest	11.0
Population Density (2011)	440	Highest	27.5
Sex Ratio (2011)	983	Institutional Delivery (2010-11) [%] [#]	83.0
Child Sex Ratio (2011)	908	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (2010-11) [%] [#]	49.3
Literacy Rate (2011)		Unmet Need for Family Planning (2010-11) [%] [#]	29.7
Person	71.09	Girl Marriage before Completing 18 years (2010-11) [%] [#]	8.8
Male	80.99	No. of People Infected with HIV [†]	9,313
Female	61.13	Real Gross District Domestic Product (Rs. in lakh): 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices [†]	8,15,724

Source: Census of India, 2011; *Odisha Human Development Report, 2004; [§]Annual Health Survey, 2011-12; [#]Annual Health Survey, 2010-11;

[†]Economic Survey 2012-13, Odisha.

Introduction



Human development focuses on improvement of human lives by expanding the range of things that a person can do to be healthy and well nourished, to be knowledgeable and to have a sustainable livelihood. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead a productive and creative life in accordance with their needs and choices. Human development paradigm focuses on two aspects: first, how people build their capabilities such as improved health, skills or knowledge, and second, how they use their capabilities for work or leisure. The United Nations (UN) in general and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in particular, have propagated the concept of human development, which has been informed by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

These goals aim at reducing extreme poverty, promoting gender equity, creating opportunities for better health and education and improving the environment for sustainable development.

The first Odisha Human Development Report (OHDR) was published in 2004. The OHDR report delved into several critical issues, discussed various aspects of growth, income distribution, poverty and food security, education and health and attempted to ascertain the status of human development in Odisha. Thereafter, it was decided to prepare and publish District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for four districts, viz., Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj. This report is an attempt to ascertain the status of human development in Ganjam district.

Odisha has taken several initiatives since the beginning of this millennium to expand its peoples' choices and opportunities for improved living, particularly for those who live in remote areas under difficult conditions. Several policies and programmes have been formulated to accelerate the development process and to improve governance. New initiatives have facilitated people to participate in various development activities, exercise their rights and ask for critical information. The Right to Information (RTI) has emerged as a powerful tool for people to redress their grievances.

The Human Development Report (HDR) is a tool to measure progress in people's lives. Three major aspects that affect human capability and deprivation are decent living standards, longevity and knowledge. In case of Ganjam, these three attributes and their impact on the quality of human life in rural and urban areas have been considered while preparing the DHDR. Special emphasis has been given to vulnerable sections including women and children, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and other disadvantaged groups.

1.1 Local and Administrative Set-up

Ganjam is the fifth largest district of the State located between 19° to 20° 17' North latitudes and 84° 9' to 85° 11' East longitudes. It is situated in the southern part of Odisha surrounded by Puri and Khurda districts in the east, Gajapati and Kandhamal districts in the west, Nayagarh in the north and the Bay of Bengal in the south-east. It occupies 5.27 percent of the total area of the State, covering 8,206 sq km. The administrative profile of the district is summarised in Table 1.1. The district comprises of three sub-divisions, 22 tehsils 22 Community Development (CD) blocks and 18 Urban Local Bodies (ULB). It has 39 towns (including 21 census towns), 37 police stations, 475 Gram Panchayats (GP), 3,195 villages and 14 fire stations. Ganjam is divided into four education districts namely Chhatrapur, Berhampur, Aska and Bhanjanagar, three agricultural sub-divisions and two police districts. There are two Parliamentary constituencies and 13 Assembly constituencies. The headquarters of the district is located at Chhatrapur. Berhampur is the principal city of the district.

Table 1.1: Some Administrative Information on Ganjam District

Particulars	Units
Location	
Latitude (degree/minutes)	19° to 20° 17' North
Longitude (degree/minutes)	84° 9' to 85° 11' East
Geographical Area (in sq kms)*	8,206
No. of Sub-Divisions	3
No. of Tehsils	22
No. of Community Development Blocks	22
No. of Police Stations including Mahila P.S.	37
No. of Municipal Corporation*	1
No. of Notified Area Councils*	17
No. of Census Towns*	21
No. of Gram Panchayats	475
No. of R. I. Circles	198
No. of Villages*	3,195
No. of Fire Stations	14
No. of Assembly Constituencies	13
Normal Rainfall (mm)	1,276.2

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, 2013; *Census of India 2011.

1.2 Physiography and Soil

The two distinct physiographic parts of the district are: (i) the coastal plains in the east and (ii) the hilly and table land in the west. While the former is fertile with high irrigation intensity, the latter is rocky and low in soil depth and quality. The plains lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal are narrow because of the absence of long rivers. Since the hills are close to the sea, the rivers flowing from the hills are not very long and are subject to sudden floods during heavy rains.

The rock pattern of Ganjam district indicates that there are Brown Laterites, Gondwanas, Cuddapah, Newer Dolerites and Archus comprising of igneous metamorphic rocks. The chief rock types are Khondalite, Granitoid and Granitiferous, which are found in large numbers. A large area of the district is covered with irregular deposits of laterites at various altitudes. The coastal tracks contain deposits of alluvium and fine sands. The coastal plains in the east contain more fertile and irrigated lands. Towards the centre and south, it is hilly with well watered valley. The south-eastern portion is fertile. The extreme north-east is occupied by a portion of the Chilika lake. The predominant soils of the district are skeletal, red, yellow and alluvial, whereas black soil, laterite soil, saline soil and sandy soil occur in some pockets and small patches. Sandy soil is restricted to the coastal region.

1.3 Climate

The district is characterised by an equitable temperature all through the year, particularly in the coastal region. April is the hottest month when the average temperature is around 33.5° celsius and December is the coldest month with an average temperature of 22° celsius. The relative humidity is high throughout the year, specifically in

the coastal areas. Winds are fairly strong, particularly in coastal regions in summer and monsoon months. The normal annual rainfall in Ganjam is 1,276.2 mm. The south-west monsoon brings nearly 66 percent of the total precipitation in the district. The maximum precipitation occurs in the months of June-September.

1.4 History of Ganjam

Ganjam is named after the old township and the European fort of Ganjam situated on the northern bank of the river Rushikulya, which was the headquarters of the district. As a part of ancient Kalinga, Ganjam was ruled by Ashoka during 216 BC. The rock edicts of Ashoka inscribed on a hill then known as Kapingala Parbat are found at Jaugada. In the modern era, in 1757 it was French Commander Bussy, who marched into Ganjam and realised 'areas of tribute' from feudal chiefs. It was the English who ultimately defeated the French in the Deccan and took control of Ganjam in 1759. The Office of the Collector, Ganjam was established in 1794. Early in the 19th century, Ganjam became a melting pot of political turmoil due to the revolt of *zamindars* against the British authorities. This continued till 1836.

In the initial period of British rule, the district became part of the Madras Presidency. It had only three government *taluks*, 16 large proprietary estates and 35 minor *zamindari*s. The headquarters of Ganjam was abandoned in 1855 owing to outbreak of a dreadful epidemic fever that killed 80 percent of the Ganjam population. This prompted the headquarters to be temporarily shifted to Gopalpur, then to Berhampur and finally to Chhatrapur town in about 1902. The district was separated from the Madras Presidency and formed a part of the newly created Odisha Province on 1st April, 1936. This district comprised the whole of Ghumusor,

Chhatrapur and Baliguda divisions, part of old Berhampur taluk, part of old Ichhapur taluk, part of Parlakhemundi plain areas and the whole of Parlakhemundi agency area in the old Chicacola division. As a result of the reorganisation of the district by the Government of Odisha during 1992-93, seven blocks of Parlakhemundi sub-division were separated from Ganjam to form a new district, Gajapati. This DHDR is only for the new Ganjam district that was reconstituted in 1992-93.

1.5 Demographic Profile

The population of the district has increased more than three-fold from 9.57 lakhs in 1901 to 35.29 lakhs in 2011. Table 1.2 compares some demographic indicators (i.e., population, decadal population growth rate and sex ratio). As per 2011 census, the decadal growth rate of the district was 11.66 percent. It may be observed that though the sex ratio for the district has always been better than that for Odisha, this ratio has been declining over the years. The sex ratio of the district declined from 1,223 in 1921 to 983 in 2011. The current sex ratio of the district is better than the State average of 979 in 2011. The density of

population is 429 persons per sq km, which is also much higher than the State average of 269 persons per sq km. This signifies that living conditions in the district are more favourable than the State average.

The population of the district constitutes 8.41 percent of the total population of the State. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population of the district is 19.50 and 3.37 respectively as per 2011 census. Table 1.3 gives the rural and urban population of the district as per 2001 and 2011 census. It also gives the distribution of male and female populations in the district. It may be observed that the urban population of the district is only 21.76 percent while the rural population 78.24 percent. In the decade 2001-2011, the urban population has, however, grown by 38.04 percent against the overall district decadal growth of 11.66 percent. This suggests that there is a migration from rural areas to the urban areas in the district. This also indicates rapid migration in the district. It may also be observed that the sex ratio in urban areas has sharply declined to 941 as against the district average of 983 and rural sex ratio of 995.

Table 1.2: Demographic Indicators of Ganjam and Odisha, 1901- 2011

Year	Population		Decadal Growth Rate (%)		Sex Ratio	
	Ganjam	Odisha	Ganjam	Odisha	Ganjam	Odisha
1901	9,57,123	1,03,02,917			1,119	1,037
1911	10,64,172	1,13,78,875	11.18	10.44	1,159	1,056
1921	10,29,623	1,11,58,586	-3.25	-1.94	1,223	1,086
1931	11,65,908	1,24,91,056	13.24	11.94	1,191	1,067
1941	13,08,056	1,37,67,988	12.19	10.22	1,169	1,053
1951	13,61,831	1,46,45,946	4.11	6.38	1,127	1,022
1961	15,87,461	1,75,48,846	16.57	19.82	1,092	1,001
1971	19,44,844	2,19,44,615	22.51	25.05	1,045	988
1981	22,67,628	2,63,70,271	16.60	20.17	1,033	981
1991	27,04,056	3,16,59,736	19.25	20.06	1,006	971
2001	31,60,635	3,68,04,660	16.88	16.25	998	972
2011	35,29,031	4,19,74,218	11.66	14.05	983	979

Source: Census of India, (various years).

Table 1.3: Demographic Indicators by Residence in Ganjam District, 2001 and 2011

Year	Urban/ Rural/ Total	Population			Decadal Growth Rate (%)	Sex Ratio
		Persons	Males	Females		
2001	Urban	5,56,359	2,86,900	2,69,459	31.29	939
	Rural	26,04,276	12,95,086	13,09,190	14.21	1,011
	Total	31,60,635	15,81,986	15,78,649	16.88	998
2011	Urban	7,68,001	3,95,582	3,72,419	38.04	941
	Rural	27,61,030	13,83,636	13,77,394	6.02	995
	Total	35,29,031	17,79,218	17,49,813	11.66	983

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the district is 19.50 and 3.37 respectively. The main tribal communities include *Kondhs* and *Souras*. Table 1.4 reports the proportion of SC and ST populations in the district.

Table 1.5 shows block-wise population, sex ratio and decadal growth rate of Ganjam district as per 2001 census. Out of 22 blocks, Sanakhemundi block has reported the highest population of 1,47,788, whereas Ganjam block with a population of 82,702, stands at the bottom. Fourteen blocks have sex ratios higher than the district average. Belaguntha has the highest sex ratio of 1,064 females per 1,000 males while Ganjam block has the lowest sex ratio of 963 females per 1,000 males the decadal growth rate of different blocks varies from 19.06 percent in Rangeilunda Block to 4.97 percent in Hinjilicut block.

Table 1.6 analyses 0-6 years age group population by blocks and urban and rural

areas in the district. It may be observed that 0-6 years age group population and 0-6 years age group female population account for 15 percent and 7.28 percent respectively of the total population of the district. Sanakhemundi block and Ganjam block report the highest population at 24,457 and the lowest population at 12,535 respectively in the age group of 0-6 years. It may be further observed that at 939 against the district average of 1,011, the sex ratio in the 0-6 years age group has declined sharply. Sanakhemundi block shows the lowest sex ratio of only 914 in the age group of 0-6 years. In the case of urban areas, the sex ratio is still lower at 913. The much lower sex ratio in the 0-6 years age group may perhaps be attributed to more people giving preference to a male child over a girl child. The declining sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years is a matter of concern. In other words, there will be a shortage of marriageable girls in the future. This may lead to social imbalance and increase social tension and crime.

Table 1.4: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population of Ganjam District, 2011

Urban/ Rural/ Total	Scheduled Castes Population			% to Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population			% to Total Population
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
Urban	1,21,312	60,843	60,469	15.80	6,590	3,471	3,119	0.86
Rural	5,66,923	2,81,268	2,85,655	20.53	1,12,338	55,701	56,637	4.07
Total	6,88,235	3,42,111	3,46,124	19.50	1,18,928	59,172	59,756	3.37

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 1.5: Block-wise Population, Decadal Growth Rate and Sex Ratio of Ganjam District, 2001

S. No.	Name of Block	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	Sex Ratio
1	Aska	1,33,387	65,505	67,882	9.30	1,036
2	Beguniapada	1,12,970	55,104	57,866	13.48	1,050
3	Belaguntha	1,03,077	49,938	53,139	15.52	1,064
4	Bhanjanagar	1,22,449	61,604	60,845	14.66	988
5	Buguda	1,06,747	52,340	54,407	13.69	1,039
6	Chhatrapur	1,25,675	62,992	62,683	14.94	995
7	Chikiti	93,941	46,068	47,873	14.78	1,039
8	Dharakote	1,01,533	50,639	50,894	16.5	1,005
9	Digapahandi	1,36,618	68,234	68,384	11.66	1,002
10	Ganjam	82,702	42,130	40,572	18.52	963
11	Hinjilicut	1,07,053	52,411	54,642	4.97	1,043
12	Jaganthaprasad	1,17,894	58,354	59,540	12.59	1,020
13	Kavisuryanagar	1,02,441	50,873	51,568	17.75	1,014
14	Khallikote	1,37,173	68,263	68,910	14.86	1,009
15	Kukudakhandi	1,24,598	63,353	61,245	18.25	967
16	Patrapur	1,18,116	57,909	60,207	10.46	1,040
17	Polasara	1,17,281	57,624	59,657	13.98	1,035
18	Purusottampur	1,29,506	63,659	65,847	10.28	1,034
19	Rangeilunda	1,39,627	70,129	69,498	19.06	991
20	Sanakhemundi	1,47,788	75,198	72,590	15.26	965
21	Seragad	1,17,625	59,695	57,930	16.68	970
22	Surada	1,26,075	63,064	63,011	18.61	999
	Rural Total	26,04,276	12,95,086	13,09,190	14.21	1,011
	Urban Total	5,56,359	2,86,900	2,69,459	31.29	939
	Ganjam District	31,60,635	15,81,986	15,78,649	16.88	998

Source: Census of India, 2001.

1.6 Human Resources

Out of the total population in the district, 42.55 percent are workers while 57.45 percent are non-workers (see Chart 2.1 in Chapter 2). Out of the total workers, 59.98 percent are main workers and 40.02 percent are marginal workers, as per 2011 census (see Chart 2.2). Among the main workers, 20.0 percent are cultivators, 20.5 percent are agricultural labourers, 3.8 percent are household industry workers, and 49.6 percent are other workers. Female workers comprise of only 20.27 percent of the total main workers and 54.77 percent of the total marginal workers (see Charts 2.3 and 2.4).

1.7 Natural Resources

1.7.1 Forests

Ganjam is rich in forests where valuable wood species like Sal, Teak and Gambhari are found in plenty. The total coverage of the forest area is 3,149.90 sq km, which is composed of 1,485.69 sq km reserve forests, 143.54 sq km of demarcated forests, 1,167.36 sq km of un-demarcated protected forests, 0.86 sq km of un-classified forests and 352.45 other forests. Forest products like bamboos, medicinal herbs, *Jhuna*, *Mahul*, *Lakha* and *Sal* leaves add to household incomes of local people living in and around forest areas. Table 1.7 summarises forests by legal classification.

Table 1.6: Block-wise Child Population (0-6 years) and Child Sex Ratio of Ganjam District, 2001

S. No.	Name of Block	Persons	Males	Females	Child Sex Ratio
1	Aska	20,964	10,838	10,126	934
2	Beguniapada	18,694	9,693	9,001	929
3	Belaguntha	15,481	7,759	7,722	995
4	Bhanjanagar	17,308	8,906	8,402	943
5	Buguda	17,083	8,777	8,306	946
6	Chhatrapur	18,310	9,415	8,895	945
7	Chikiti	15,605	7,958	7,647	961
8	Dharakote	17,093	8,706	8,387	963
9	Digapahandi	21,952	11,248	10,704	952
10	Ganjam	12,535	6,434	6,101	948
11	Hinjilicut	16,314	8,507	7,807	918
12	Jaganthaprasad	17,798	9,135	8,663	948
13	Kavisuryanagar	16,305	8,472	7,833	925
14	Khallikote	21,976	11,315	10,661	942
15	Kukudakhandi	19,093	9,940	9,153	921
16	Patrapur	18,963	9,771	9,192	941
17	Polasara	18,069	9,264	8,805	950
18	Purusottampur	20,458	10,600	9,858	930
19	Rangeilunda	20,609	10,591	10,018	946
20	Sanakhemundi	24,457	12,778	11,679	914
21	Seragad	19,020	9,760	9,260	949
22	Surada	22,270	11,303	10,967	970
	Rural Total	4,10,357	2,11,170	1,99,187	943
	Urban Total	65,107	34,036	31,071	913
	Ganjam District	4,75,464	2,45,206	2,30,258	939

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table 1.7: Classification of Forest Area, 2011-12

Classification of Forest	Area (units sq km)
Reserve Forests	1,485.69
Demarcated Protected Forests	143.54
Un-demarcated Protected Forests	1,167.36
Un-classified Forests	0.86
Other Forests	352.45
Total Forest Area	3,149.90
Total Geographical Area	8,206
Forest Area (%)	38.37

Source: Economic Survey 2011-12, Odisha.

1.7.2 Mineral Resources

Minerals like abrasives and grinding materials, limestone (kankar), manganese, monazite, sand and talc are found in this district. The district has "rare earth" minerals over an area of 2,464.05 ha. About 954 workers are employed in the Indian Rare Earth (IRE) factory. Garnetiferous granitic gneisses and charanokites are used for manufacturing of grinding stones in the district. White clay deposits are also found in different parts of the district.

1.7.3 Water Resources

There are a number of perennial streams and rivers flowing through this district. Among them, Rushikulya, Badanadi, Baghua, Dhanei, Bahuda and Ghodahad are prominent rivers. These rivers are being gradually harnessed to increase irrigation facilities. These rivers also provide an opportunity for fishing, which is one of the main livelihoods of certain sections of people in the district. The rivers are also navigable during the rainy season. The perennial streams Nirmaljhar and Taptapani contain sulphur that has both medicinal and religious importance.

1.7.4 Marine Resources

The Bay of Bengal touches the east frontier of Ganjam district and its coast extends more than 60 km. The long sea and Chilika coast line are a source of rich marine products in the district. Besides, the coastline serves as a rich resource for lime shells. As a consequence, this district supplies a sizable portion of the total lime needs of the State. Ganjam and Humma areas and the areas near the mouth of river Bahuda and Rushikulya are rich sources of salt production. Salt production caters not only to the needs of the district but that also of the State. Total salt producing area of the district is about 5,500 acres, out of which 1,238 acres are under the fold of co-operative societies and the rest are on a private lease basis. During 2011-12, 1,690 MT of salt was produced under cooperative sector and 5,710 MT by the private licensees. About 2,000 acres have been identified as suitable for salt farming in the State. Most of the areas are not being used due to various reasons including siltation and unfavourable topography. However, the district still remains as the major salt-producer in the State. Chilika lake attracts tourists from different regions.

1.7.5 Land-Use Pattern

The total cultivable area of the district is 445 thousand ha. Out of this, the net sown area

Table 1.8: Land Use Patterns in Ganjam District, 2010-11

Particulars	Unit ('000 ha)
Total Cultivable Area	445
Net Area Sown	357
Current Fallow	49
Other Fallow	6
Barren and Un-cultivable Land	20
Land Put to Non-Agricultural Use	21
Cultivable Wasteland	11
Misc. Tree, Crops and Groves	22
Permanent Pasture & Other Grazing Land	20
Area under Principal Crops (Kharif & Rabi)	649

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production Odisha, 2013.

is 357 thousand ha for both agriculture and horticulture. The total permanent pasture land comprises 20 thousand ha. Barren and un-cultivable wasteland comprises 20 thousand ha area and total fallow land 51 thousand ha (current fallow land is 45 thousand and other fallow land is 6 thousand ha). Table 1.8 gives the main land-use patterns in Ganjam 2010-11.

1.8 Language

Language is a mirror of socio-cultural status, means of communication and symbol of progress. Language is a great vehicle not only for exchange of thoughts, but also for cementing close bonds of friendship and affinity that are essential for social mobilisation. Several languages are used by the people of this district. Odiya is the principal language of the people while Telugu as well as several tribal dialects are also spoken.

1.9 Tribal Communities

Tribal communities comprise 3.37 percent of the total population of Ganjam. Tribal population is concentrated in specific

pockets. Major tribes are the *Kondhs* and *Souras*. The other tribal communities are, however, fewer in number.

1.10 Art and Craft

Ganjam has a rich cultural heritage. Remnants of some old monuments are still lying unexcavated under thick forests, mountains and in caves. Created by talented sculptors who have perfected their skills over generations, the stone sculptures at Mathura village of Ganjam are of high artistic and aesthetic value. Masks of different shapes, made out of trivial items like waste paper, tamarind seeds, and cowdung provide livelihood support to the local people. Metal sculptures are seen in Buguda and Belaguntha while Mathura and Belaguntha showcase brass and bell-metal sculptures. At Belaguntha, expert artisans prepare flexible brass fish of different shapes which has a high demand in domestic and international markets. These items are being exported to countries like Malaysia, USA and UK.

1.11 Fairs and Festivals

The district has a rich heritage of folk dances that enchant the people of Odisha. *Prahalad Natak*, a form of traditional theatre with a one-play repertoire from the southern district of Odisha is the most popular and it is performed in the open on a five or six-tiered stage, at the summit of which *Hiranyakashipu's* throne is placed. *Gotipua Nacha* or *Sakhi Nacha* is also a typical dance form of this district, expressing love in different forms. *Danda Nrutya* reflects the development in the art of living since the nomadic period. It is dedicated to *Byaghra Devi* of Kulada who is the presiding deity of drama. Musical instruments like *Dhol*, *Mahuri* are used along with flags and peacock tails by artists. *Daskathia*, where *dasa* means a devotee and *katha* means two wooden

pieces played in tune with the prayer to the deity, a popular art form once confined to Ganjam, has spread to other districts of Odisha. Animal mask dances are also important dance forms specific to Ganjam especially during *Thakurani Yatra*, when the idols are taken out on the streets, dancers wearing animal masks go dancing in front of the procession. During marriage ceremonies also, they lead bridegrooms' processions to the brides' houses.

Jodi Sankha (double conch) is a unique presentation of rural music which has *badya* and *nrutya* in a combined form. This folk dance is known at national and international levels. *Ranapa dance*, which is a dance on stilts is prevalent among the cowherd communities of South Odisha, mainly in Ganjam district. Artists standing on stilts dance with ease to the accompaniment of *dhol* and *mahuri* (wind instruments). Songs relating to the boyhood exploits of Lord Krishna are also sung intermittently.

1.12 Handloom and Handicrafts

Berhampur is proud to be known as the silk city because of its silk *pata* sarees. These sarees are well received in different regions. The *Bomkei Pata* is famous and has been patented by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Besides, its silk products, Berhampur is also famous for fine work in gold ornaments which have a southern design. The stone sculptures of Mathura and Athagada depict its artistic and aesthetic values. Apart from this, the district is famous for its imaginative coloured masks, appliqué works of exquisite motifs and designs, a variety of coir products including mattresses. Pure kewda oil extracted from naturally grown kewda flowers is a unique feature of this district. This product has a good market value and the activity of oil extraction provides livelihood support to many households.

1.13 Archaeological Monuments and Historical Sites

The archaeological sites are *Biranchinarayan* temple and *Budha Khole* of Buguda, *Bhairabi* Temple, *Byaghra Devi* Temple, *Baragaon Shiv* Temple, *Muhammadan* Mosques and the Royal Fort of Bhanjanagar, *Sundarmadhava* and *Tumbeswar* Temple of Purusottampur, Jaugada, Pottagarh, and Neenga. Post Gupta period paintings, copper and wooden carvings of *Biranchi Narayana* temple erected in 1790 AD by King Srikar Bhanja, are considered as a land mark in the history of mural paintings and carvings. Jaugada is a place of great historical importance as one of the famous rock edicts of Ashoka is located here. Narayani, in the lap of the celebrated Vallery Mountain in the Eastern Ghats is famous for its perennial spring and green mango groves. The scenic splendour of its romantic setting attracts a number of visitors every day. The holy shrine of Goddess *Narayani* (Durga), the presiding deity of the place, has six hands and attracts many devotees and tourists. *Taratarini* is another famous religious place in Southern Odisha where the twin sister goddesses, i.e., *Tara* and *Tarini* adorn the sanctum situated on the top of a hillock girdled by the holy River Rushikulya. *Taratarani* attracts thousands of devotes and tourists throughout the year. Walking up 999 steps, from the foot hills to the hill top under the shadows of green plantations, serves the purpose of both religion and eco-tourism.

1.14 Tourism

One of the important sectors of district and State economy, tourism has the potential to stimulate economic growth and generate substantial employment. Ganjam is rich in temples, monuments and other historical sites. The district has more than twenty tourist spots encircled by green hills, streams, and wide sea beaches. The Chilika lagoon

at Rambha, the beautiful surroundings of *Taratarini* hill and River Rushikulya, Budhakhola and Biranchi Narayan wooden temples at Buguda are important tourism spots. The dense forest cover at Sinhasini, the eco-tourism forest at Bhettnoi and Babanpur with black bucks, magnificent flowing streams at Nirmalajhar with the old temple, Goddess Narayani at Khalikote, Taptapani, Ghodahada Dam, Sapneswar Temple, Parsuram Kunda at Tumba Hill Range, Panchama, Sidhhavaiarbi at Rangeilunda are some important sites which have considerable tourism potential. The sites are being developed and over time they can contribute immensely towards district income and a source of sustainable livelihood for local people.

1.15 Health

Health facilities and health infrastructure in the district are gradually improving over time. A number of steps have been taken to improve primary healthcare infrastructure and address both communicable and non-communicable diseases with greater focus. The number of public health institutions has gone up from 197 in 1999-2000 to 230 in 2006-07. The district has also the advantage of Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Medical College and Hospital which is one of the three premier medical colleges and hospitals of the State. Healthcare facilities and quality health services at the referral level have contributed to reduction in incidents of major diseases and infant mortality, neo-natal mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality.

As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) report, the estimated Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 59 per 1,000 live births for Ganjam in 2011-12 as compared to 59 for Odisha. The average number of children that a woman had in her reproductive life time, as defined by Total Fertility Rate (TFR), was 2.3 in Ganjam during 2010-11. The average annual birth per 1,000 population in the form of Crude Birth

Rate (CBR) was 18.9. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) was 8.4 per 1,000 population during 2011-12.

By improving its record on institutional delivery and better child care, Ganjam has been trying to reduce infant mortality at a faster rate than the State. Antenatal check up of pregnant women by qualified doctors has increased to 66 percent in 2007-08 from 51.5 percent in 1998-99 and institutional deliveries increased from 22.8 percent in 1998-99 to 55.4 in 2007-08. Maternal deaths have been steadily declining since 2000, and have come down from 55.61 in 2000-01 to 12 in 2007-08¹. The birth rate has also been declining in 1991, the birth rate was 23.5 while in 2001, it was 19.10 which further declined to 18.48 in 2007.

1.16 Education

Education is an indication of development. It fosters rational thinking in children, hones their skills and prepares them for a better future. It is the medium through which socio-economic transformation is possible. Ganjam has 3,598 primary schools, 1,320 upper primary schools and 530 secondary schools. There were 10,438 teachers in primary schools, 4,961 teachers in upper primary schools and 4,189 teachers in secondary schools during the year 2011-12. There are 83 colleges including government colleges in the district.

The overall literacy rate of the district is 71.09 percent as per 2011 census. The literacy rate has increased by 10.32 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 whereas, female literacy increased at a higher rate of about 14.69 percentage points. This is because of focused attention on girls' education and other incentives (e.g., dress material and provision of bicycle) provided to girls for enrollments. The overall male literacy in the district is 80.99 percent and female literacy is 61.13 percent. The rural literacy rate was 67.61 percent, while the urban literacy rate was higher at 83.28 percent. Table 1.9 gives the status of literacy by gender and residence in Ganjam in 2011.

1.17 Infrastructure

This district has a good network of roads. National Highway No. 5 (NH-5) extends upto 210 km in the district, whereas, the State Highways extends upto 466.85 km. The total length of rural roads is 2,605.08 km and that of gram panchayat roads is 8,060 km. The Howrah-Chennai main railway line passes through the district for about 86 km, starting from Khallikote in the north to Sorla Road in the south. Berhampur is the main railway station of the district. Gopalpur is the only minor and seasonal port of this district. It has been decided to convert it to a major and all season port. At present, this port is being utilised for import of fertilisers, food grains, minerals and export of IRE products.

Table 1.9: The Status of Literacy in Ganjam District, 2001 and 2011

Year	Urban/Rural/ Total	Literates			Literacy Rate (%)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
2001	Urban	3,91,352	2,23,138	1,68,214	79.70	88.20	70.60
	Rural	12,40,370	7,82,447	4,57,923	56.54	72.19	41.30
	Total	16,31,722	10,05,585	6,26,137	60.77	75.22	46.44
2011	Urban	5,74,900	3,16,940	2,57,960	83.28	89.29	76.93
	Rural	16,35,150	9,45,712	6,89,438	67.61	78.54	56.77
	Total	22,10,050	12,62,652	9,47,398	71.09	80.99	61.13

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

¹ Vital Statistics, CDMO, Ganjam, 2008.

Table 1.10 summarises the status of road infrastructure in Ganjam.

Besides road infrastructure, electricity is also one of the prime inputs for both economic development and well-being of the people. Increase in power generation has a cascading effect on all sectors leading to increase in growth particularly in industry, agriculture and other ancillary trades and business activities. In Ganjam, all 18 ULBs and 2,510 villages (89 percent inhabited villages) have been electrified.

1.18 Livelihood Patterns

Livelihood groups in the district are broadly divided as farmers, agricultural labourers, fisher folks, other casual workers and people in the household industry and services. Farmers are mainly of small and marginal type. Apart from agriculture, people are engaged in occupations like fishery, marine produce, animal rearing, collection of forest produce and other activities. These occupations help create additional income for the people of Ganjam. Many persons from this district migrate to other advanced states in search of better employment and high incomes. They are mostly engaged in factory work, civil construction and in other industrial units.

1.19 District Economy

1.19.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy and the sector has been recently growing around four percent higher than the State average of 2.28 percent. The gross cropped area of Ganjam is estimated at 7.29 lakh ha in 2010-11. The total irrigated area is 2,21,580 ha for kharif and 49,990 ha for rabi crops. The district already has one of the highest cropping intensity of 202 percent in the State. If this sector can be managed to grow at a rate of 4 percent per annum, over a long period of time, it would contribute substantially to reduce poverty in the district in general and of the marginalised groups in particular.

1.19.2 Animal Resources

Animal resources have greater importance in the district economy. This sector is highly livelihood intensive. In remote rural areas, a number of people live on animal rearing. Goat keeping and sheep rearing augment household incomes in tribal and remote areas. Animal resources provide its users with energy, transport, employment and serve as a means of earning one's livelihood. The growth of this sector enhances incomes of farmers.

Table 1.10: Road Infrastructure in Ganjam District

Particulars	Road Length (in Km)
National Highways	210.00
State Highways	466.85
Major District Roads	248.82
Other District Roads	602.61
Rural Roads	2,605.80
Gram Panchayat Roads	8,060
Panchayat Samiti Roads	913
Forest Roads	492.30
Railway Route Length	86.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics Odisha, 2013.

A number of chilling plants, livestock aid centres, and animal insemination centres have been set up at different locations. There are 132 milk producing societies functioning under the aegis of Great Ganjam Gajpati Milk Union. There are 246 Livestock Aid Centres (LAC) giving services throughout the district. Over 246 LACs have artificial insemination facilities. In Ganjam, there are six milk routes. There are two chilling plants at Berhampur and Aska and seven bulk-cooling units which are spread throughout Ganjam. Hatcheries and feed plants are also being established. Such resources provide a good impetus for the expansion of animal husbandry activities. The District administration has promoted a white revolution with the establishment Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (OMFED) outlets at different places.

1.19.3 Fisheries Resources

Ganjam has huge potential for inland and brackish water fisheries. It has a coast line of 60 km with 26 fishing villages and 14 fish landing centres. As per estimation there are about 96,885 fishermen dependent on inland, brackish water and marine fisheries in 2011. The available inland water resources are 27,686 ha out of which 8,321.33 ha are ponds and 19,364.91 ha are reservoirs. The area developed till date is 6,992 ha (ponds) and 4,416 ha (reservoirs). The brackish water fisheries development agency has surveyed the area suitable for brackish water prawn culture in five coastal blocks viz., Chhatrapur, Ganjam, Khallikote, Rangeilunda and Chikiti and 2,845.26 ha area is available for the development of fisheries. Out of this, 2,394.35 ha belongs to the Government and 450.90 ha to private owners.

Table 1.11: Fish Production: Year 2011-12

Particulars	Unit (in MT)
Fresh Water	31,591.39
Brackish Water	1,210.11
Total (Fresh and Brackish Water)	32,801.50
Marine Water	11,171.25
Total	43,972.75

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics Odisha, 2013.

Table 1.11 gives an account of fish production from various sources for the year 2011-12. The total fish production in the district was 43,972.75 MT in 2011-12, out of which fresh water fish was 31,591.39 MT, brackish water fish was 1,210.11 MT and marine water fish production was 11,171.25 MT. The present fish productivity in reservoirs is about 40 kg/ha.

1.19.4 Industry and Employment

The district has three noteworthy medium scale industrial units viz., M/s Jayashree Chemicals (P) Ltd., M/s Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries and M/s Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Jayashree Chemicals, located in Ganjam, produces caustic soda, hydrochloride acid and chlorine with an investment of Rs.28.37 crore and has 580 employees. The sugar mill in Aska produces sugar, rectified spirit and carbon dioxide and employs 2,526 people with an investment of Rs.17.78 crore. IRE produces illuminite, silliminite, zircon, rutil and garnets. It is located in Matikhal and employs 1,398 people with an investment of Rs.220.15 crore. Aska Spinning Mill, which was earlier under the public sector, has been privatised and runs as a private unit.

1.20 District Income

The Per Capita Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for the year 2004-05 was Rs.16,763 for the district with population base year of 2001. The district has shown an average growth rate of 8.24 percent during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10. During 2009-10 the district exhibited higher growth rate than Odisha in agriculture and animal husbandry (13.79 percent), fishery (15 percent), trade, hotel, restaurants (11.95 percent), transport, communication and storage (9.66 percent) and real estate (6.90 percent).

1.21 Development Efforts

A number of developmental initiatives have been taken at the Government level

Table 1.12: Fund Flow under Plan Schemes during 10th Five Year Plan in Ganjam District

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of the Sector	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U
Agriculture and Allied Activities	308.66	229.68	325.90	213.30	411.78	324.13	445.20	393.26	1,057.76	846.00
Rural Development	2,535.02	2,619.08	4,713.28	4,528.11	8,286.59	8,636.41	6,596.47	9,026.43	10,295.98	9,069.69
Special Areas Programmes	1,513.03	1,429.29	1,104.76	1,086.23	1,221.26	1,131.47	1,205.23	1,094.60	1,448.16	1,086.62
Irrigation and Flood Control	1,451.22	1,451.25	1,192.68	1,192.71	1,399.68	1,399.87	1,944.14	1,792.17	2,305.96	2,195.82
Industry and Minerals	2.54	2.46	17.28	17.24	41.68	41.61	68.26	59.14	81.67	81.67
Transport	2,495.53	2,495.53	2,094.01	2,094.01	3,865.16	3,865.16	3,141.67	3,141.67	5,957.89	5,907.27
Science Technology and Environment	101.86	88.99	155.27	155.27	152.11	145.39	88.93	92.44	149.28	155.83
General Economic Services	81.79	10,718.15	86.19	86.1 9	80.71	80.71	87.01	87.01	101.56	101.56
Social Services	1,263.96	1,117.63	1,001.16	966.59	3,266.22	2,925.72	8,667.93	6,450.72	10,529.39	8,921.45
Total	9,753.61	20,152.05	10,690.53	10,339.65	18,725.17	18,550.47	22,244.83	22,137.43	31,927.65	28,365.91

Note: A:Allocation; U:Utilisation.

Source: District Planning Office, Ganjam, 2010.

over time to provide basic amenities and infrastructure, improve the socio-economic standard of the people of the district and provide a better standard of living. The State Government has made concerted efforts to increase the flow of funds under various developmental schemes to the district by way of convergence and increasing allocations. Table 1.12 indicates sector-wise allocation and utilisation of funds in the district for the 10th Five Year Plan: 2002-03 to 2006-07. It is observed from Table 1.12 that fund flow to this district has improved considerably over the years. Special emphasis has been given to sectors like, agriculture and allied activities and rural development, so as to improve the quality of life of the people of the district. Box 1 summarises District Vision 2020 as enshrined in the District Plan: 2008-09.

1.22 Linkage to PAHELI District Report Card

The disaggregated measures of human development indicators are not readily available at the district level. Moreover, human development issues have not been adequately mainstreamed at local levels. There is, therefore, the need to sensitise people at local levels about human development issues and the status of human development indicators and to generate disaggregated data on human development indicators at the district level through the People's Audit of Health, Education and Livelihood (PAHELI) survey.

The PAHELI survey is expected to contribute to the process of decentralised planning in the district. People are being mobilised, and encouraged to participate in the planning

Box 1.1: Ganjam District Vision 2020

People living with dignity and reasonable comfort, a high level of literacy, knowledge and skills, good health and gender equity is Vision 2020 for Ganjam. Accelerated and inclusive growth with a high rate of employment, income and nutrition will be the key to reach various goals envisioned.

Capacity-building adopting improved technology across sectors, improving management and coordination, increasing investment and its efficiency in key sectors, ensuring a high level of participation in a decentralised set-up, and improving processing, marketing and public governance with social audit are strategic interventions. Vision 2020 of Ganjam is summarised as follows:

1. Reduce poverty to 12 percent of the total population and promote a zone free from hunger, starvation and malnutrition
2. Balanced, inclusive and complementary growth of rural and urban areas
3. Improve Human Development Index to 0.750 and well-being
4. Reduce disparity across regions (blocks and panchayats) and socio-economic groups, and ensure gender equity and sustainability

Poverty reduction entails convergence of all sectors in both urban and rural areas. This requires concerted efforts with inbuilt application and flexibility to spread poverty mitigating strategies in all sectors. Thus, if potential for growth in a particular sector is saturated, then resources can be diverted to generate growth and employment in other sectors where such investments would be better utilised.

Inclusive growth which emphasises rural non-agricultural activities (mineral and agro-processing, hotels and tourism, and miscellaneous services), accelerated agricultural growth, increased labour productivity (attitude, knowledge and technology-based), transparency in Public Distribution System (PDS) and welfare activities would create a conducive environment for poverty reduction.

and development process of the district. To start with, the Government of Odisha in the Planning & Coordination Department has attempted to collect disaggregated data at the district level for DHDR through the PAHELI survey for all 30 districts of the State under the Government of India-UNDP project "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development". The PAHELI survey has generated a District Report Card comprising human development indicators. The District Report Card for Ganjam is given in Annexure I.

This report has attempted to analyse important aspects of livelihood, income, food security and vulnerability, education, health, gender, climate and governance as they reflect on various aspects of human development. Data required for this report includes both secondary data as well as primary data. A large-scale sample survey has also been administered to ascertain views and other inputs from people at the grassroot level. The primary data so generated has supplemented the secondary data.



Chapter 2 Livelihood



“India Lives in the Villages”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Livelihood



A livelihood system encompasses the capabilities, materials, technology, activities and social resources to sustain living². Understanding livelihood systems prevalent in an area is, therefore, crucial to having knowledge about people's incomes, food security and environment in which they work.

The economic and social dimensions of human development are strongly

influenced by livelihood options that various socio-economic groups have and the way these groups exercise their options and harness available opportunities. In Ganjam, livelihood groups are broadly divided as farmers, agricultural labourers, fisher folks and other casual workers, people in the household industry and in services. The quality of life of these groups depends, to a very large extent among others, on the income that they earn to meet their food

The first UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. This can be accomplished by achieving full, productive and decent employment for women, men and young people and by substantially reducing the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, specifically children under five years of age and those who are below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

² See Fabio Pittaluga, Nicola Salvati and Chiara Seghieri, 'Livelihood System Profiling: Mixed methods for the analysis of poverty and vulnerability, FAO, 2004.

and non-food requirements. This chapter explores the types of livelihood options that are available to various groups in Ganjam and the way these groups take advantage of opportunities to earn income, ensure food security, reduce “vulnerability” and improve their well-being.

2.1 Income

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Ganjam district was 7.08 percent of the total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State during 2004-05 at 2004-05 prices. This marginally decreased to 7.04 percent in the year 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices. However, the absolute value of GDDP for 2009-10 is much higher than the GDDP of 2004-05. Table 2.1 gives

the GDDP and the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Ganjam from 2004-05 to 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices.

It may be observed from Table 2.1 that during the period 2004-05 and 2009-10, the rate of growth of GDDP was about 8.24 percent and that of NDDP 8.20 percent. The per capita NDDP grew at about an average of seven percent during the same period.

The relative changes in sectoral growth and the share of the respective sectors in the district and the State indicate the following important features. The primary sector including agriculture provides the preferred mode of livelihood in the district because of good performance of agriculture and mining (Table 2.2). The tertiary

Table 2.1: Gross and Net District Domestic Product at 2004-05 Prices in Ganjam District, 2004-05 and 2009-10

Year	GDDP (in Lakh)	NDDP (in Lakh)	Per Capita NDDP (in Rupees)
2004-05	5,50,109	5,01,034	15,268
2005-06	5,80,635	5,29,785	15,971
2006-07	6,60,894	6,02,209	17,960
2007-08	7,14,679	6,48,623	19,137
2008-09	7,53,448	6,84,170	19,969
2009-10	8,15,724	7,41,703	21,415
Average Growth Rate (%)	8.24	8.20	7.04

Source: Economic Survey 2012-13, Odisha.

Table 2.2: Sector-wise Change in Gross District Domestic Product at 2004-05 Prices

Sector	Ganjam		Odisha	
	2006-07	2009-10	2006-07	2009-10
Primary Sector	13.34	12.36	6.49	7.07
Secondary Sector	17.51	0.76	21.83	-4.83
Tertiary Sector	18.79	11.66	18.78	8.68
Finance and Services Sector	7.75	10.24	6.66	9.59
Total GDP	13.82	8.27	12.85	4.55

Source: Estimates of State Domestic Product, Odisha, 2006-07 and Economic Survey of Odisha, 2011-12, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

sector in the district has been expanding faster as compared to the State, thereby, providing better opportunities for gainful employment. Storage, usually a neglected field in underdeveloped regions, has been getting better attention in the district, in order to sustain production and marketing.

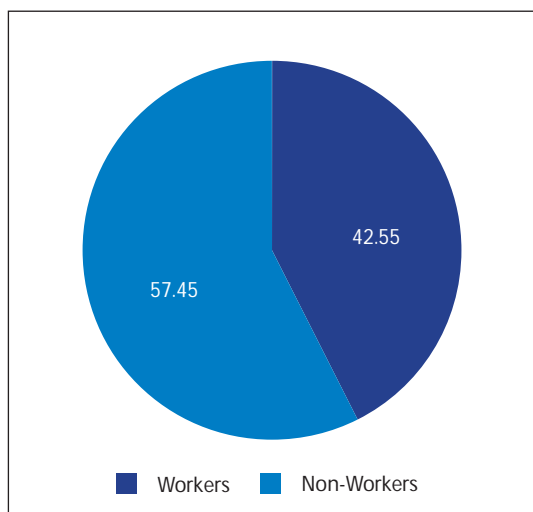
2.2 Occupations

People in the working age (15-65) are categorised as workers and non-workers. The workers are further classified as main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who engage themselves in a particular activity for more than 180 days in a year. When an individual's engagement is less than 180 days in a year, s/he is called a marginal worker. The working people are again categorised as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. Out of the total population in the district, 42.55 percent are workers and 57.45 percent are non-workers as per

2011 census (see Chart 2.1). Children and old people generally belong to the non-workers category.

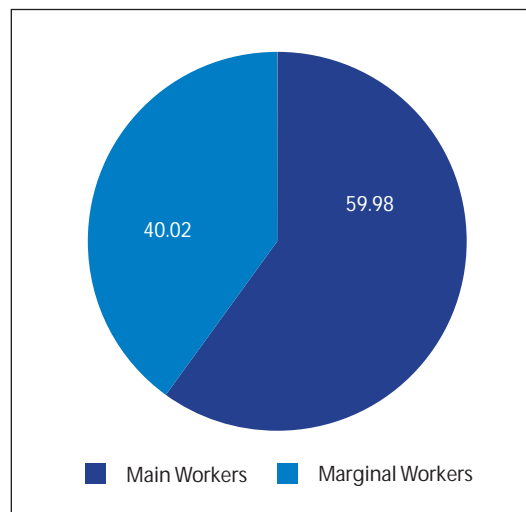
Census 2011 shows that out of the total workers, 59.98 percent are main workers and 40.02 percent are marginal workers (see Chart 2.2). About 18.97 percent are cultivators, 37.65 percent are agricultural labourers, 3.75 percent are household industry workers, and 39.63 percent other workers. Female workers comprise of only 20.27 percent of the total main workers and 54.77 percent of the total marginal workers (see Charts 2.3 and 2.4). Despite the fact that women substantially contribute to household incomes and activities, in many cases, their contribution does not get counted in the GSDP. The situation has, however, been slowly changing in recent years. Chart 2.5 shows that the realignment of livelihood activities has pushed up the total workers' share from 32.54 percent in 1971 to nearly 42.55 percent in 2011.

Chart 2.1: Workers and Non-Workers (%)



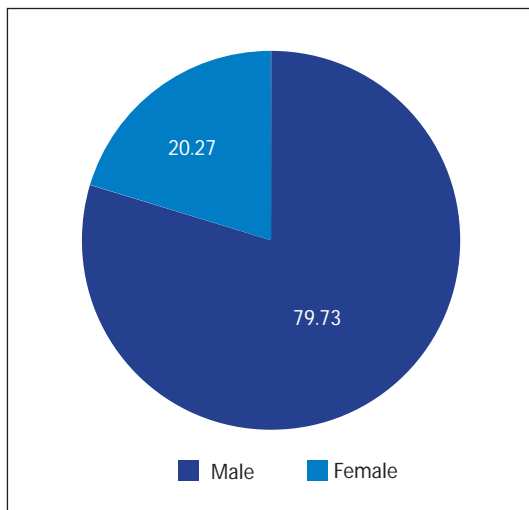
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Chart 2.2: Distribution of Workers (%)



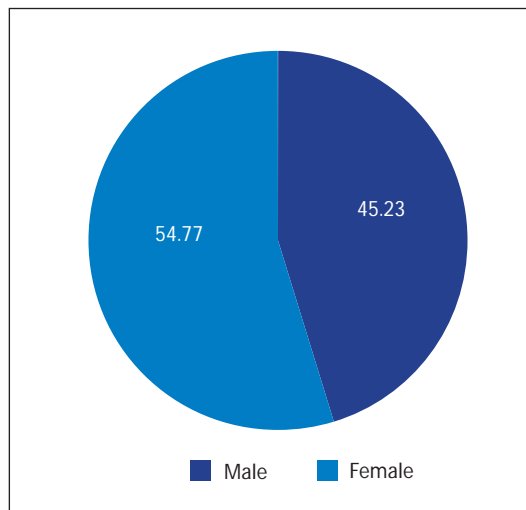
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Chart 2.3: Gender-wise Main Workers (%)



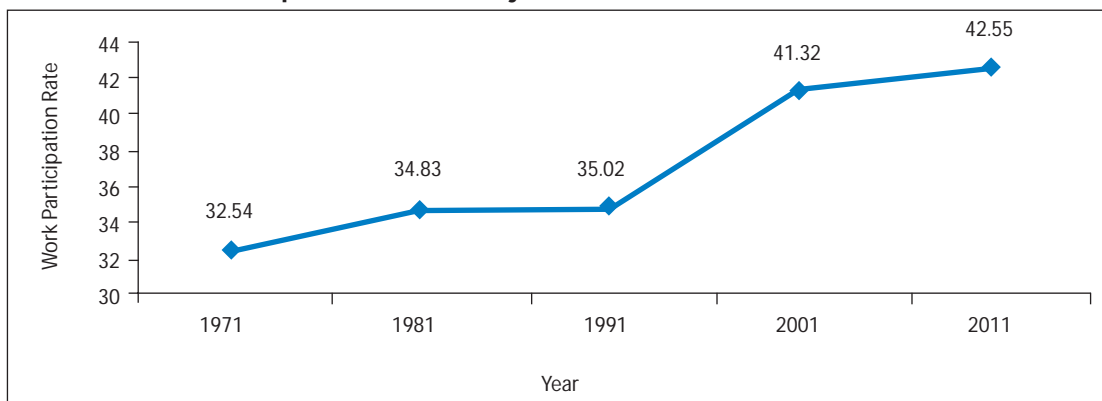
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Chart 2.4: Gender-wise Marginal Workers (%)



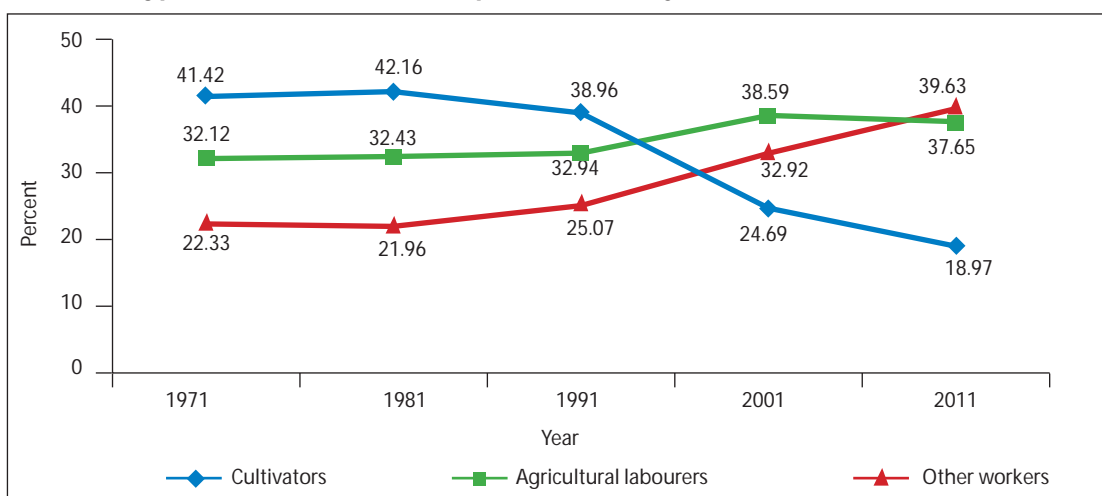
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Chart 2.5: Work Participation Rate in Ganjam District, 1971-2011



Source: Census of India, (various years).

Chart 2.6: Types of Workers in Total Population in Ganjam District, 1971-2011



Source: Census of India, (various years).

Chart 2.6 depicts the following trends and dynamics pertaining to the category based distribution of the main workers:

- A marginal decline of 5.72 percentage points is witnessed in the proportion of cultivators in the 2001-2011 decade in comparison to the overall decline of 22.45 percentage points over a period of 40 years, i.e., from 1971 to 2011.
- During the last decade, the share of agricultural workers has marginally declined from 38.59 percent in 2001 to 37.65 percent in 2011, i.e., 0.94 percentage points.
- The share of the pool of other workers engaged in various rural and urban activities has substantially gone up from 32.92 percent in 2001 to 39.63 percent in 2011.
- The repeated fragmentation of landholdings has perhaps led to the decline in share of cultivators from 24.69 percent in 2001 to 18.97 percent in 2011.

It seems that in many cases, landholdings have got reduced to uneconomical sizes and households with such small uneconomical holdings would prefer to get engaged as agricultural and other workers. These trends have significant implications for livelihood options. Although agricultural wage rates have been substantially revised, many young people are no longer interested in working as agricultural labourers. They have shifted to the "other workers" category, where the number of days of employment available is much higher than in agriculture and wages and work status are perceived to be better.

Recent development programmes and schemes implemented in the district have provided better opportunities to shift from traditional occupations to other businesses. A special survey conducted in all blocks in 2008-09 indicated that nearly 9.5 percent main workers are now in the self employed

category. They have shifted from cultivator and agricultural labourer categories, leaving about 20 percent to pursue farming and about 12 percent to continue as agricultural labourers. The provision of workers under National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (NREGS) has also drawn labour from earlier identified agricultural workers in the main worker category. Though such shifts in the short-term are expected to adversely impact agriculture, in the long-term, such trends may be healthy on two counts. First, there is a shift away from the farm sector to the non-farm sector. Second, this may also encourage mechanisation of the farm sector, which in turn would improve productivity of land and agricultural labour.

Sectoral work force distribution can be taken as a broad measure of the status of available employment within various sectors and provides an insight on the areas of possible growth and focus for overall socio-economic activity within the district. Table 2.3 gives the sectoral distribution of workers at the block level and in urban areas.

Of the total workers in the district, 87.30 percent are rural workers and the rest 12.70 percent are urban workers. The worker's distribution shows that 38.59 percent are agriculture labourers in the district as against 35.00 percent of agriculture labourers within the State. There are 32.92 percent "other workers" while 24.69 percent are cultivators. There has been substantial shift of rural labour from agricultural labour to other workers, specifically in Rangeilunda (50.03 percent), Kukudakhandi (44.08 percent), Chhatrapur (40.59 percent) and Chikiti (40.33 percent) blocks. The workforce in the blocks of Kavisurjyanagar (51.59 percent), Sankhemundi (49.25 percent), Digapahandi (49.18 percent), Purusottampur (49.37 percent), Polasara (48.47 percent) and Patrapur (48.61 percent) are mostly agricultural labourers. The Surada block has

the highest number of cultivators (33.35 percent) in the district, with the second lowest agriculture labour (36.91 percent) after Rangeilunda (30.53 percent). The

transitional shift is seen in the category of other workers (32.92 percent) in the district, which is higher than the State figure of 30.32 percent.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Sectoral Workforce to Total Workers in Blocks and Urban Areas in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block	Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	Aska	28.67	38.57	3.13	29.63
2	Beguniapada	30.43	47.67	3.53	18.36
3	Bellaguntha	29.49	38.34	3.15	29.02
4	Bhanjanagar	24.36	39.37	6.60	29.67
5	Buguda	32.75	40.85	3.41	22.99
6	Chhatrapur	20.71	36.37	2.34	40.59
7	Chikiti	19.24	38.20	2.22	40.33
8	Dharakote	29.95	42.37	6.52	21.16
9	Digapahandi	32.38	49.18	2.66	15.77
10	Ganjam	28.29	40.52	1.96	29.23
11	Hinjilicut	28.41	47.55	4.60	19.45
12	Jagannathprasad	30.04	44.24	4.46	21.26
13	Kavisurjyanagar	31.19	51.59	2.41	14.82
14	Khalikote	27.25	43.08	3.07	26.60
15	Kukudakhandi	15.68	38.50	1.75	44.08
16	Patrapur	30.58	48.61	3.02	17.80
17	Polasara	29.30	48.47	4.39	17.84
18	Purusottampur	27.59	49.37	3.19	19.85
19	Rangeilunda	17.20	30.53	2.23	50.03
20	Sanakhemundi	29.70	49.25	3.29	17.77
21	Seragad	32.07	46.09	4.36	17.49
22	Surada	33.35	36.91	5.71	24.02
	Rural Total	27.74	43.16	3.56	25.54
	Urban Total	3.74	7.21	5.47	83.57
	Ganjam District	24.69	38.59	3.80	32.92

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.3 Work Participation Rate

Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population. Table 2.4 gives the distribution of WPR by blocks and urban centres for 1991 and 2001 census.

Table 2.4: Block-wise Work Participation Rate in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block/ ULB	1991	2001	Change in WPR
1	Aska	37.28	39.52	2.24
2	Beguniapada	43.97	44.77	0.80
3	Bellaguntha	35.91	38.93	3.02
4	Bhanjanagar	45.10	42.37	-2.73
5	Buguda	39.54	43.67	4.13
6	Chhatrapur	45.11	43.37	-1.74
7	Chikiti	46.67	48.39	1.72
8	Dharakote	40.72	45.54	4.82
9	Digapahandi	49.04	50.11	1.07
10	Ganjam	40.98	39.72	-1.26
11	Hinjilicut	40.67	43.42	2.75
12	Jagannathprasad	44.92	44.75	-0.17
13	Kavisurjyanagar	37.91	41.38	3.47
14	Khalikote	40.53	39.39	-1.14
15	Kukudakhandi	40.79	40.00	-0.79
16	Patrapur	49.60	51.99	2.39
17	Polasara	38.76	41.99	3.23
18	Purusottampur	40.59	43.41	2.82
19	Rangeilunda	40.36	40.22	-0.14
20	Sanakhemundi	41.59	47.28	5.69
21	Seragad	41.04	43.96	2.92
22	Surada	46.59	47.81	1.22
	Rural Total	42.24	43.77	1.53
	Urban Total	28.48	29.86	1.38
	Ganjam District	40.08	41.32	1.24

Source: Census of India, 1991-2001.

The overall WPR of the district is 41.32 percent (census 2001). Rural WPR (43.77 percent) is higher than urban WPR (29.86 percent) in the district. Sixteen out of 22 blocks have a higher

WPR than the district average and six blocks like Bellaguntha (38.93 percent), Khalikote (39.39 percent), Aska (39.52 percent), Ganjam (39.72 percent), Kukudakhandi (40 percent) and Rangeilunda (40.22 percent) have a lower WPR than the district average. WPR across the blocks for the year 2001 varied within a wide range, from 38.93 percent in Bellaguntha to 51.99 percent in Patrapur.

WPR has increased by 1.24 percentage points from 40.08 percent in 1991 to 41.32 percent in 2001. The highest increase in WPR was observed in Sanakhemundi (5.69 percentage points), followed by Dharakote (4.82 percentage points). The reduction in WPR from 1991 to 2001 was reported in seven blocks including Bhanjanagar (2.73 points), Chhatrapur (1.74 points), Ganjam (1.26 percentage points), Khalikote (1.14 percentage points), Kukudakhandi (0.79 percentage points), Jagannath Prasad (0.17 percentage points) and Rangeilunda (0.14 percentage points).

2.4 Land holding Patterns

Table 2.5 gives the distribution of land holdings for all social classes by type and area. It may be observed that the landholding pattern in Ganjam is highly skewed. Marginal land holdings with average holding size of 0.43 ha account for 65.25 percent of total operational holdings with 28.93 percent of the total area. About 22.54 percent are small holdings with 29.54 percent of the total area and average holding size of 1.27 ha. Large land holdings account for only a very small proportion, i.e., 0.25 percent, but with area of 4.03 percent and an average holding size of 15.39 ha. An average size of land holding is 0.97 ha for all holdings taken together. A small holding size is a serious limitation to pursue farming exclusively as a full-time occupation as the income derived from agricultural operations from small holdings is generally inadequate for sustenance. This

Table 2.5: Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holding Area for the Year 2005-06, Ganjam District

A: All Social Groups

Operational Holding Classes	Size Groups (in ha)	Number of Operational Holdings	Percentage Distribution of Operational Holdings	Area of Operational Holding (in ha)	Percentage Distribution of Area of Operational Holding	Average Holding Size (in ha)
Marginal	Below 1.00	2,06,962	65.25	88,771	28.93	0.43
Small	1.00 – 2.00	71,495	22.54	90,614	29.54	1.27
Semi-medium	2.00 – 4.00	30,552	9.63	77,064	25.12	2.52
Medium	4.00 – 10.00	7,370	2.32	37,933	12.37	5.15
Large	10.00 & above	803	0.25	12,362	4.03	15.39
All Classes		3,17,182	100.00	3,06,744	100.00	0.97

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2005-06.

Table 2.6: Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holding Area for the Year 2005-06, Ganjam District

B: Scheduled Castes

Operational Holding Classes	Size Groups (in ha)	Number of Operational Holdings	Percentage Distribution of Operational Holdings	Area of Operational Holding (in ha)	Percentage Distribution of Area of Operational Holding	Average Holding Size (in ha)
Marginal	Below 1.00	35,929	76.65	13,794	43.27	0.38
Small	1.00 – 2.00	8,041	17.15	10,008	31.39	1.24
Semi-medium	2.00 – 4.00	2,610	5.57	6,373	19.99	2.44
Medium	4.00 – 10.00	263	0.56	1,270	3.98	4.83
Large	10.00 & above	28	0.06	432	1.36	15.43
All Classes		46,871	100.00	31,877	100.00	0.68

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2005-06.

Table 2.7: Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holding Area for the Year 2005-06, Ganjam District

C: Scheduled Tribes

Operational Holding Classes	Size Groups (in ha)	Number of Operational Holdings	Percentage Distribution of Operational Holdings	Area of Operational Holding (in ha)	Percentage Distribution of Area of Operational Holding	Average Holding Size (in ha)
Marginal	Below 1.00	9,285	56.73	4,411	23.98	0.48
Small	1.00 – 2.00	4,303	26.29	5,615	30.53	1.30
Semi-medium	2.00 – 4.00	2,328	14.22	5,893	32.04	2.53
Medium	4.00 – 10.00	436	2.66	2,319	12.61	5.32
Large	10.00 & above	15	0.09	154	0.84	10.27
All Classes		16,367	100.00	18,392	100.00	1.13

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2005-06.

has led many small and marginal farmers to rent out their land and engage themselves as other workers.

Table 2.6 gives distribution of operational holdings in the SC category. It may be observed from Table 2.6 that 76.65 percent of SC land holders are in the marginal category with 43.27 percent area and an average holding size of 0.38 ha. About 17.15 percent of SC farmers are small farmers with 31.39 percent of area and an average size of 1.24 ha. Only about 0.06 percent of SC farmers are large holders with 1.36 percent area and an average size of 15.43 ha. An average SC holding is 0.68 ha, with all types of SC holdings taken together.

Table 2.7 gives distribution of land holdings of ST farmers in 2005-06. About 56.73 percent of ST farmers are marginal farmers with 23.98 percent of area and an average holding size of 0.48 ha and 26.29 percent small farmers with 30.53 percent area and an average size of 1.30 ha, while large ST farmers are 0.09 percent with area of 0.84 percent and an average size of 10.27 ha. An average ST land holding is 1.13 ha. It may be observed that ST farmers are better placed in comparison to SC categories and all categories taken together.

2.5 Land-Man Ratio

The overall per capita availability of cultivable land in the district is only 0.11 ha. It may be observed that in different blocks, per capita availability of land ranges from 0.07 ha in Ganjam to 0.15 ha in Khallikote. Similarly, per cultivator land availability averages 0.91 ha, varying from 0.65 ha in Ganjam block to 1.52 ha in Kukudakhandi block. During 2010-11, per capita availability of cultivable land in the district has declined to 0.10 ha. Thus, the Land-Man Ratio (LMR) has been declining,

indicating land scarcity. Table 2.8 analyses the land-man ratio by block and cultivable land per cultivator.

2.6 Perceived Standard of Living

In general, the people of the district perceive that as compared to their position a decade ago, their standard of living has improved considerably. People in rural and urban areas perceive that there is an all-round development, better food security, improved health facilities and educational prospects for their children. They also feel that with urbanisation, they have access to a large range of products, better entertainment and a higher level of participation in community and public affairs.

2.7 Agriculture

Agriculture has played a lead role in the development of the district. A vibrant agricultural economy with a high rate of inclusive growth, better income distribution and a high level of employment and poverty reduction is the vision for agriculture and its allied sectors. This has to be realised through comprehensive development framework where all allied sectors converge for optimum use of resources and a higher development effectiveness.

Ganjam farmers are hard working and relatively more efficient which is reflected in comparison to their counterparts in other districts. As a result, the rate of growth of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sectors during 2004-05 to 2009-10, which has been higher for the district (5.26 percent) as compared to the Odisha (2.70 percent) (Table 2.9). Although in the southern region of Odisha, the rate of return to agricultural investment is low (around 4 percent)³ as

³See Odhsia Food Security Atlas, WFP, IHID, 2008.

Table 2.8: Land-Man Ratio

S. No.	Name of Block	Net Area Sown / Net Cultivable Area (in ha)*	Total No. of Population**	Total No. of Cultivators**	Land-Man Ratio (per capita availability of cultivable land) (ha)	Cultivable Land per Cultivator (ha)
1	Aska	11,093	1,33,387	15,111	0.08	0.73
2	Beguniapada	14,743	1,12,970	15,389	0.13	0.96
3	Belaguntha	10,851	1,03,077	11,833	0.11	0.92
4	Bhanjanagar	13,175	1,22,449	12,641	0.11	1.04
5	Buguda	13,300	1,06,747	15,268	0.12	0.87
6	Chhatrapur	10,011	1,25,675	11,288	0.08	0.89
7	Chikiti	11,192	93,941	8,748	0.12	1.28
8	Dharakote	11,107	1,01,533	13,847	0.11	0.80
9	Digapahandi	19,138	1,36,618	22,168	0.14	0.86
10	Ganjam	6,013	82,702	9,293	0.07	0.65
11	Hinjilicut	11,901	1,07,053	13,205	0.11	0.90
12	Jaganthaprasad	15,088	1,17,894	15,851	0.13	0.95
13	Kabisuryanagar	10,594	1,02,441	13,221	0.10	0.80
14	Khallikote	21,032	1,37,173	14,725	0.15	1.43
15	Kukudakhandi	11,846	1,24,598	7,813	0.10	1.52
16	Patrapur	15,242	1,18,116	18,778	0.13	0.81
17	Polsara	11,600	1,17,281	14,431	0.10	0.80
18	Pursottampur	13,451	1,29,506	15,509	0.10	0.87
19	Rangeilunda	11,739	1,39,627	9,661	0.08	1.22
20	Sanakhemundi	16,203	1,47,788	20,750	0.11	0.78
21	Seragad	12,211	1,17,625	16,582	0.10	0.74
22	Sorada	16,469	1,26,075	20,104	0.13	0.82
	Total	2,88,002	26,04,276	3,16,216	0.11	0.91

Source: * Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2007; ** Census of India, 2001.

compared to other regions, Ganjam farmers get much higher returns on their investment, both in rainfed and in irrigated areas. The overall return to agriculture is around nine percent while in irrigated regions, it is more than 12 percent. Although the returns are reasonable, small scale operations do not provide adequate income to most households to pursue farming as an exclusive livelihood option. Therefore, income supplementation from other activities is a necessity.

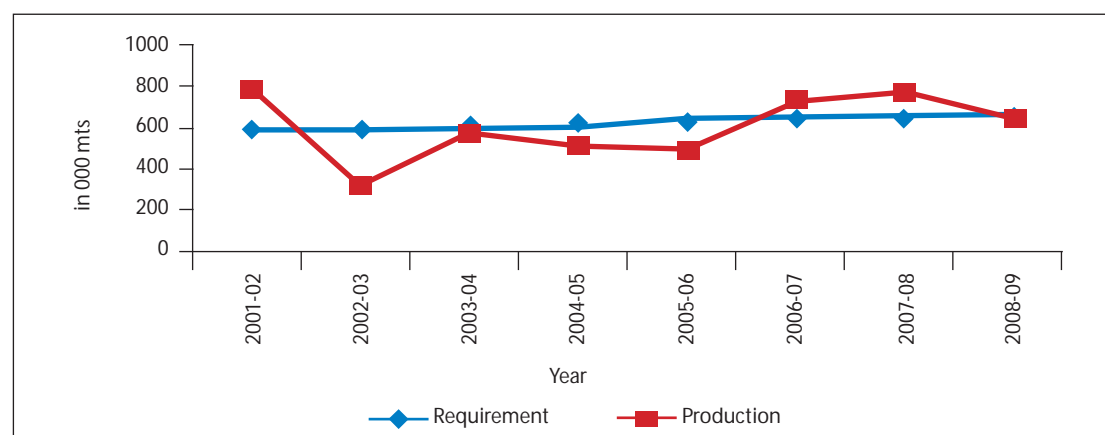
2.7.1 Food Grain Production and Availability Trends in Ganjam

The district food grains production and requirement show that efforts made during the 10th Plan period and in the initial years of the 11th Plan have resulted in the district coming out of a food-deficit to a food surplus status. This positive position has improved, as will be seen in later chapters, the household food security situation (Chart 2.7) in the district.

Table 2.9: Sector-wise Growth Rates of GDP at 2004-05 Prices, 2005-06 and 2009-10

Sector	2005-06		2009-10	
	Ganjam	Odisha	Ganjam	Odisha
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	-1.22	3.47	13.79	9.48
Forestry	2.65	2.65	0.83	0.68
Fishery	4.33	3.31	15.00	0.75
Mining and Quarrying	11.24	8.68	3.52	5.49
Manufacturing Regd.	15.66	2.09	-8.38	-8.38
Manufacturing Unregd.	3.54	4.24	2.56	3.66
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-7.38	-8.1	-23.75	-24.19
Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	12.10	14.52	11.95	9.06
Railway	2.03	4.68	-14.71	-12.43
Transport by Other means	14.65	15.74	9.27	10.51
Storage	21.30	12.92	16.12	8.77
Communication	20.25	20.62	16.03	16.45
Banking and Insurance	15.04	15.21	15.48	15.68
Real Estate, Business and Legal Services	10.97	6.33	6.90	3.39
Public Administration	-7.44	-6.71	0.02	0.88
Other Services	7.36	7.84	14.12	14.65
Total GDP	5.55	5.68	8.27	4.55

Source: Estimates of State Domestic Product, Odisha, 2006-07 and Economic Survey of Odisha, 2009-10, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

Chart 2.7: Food Grain Production and Requirement in Ganjam District

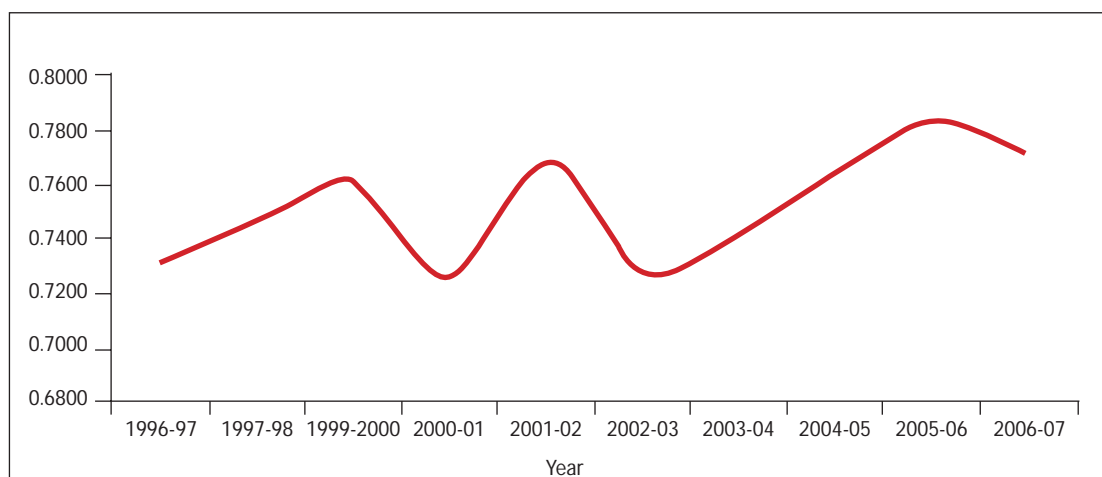
Source: Odisha Agricultural Statistics 2002-03 to 2008-09.

2.7.2 Crop Diversification

In the district, farmers are mainly small and marginal. This poses a need for employment from other sources apart from agriculture, in order to meet livelihood needs. To provide shock absorption, crop diversification need be taken up, taking into account the

sustainability and suitability of various crops grown with respect to the type of land and type of soil. The blocks in the district can be categorised into upland, midlands and lowlands. Rocky uplands are used for horticulture crops like jatropha, maize and other crops which require less water.

Chart 2.8: Diversification Index Variation (Agriculture) in Ganjam District



Source: Computed from various editions of Odisha Agricultural Statistics.

One of the highlighted features in the case of Ganjam is that it shows a higher degree of diversification of crops for the years after 2006-07 (Chart 2.8). Diversification helps not only in absorbing shocks when one particular crop fails but also in crop management so that, one particular variety of nutrients in the soil is not over consumed as a result of mono-cropping. Further, returns to investments are also higher in comparison to simply applying paddy cultivation.

Ganjam district faces natural calamities quite frequently. In spite of all natural calamities in the past, a dedicated section of farmers have been continuing to cultivate their lands as a prioritised option. Some of them have also adopted crop diversification as a strategy to minimise risks and maximise returns on investment. The district has irrigation potential to cover nearly 54 percent of the Gross Cropped Area (GCA), which is much higher than the Odisha average. Currently (2010-11), the irrigated crop coverage is 37.23 percent of the GCA. This high percentage of crop area coverage under irrigation has led to a higher cropping intensity (202 percent) in the district in comparison to the Odisha average (167 percent) in 2010-11.

Cereal production in Kharif witnessed a growth of 3.2 percent, spanning across 1996-97 to 2001-02. Farmers in irrigated areas have benefitted more than those in rainfed areas. However, increase in the cost of hybrid seeds and chemicals (fertilisers and pesticides) have eroded some benefits that could have been derived because of crop productivity gains. A greater number of farmers are now interested in shifting to agro-processing and marketing activities providing higher returns than crop production.

Farmers are, however, looking for opportunities to diversify both within and outside the sector. Within the sector, fisheries appear to have very good potential (the recent growth rate has been around 5 percent and can go up to 8 percent to 9 percent by end of the 11th Plan period). In the animal husbandry sector, poultry is being pursued through a mixed approach with rearing of milch cows and buffaloes by upgrading the current stock as well as maintaining the local breed for diversity purposes.

To increase the rate of growth of agriculture and its allied sectors and to optimise employment opportunities, the following interventions may be pursued for sustainable growth.

Table 2.10: Irrigation Potential in Ganjam District

Sources	In Numbers	Potential (in Hectares)		Achievement (in Hectares)	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Major Irrigation	1	59,024	500	59,024	450
Medium Irrigation	11	64,744	10,500	64,744	9,730
Minor Irrigation	1,272	91,340	6,857	91,340	6,432
Lift Irrigation	900	8,500	6,750	8,500	5,750
Dug Well	35,900	15,057	12,543	15,057	11,893
Water Harvesting Structure	353	8,053	150	8,053	110
Other Sources	8,000	11,966	10,850	11,966	10,959
Total		2,50,639	48,150	2,50,639	45,324

Source: Deputy Director Agriculture, Berhampur, 2008.

2.7.3 Input Management

Since the pressure on land will increase with rise in population, some of the agricultural land will be used for residential purposes. Further, increase in population would require higher levels of production of food grains for consumption. In view of the constraints on land, it is imperative to increase land productivity through the use of modernised methods and double cropping. In order to improve employment levels, there should be increasing use of labour intensive techniques. There is also need to have optimal use of inputs so that profit margins and farmers incomes are enhanced. There is therefore an imperative need for better management of soil, water and other natural resources, fast improvement in application of inputs and crop management through transfer of technology coupled with better risk management, commercialisation of agriculture with emphasis on creation of additional irrigation facilities, crop diversification into cash crops and horticultural crops, application of modern technologies, farm mechanisation and promotion of private enterprises in agriculture.

2.7.4 Farm Mechanisation

In 2007-08, achievements in tractors, power tillers and rotavators were 58

percent, 62 percent and 83 percent of the target envisaged respectively. The status of power operated implements was much better. Targets for various farm equipments were, however, modest in the 2008-09 programme. Under the Programme for Sale of Agriculture Implements, 75 implement sets were proposed to be sold at a cost of Rs. 1,500.00 per set. The implements included Puddlers, Low-lift hand pumps, Krushak Bandhu pumps, Iron ploughs, Seed drills, Groundnut decorticators and weeders among others.

With the growth of information technology in the district, the same would be used for the dissemination of research findings, future weather conditions and at the same time, to upgrade skills and agricultural practices of farmers through the opening of Agricultural Information Centres (AIC) and agri-clinics. Again, this process would envisage employment of educated but unemployed youth who after training would render services to farmers. The information disseminated through these centres would also be used for training of farmers for adopting holistic measures. This includes the use and preparation of bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides (eg., vermi-compost). Efforts need to be made to enhance farm productivity.



Giving a boost to farm mechanisation

The major thrust areas for the development of the sector by 2020 include:

- Imparting training to farmers on seed production technology
- Research through central and state agencies on trial and evaluation of new varieties of rice, pulses and oilseeds
- Preparation of data base for rainfed area development
- Empowerment of women through participation in natural resource management
- Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) to improve delivery mechanism
- Use of information technology through Kisan Call Centres.

Major interventions that may be needed should include:

- Huge public and private investment in agriculture and allied sectors
- Intensive watershed approach through rain water harvesting, checking surface run-off and increasing infiltration of run-off-water
- Micro-enterprise development in agriculture and allied sectors
- Adoption of Farming System Approach (FSA) in an integrated manner
- Implementation of income oriented enterprises in production, processing and value addition sectors
- Aggressive marketing strategies for farm crops

- Commercial cultivation of floriculture and mushrooms
- Integrated farming
- Development of irrigation.

2.7.5 Increase in Productivity

Productivity of different crops may be increased with adoption of the following strategies:

- Selection of high yielding variety according to land capability classes
- Duration of variety will be emphasised to accommodate more crops
- Increase in irrigation potential to 70 percent of GCA in every block during kharif season and 40 percent during rabi season
- Increase in cropping intensity from the current level of 184 percent in 2010-11 to 200 percent
- Shift in cropping patterns from paddy to non-paddy such as pulses, oilseeds, maize, sugarcane, cotton and vegetables through Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM).

2.8 Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Ganjam district ranks fifth in milk production (105.90 TMT) and meat production (5,394.366 TMT) and first in egg production (5,330.140 lakhs) in Odisha. *Desi* milch cows provide 51.5 percent of the total milk collected, whereas, 17.0 percent is collected from owners of cross breed cows and 28.6 percent from buffalo owners. In the case of meat production, nearly 20 percent comes from small stock and 10 percent from poultry. The district has good prospects for rearing animals and poultry as sources of livelihood.

Ganjam is in a strategic position in fisheries. This district has a long stretch of marine coastline and a number of water bodies in



Sustainable fishing



Improved animal husbandry

the hinter land. At present, there are 9,631 freshwater tanks and Minor Irrigation Projects (MIP), comprising 18,426 ha of water area. Out of these water bodies, 6,329 water bodies comprising 11,417 ha water area have been in use for pisciculture. Brackish water area comprises of 4,142 ha and 3,280 ha have been developed for shrimp farming. Fish production from all sources during 2011-12 was 43972.75 MT, comprising 11.51 percent of the States fish production during that year. Brackish and marine fishing take place in Chhatrapur, Chikiti, Ganjam, Khalikote and Rangeilunda blocks of Ganjam district. There is a great scope for both current fisher-folk and future new entrants (mostly youth) to participate in the development of fisheries and take it up as a main occupation with the prospect of earning a reasonable level of income.

2.9 Rural Artisans and Household Activities

Artisans of Ganjam are famous for a large number of products including handloom and bell metal crafts. A considerable proportion of the SC population is engaged in bamboo artisanship. Bamboo based basketry is the main source of livelihood for the Medri caste. Handloom weavers of Hinjilicut and Digapahandi are famous for *Bomkai pata* sarees and other silk products. Bell metal workers of Bellaguntha

Table 2.11: Persons Employed in Industrial Sector of Ganjam District, 2008-09

Types of Industries	Number of Persons Employed
Large and Medium	5,802
Small Scale	36,006
Cottage	7,312
Handloom	2,380
Total	51,500

Source: GM, DIC and AD, Textile, 2008.

block produce unique products that have a good demand both within and outside the State.

2.10 Industry and Employment

Industrial units provide regular employment to more than 51,000 persons as indicated in Table 2.11. Medium, small scale, agro-based and cottage industrial units are spread across the district providing opportunities of industrial production and employment. In recent years, emphasis has been given to the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In 2008-09, 2,070 new units were established with an estimated employment of 11,691 persons. There are three medium scale industries which have 4,504 employees. A large number of persons are also engaged in auxiliary activities such as transportation, auto-repair and servicing, electronics, chemicals and rural-urban facilitation

and management and others. Block-wise distribution of number of small scale units and employment generated by them is summarised in Table 2.12. The district has a number of home-based food processing units. People engage themselves in the processing of *Badi, Papad, Pickle, Mudki and Muan* (made out of puffed paddy and coconut) throughout the year. Since all these products have a good demand, many rural households are engaged in processing, packaging and marketing. The movement concerning women's empowerment through Self Help Groups (SHG) plays an important role in improving economic conditions of marginalised people. Many SHG are engaged

in candle making, tailoring, embroidery, leaf-cup and leaf-plate stitching, honey bee rearing and spice processing. These activities generate supplementary livelihood options.

2.11 Forest

Forests in Ganjam provide employment and livelihood opportunities to people living in forest-fringe areas. People collect Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) for food and non-food uses and medicines used within the households and for sale. Forests also provide fuel wood, timber and bamboo for house construction and agricultural implements. There is immense scope for processing of forest produce for value addition and income generation for people living in forest-fringe areas. Forest resources need to be properly harnessed through appropriate policy changes and good implementation practices.

2.12 Migrant Workers

People of Ganjam have a long and rich history of migration to distant areas of India and South-East Asia. Ganjam traders

Table 2.12: Employment Created through Small Scale Industries in 2008-09

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of Units	Number Employed
1	Aska	105	535
2	Beguniapada	61	303
3	Bellaguntha	63	274
4	Berhampur Municipality	251	1530
5	Bhanjanagar	111	617
6	Chatrapur	174	1,077
7	Chikiti	80	280
8	Dharakote	79	363
9	Digapahandi	96	489
10	Ganjam	114	766
11	Hinjilicut	75	580
12	Jagannathprasad	55	235
13	Kavisuryanagar	153	674
14	Khalikote	88	476
15	Kukudakhandi	70	390
16	Patrapur	60	239
17	Polasara	73	419
18	Purusattampur	109	646
19	Rangeilunda	41	825
20	Sanakhemundi	68	297
21	Seragad	81	351
22	Surada	63	325
	Total	2,070	11,691

Source: District Industries Centres, Ganjam, 2008.

NTFP and Tribal Livelihood: *Soura* people in Tumba Gram Panchayat (GP) of Patrapur block largely depend on NTFP for their livelihoods. They collect various NTFPs, sell them mostly to local traders to purchase basic food and non-food items. Tamarind is one of major products in this block. People rely much on this for their subsistence. Similarly, the Kandh tribes of Surada and Jagannathprasad blocks mostly depend on *sal and siali* leaves for selling them as leaf plates and cups in the local markets to earn their living. Value addition through processing has always been a priority area for planning.

filled their boats with merchandise and set sail to trade in countries of South-East Asia. Ganjam workers are skilled, mostly in low-end technology, and easily find jobs both within and outside the State. As the wage and salary levels in developed states are much higher than in Odisha, Ganjam's skilled and semi-skilled workers migrate to distant cities of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh. There is also a high demand for semi-skilled Ganjam workers within the state.

The positive impacts of migration may be observed in terms of increase in family income and assets, reduction in debt, improvement in skills, better education of children and higher social status of the family in the neighbourhood. Regular remittances to family members also make them more food secure. With suitable monitoring and policy intervention, migration can be a potent development factor for the district.

It is observed from the primary survey that from the areas where agriculture and its allied activities provide reasonable income, food security and manage other non-food requirements, people usually do not migrate. A small proportion of population from this area migrate to earn supplementary incomes during the agricultural off-season. They mostly migrate as unregistered workers due to which they sometimes face disadvantages at the work place. State-wise distribution of migrated labour is given in Table 2.13.

There are 127 licensed contractors in the district. They procure nearly 3,500 workers from the district to send them out of the State on contractual terms. Unlicensed labour contractors are also functional in the district. It is estimated that unorganised migration through unlicensed contractors is manifold. Over a cycle, around 3,00,000

Table 2.13: Status of Migration, 2008

S. No.	Name of the State where Migrated	Total Number of Licensed Contractors	No. of Labourers for whom License Granted
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	477
2	Delhi	3	60
3	Goa	8	175
4	Gujarat	8	200
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	25
6	Jammu and Kashmir	2	70
7	Karnataka	21	595
8	Kerala	4	90
9	Madhya Pradesh	3	120
10	Maharashtra	45	1,180
11	Pondicherry	1	25
12	Rajasthan	2	70
13	Tamil Nadu	12	298
14	Tripura	2	50
15	Uttar Pradesh	2	56
16	West Bengal	1	20
	Total	127	3,511

Source: District Labour Office, Ganjam, 2008.

workers are estimated to be migrating to various parts of the country. Attempts have been made to regularise and control distress migration through licensing so that the migrants are not exploited by unlicensed contractors.

In Ganjam, the number of migrant labourers is gradually declining from 6,062 in 2010 to 3,003 in 2013. States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka are considered most attractive places for migration by migrant labourers of the district. Table 2.13 and Annexure 2.3 summaries data as regards migration of workers from Ganjam district to different State in different years.

As on 31.3.2012 about 9,313 HIV+ cases were detected in Ganjam district while 431 death cases were recorded which is 32.4 percent of the total death due to AIDS in Odisha. In

recent years, some of the migrants have been returning to their native places affected by HIV and AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD). The Government has been taking a number of initiatives to sensitise current and potential migrants about safe sex and the steps to be taken to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS. Also, the people of the locality are sensitised through awareness campaigns on how to deal with HIV/AIDS patients without excluding them from the general activities of society.

2.13 Livelihood Mapping

A number of livelihood support programmes have been implemented in the district. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) are major flagship programmes implemented in the district to generate rural employment and income. Under agriculture and allied activities, Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) are two flagship programmes currently ongoing to accelerate production of food grains that would ensure better equity and reduce food insecurity and vulnerability. In the industrial sector, specific emphasis has been laid on handloom and handicrafts and REGP/ PMEGP interventions that are employment and income generating in character with potential for a high rate of growth.

2.14 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Jobs have been provided to 97.54 percent households which demanded employment. Households which were engaged in NREGS work were provided with 58.47 days of employment per household. This is much higher than the Odisha average. Table 2.14 analyses the status of employment generated in the district

Table 2.14: Employment Generated under NREGS, 2011-12

Details	Figures in No.
No. of Household issued job cards (cumulative)	
SC	1,00,635
ST	25,142
Others	3,22,247
Total	4,48,024
No. of Household demanded employment	94,490
No. of Household provided employment	92,584
No. of Household completed 100 days	3,265
Person-days generated (in lakh)	
SC	7.22
ST	1.75
Others	21.69
Total	30.66
Women	15.62

Source: http://164.100.12.7/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Emp-statusall2412_0809.html, 2009 & PR department report 2011-12.

under NREGS. It may be observed from Table 2.15 that SC and ST households had higher shares in employment through MGNREGA, as compared to their share in the population. Women also got a higher share in employment. Under MGNREGA, Rs. 7,086.60 lakh was released for 2009-10, Rs. 8,166.67 lakh for 2010-11 and Rs. 5,014.44 lakh for 2011-12. Table 2.15 provides employment generated under MGNREGA by social groups (i.e., SC, ST and other categories).

Table 2.15: Employment Generated under MGNREGA (in lakh person days)

Year	SC	ST	Others	Total
2006-07	18.94	4.66	47.01	70.61
2007-08	21.14	5.99	20.91	48.04
2008-09	25.20	5.73	66.66	97.59
2009-10	19.91	4.77	54.32	79.00
2010-11	15.40	4.09	42.60	62.10
2011-12	7.22	1.75	21.69	30.66

Source: Economic Survey (various year), Odisha.

2.15 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana has been launched by the Government of India from April 1999. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio 75:25. The scheme aims at development of micro enterprises taking into account the potential of the rural poor. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment, such as, organisation of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families into SHG, training and providing them with the necessary impetus for upgradation of skill, to make arrangements for development of infrastructure and market link-up and bank loan (finance) with back-ended subsidy facility. The objective of the scheme is to enable every targeted family to cross the poverty line in a period of three years by providing them income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidies. An important feature of the scheme is to give higher priority to women and other marginalized groups such as SC and ST beneficiaries. Table 2.16 analyses the social status of families covered under SGSY.

2.16 Salt Production as Livelihood Source

Odisha consumes more than four lakh tons of salt in a year. Jayashree Chemicals, soda making unit in Ganjam district needs 50,000 tons of salt every year. The company procures

a major portion of salt from outside the State. The long coastal stretch of Odisha has the scope of becoming self-sufficient in salt production.

Around 40,000 tons of salt gets produced in Odisha. A major portion of this is produced in Ganjam. Ganjam district's salt beds are located in two stretches on the coast line. One stretch is near Ganjam and Humma area, while the other is near Sorala-Somandi. Salt is produced through cooperatives as well as by private companies in these areas. Salt workers would benefit a lot with training to adopt scientific methods of salt production. This includes use of sub-soil saline water from sea.

Salt production would have increased but for non-conducive climatic conditions. Flow of salt water to the salt beds in the Humma area through the channel constructed during the British era has slowly been getting reduced. Due to the recent deepening of the Chilika canal, more water from the Bay of Bengal is flowing into the Chilika canals rather than entering the channel directed towards the salt beds.

The Government has taken into consideration concerns of salt producers and tries to provide better facilities by introducing a new scheme during 2010-11. The scheme will concentrate on providing more salt water to salt production areas, better marketing efforts and training to salt producers to improve productivity.

Table 2.16: Number of Families Covered under SGSY

Year	Total	SC	ST	Women
2006-07	4,659	2,240	89	4,659
2007-08	5,766	1,803	390	5,506
2008-09	7,246	2,169	364	6,983
2009-10	8,746	2,553	571	8,746
2010-11	10,140	2,989	1,280	10,140
2011-12	8,177	2,080	754	8,177

Source: Economic Survey (various year), Odisha.

2.17 Kewda

Ganjam district has a unique distinction of Kewda distillation units spread over 30 km radius in four blocks (i.e., Rangeilunda, Ganjam, Chatrapur and Chikiti). Total annual turnover of the Kewda sector is Rs.240 crore. The industry provides direct employment to about 12,650 households of the district.

2.18 Senior Citizens' Welfare Schemes

The issue of senior citizens in the district has emerged to be crucial in the current socio-cultural front. Many married youth are going out of the State in search of work leaving their old parents alone in their villages. There is nobody to look after them. There are provisions for National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), State Old Age Pension and other schemes like Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) to provide support to the elderly. Social security provided to them in the form of National Old Age Pension (NOAP) and State Old Age Pension take care of some of their basic needs. Table 2.17 gives the status of old age pensioners covered under different old age scheme. The isolated life being lead by these elderly people is a matter of concern for society and the State. "When we fall ill, there is nobody to take care of us," says Mr. K. Mohan Reddy of Samantiapalli village of Samantiapalli GP of Patrapur block. He is 69 years old and two of his sons are working in Hyderabad, Andhra

Table 2.17: Status of Pensioners among the Elderly under Different Schemes

Name of Scheme	Male	Female	Total
National Old Age Pension	23,973	16,310	40,283
State Old Age Pension	32,649	23,644	56,293
Total	56,622	39,954	96,576

Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Ganjam, 2008.

Pradesh along with their families. This is not an isolated case. Many elderly people like Mr. Mohan Reddy are facing similar problems of loneliness and isolation.

There are two Old-Age Care Centres (OACC) in Ganjam and are managed by Non Government Organisations (NGO). One is at Gopalpur run by Subhadra Mahatab Seva Sadan and the other one is at Berhampur managed by the Institute for Women's Welfare. Both the centres are based in urban areas. Since there is limited scope for accommodation in these two old age care centres, many other aged people of the district are not being able to avail these benefits. There is a need to open at least eight such centres in rural areas. The District Administration is currently considering opening old age care centres by NGO through the help of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

2.19 Elderly Widows

On an average, women of age 60 years are expected to live 1.8 years longer than males. This, coupled with the average age difference between men and women at the time of marriage, results in a situation where women outlive their spouses by 6.5 years or more. Therefore, the time spent by elderly women as widows is considerable. On a positive front, the District Administration has provided them with social security measures like Widow Pension with Government intervention by which, a total of 1,27,371 beneficiaries have been covered under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana for the year 2011-12 in the district.

2.20 Food Security

Over the last two decades, the concepts of "Livelihood" and "Vulnerability" have made their way into the mainstream of

development agenda. Whilst the “Livelihood” approach is considered to provide holistic and people-focused analytical framework for understanding the complexity of people’s lives, the “Vulnerability” concept makes it explicit that food security and poverty are dynamic and that people’s livelihoods are influenced both by the risks they face and by their ability to counter these at different levels.

It has been established that the per capita income derived by dividing the estimated District Domestic Product (DDP) by population cannot be a good criterion for determining human development as it does not reflect household income distribution. This is more significant for district and sub-district level income distribution for which the current reliable survey data is not available. Survey results obtained from studies conducted by independent agencies for the district vary widely due to variations in definition, statistical methods used and coverage. Income estimates through surveys are not very reliable as people do not usually disclose their true income to outsiders.

It is felt that at sub-district levels, food security parameters provide better indication of welfare than income. As the money spent on food comes from the income left after basic non-food requirements are met, the degree of food security provides a measure of income, and to some extent, of welfare. A recent survey conducted across blocks and urban centres indicate that the proportion of people in food insecurity has substantially been reduced to less than 13.80 percent in 2008-09.

2.21 Provision of One-Rupee Rice

The Odisha Government introduced a food scheme for the poor in the State in October

Table 2.18: Distribution of Subsidised Rice in Ganjam District 2009-10 (Quantity in MT)

Details	Value
Allotment (VMT)	9,712.48
Lifting (MT)	9,674.62
Lifting (%)	99.61
Progressive Quantity of Rice Distributed during the Month	
BPL	6,602.25
Antodaya Anna Yojana	2,691.46
Total	9,293.71
Distribution (%)	95.69
Progressive number of Beneficiaries to Whom Distributed during the Month	
BPL	2,64,090
Antodaya Anna Yojana	76,899
Total	3,40,989

Source: Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Government of Odisha, 2009; www.orissa.gov.in/foodsupplies/index.htm.

2008 to provide 25 kg of rice per month to each Below Poverty Line (BPL) family at Rs.2 per kg. With a view to ensuring food security for all BPL families, the State Government as further fine-tuned this scheme. All BPL families are now eligible to get 25 kg rice at the rate of Rupee one for a kg rice since 2012-13. Ganjam BPL households have been using the full quota of this rice. This has helped many in the very poor category



Artisans at work



Finished bamboo craft

to improve their status from food-insecure to fully food secure households. Table 2.18 analyses the status of implementation of this scheme in Ganjam district.

All the above steps taken to increase employment, generate income, food security related schemes and general development of the district have had a favourable impact on food security.

2.22 Bamboo Craft

Bamboo craft is a traditional handicraft in Ganjam district. Traditionally, SC communities use bamboo craft to make household articles like different sizes of baskets, basket plates, hand fans, winnows, and a variety of decorative items. Almost all blocks in the district produce household articles made of bamboos. It is a major source of livelihood for them and people of all age groups are engaged in this activity.

2.23 Fund Flow

Table 2.19 represents the flow of funds to the district from 2002-03 to 2008-09 for generation of rural employment under different schemes. The total flow of funds to the district under various employment schemes during 2008-09 was Rs. 9,111.67 lakhs as against Rs. 1,689.30 lakhs during 2002-03. Rs. 8,024.93 lakhs was allocated to the district under MGNREGA during 2008-09. These programmes have successfully created a sizeable employment and are able to fulfill the job demand of the district.

2.24 Conclusion

The district has achieved a reasonably high growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors. By emphasising on the increase in crop productivity, and employment and income generating programmes and combining them with an improved PDS especially for food grains, household food security has improved considerably. The 'inclusive' planning process implemented recently through a decentralised plan has already expanded the scope of livelihood activities. The shift from low income earning to high income earning activities has been accelerating at a fast pace in recent years. Better vocational training in rural and urban areas is also expected to further improve the scope of employment and livelihoods in the district.

Table 2.19: Fund Flow under Different Schemes/Programmes

Scheme Programme	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U
SGSY	334.81	388.58	469.57	481.90	502.90	521.54	534.20	533.85	592.36	590.61	904.17	905.11	1,068.74	1,068.74
NFFWP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,462.60	1,457.90	3,257.5	3,312.40	0.00	3.50	0.00	7.13	0.00	0.00
NREGA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	4.08	4,924.32	4,588.44	6,418.27	6,141.04	7,100.33	8,042.93
SGRY	1,354.49	1,379.02	1,624.09	1,537.28	1,494.64	1,601.80	1,930.24	1,901.67	108.67	164.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1,689.30	1,767.60	2,093.66	2,019.18	3,460.14	3,581.24	2,489.44	5,752.00	5,625.35	5,346.91	7,322.44	7,053.28	8,169.07	9,111.67

Note: A: Allocation; U: Utilisation.

Source: District Planning Office, Ganjam, 2010.

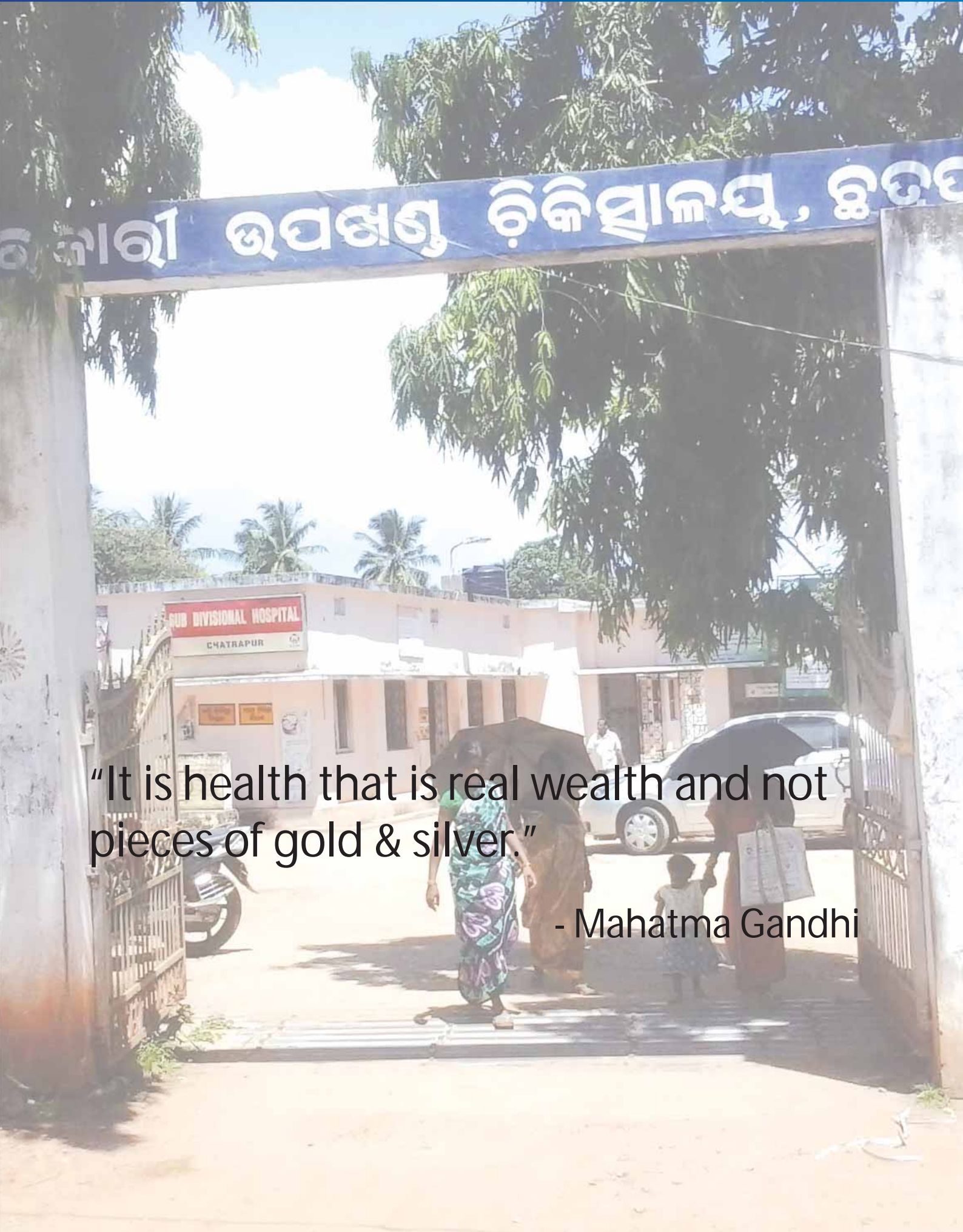
Empowering Women through Training for Poverty Reduction

Twenty three-year old Banita Malik belongs to a Scheduled Caste of village Malik Sahi, Rudhapadar gram panchayat of Ganjam district. She is now a master trainer in masonry trade. She earlier worked as a daily wages labourer. In October 2007, she joined the masonry training camp organised by Gram Vikas for two months along with nine other women participants. She became a master in masonry trade. As a daily wages labourer, she could manage to earn Rs.30 per day. Now she earns Rs.120 per day. Had she not been trained in the masonry trade, she could hardly be earning Rs.50 as daily wages labourer in private work or Rs.70 in NREGS job. Due to her active participation in training, Ms. Banita is now a master trainer in masonry. Since January 2008, she has imparted training to 10 young women and 30 young men. Each of the male and female trainees who received training from Ms. Malik are earning Rs.100 per day. This has opened the eyes of women in the vicinity who are now demanding to be trained as masons, a trade that was earlier a man's preserve. Enhancing the capacity of women through skill development has proved a boom to women in Jagannathprasad block of Ganjam district. It has improved the image of women while improving their income and enhancing social status.



Banita working with her trainee





“It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold & silver.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Health



Health is an important determinant of well-being. Good health enhances the capacity of human beings to work and participate in economic development. Improved health and nutritional status contribute to increased life expectancy. The capacity to live long depends on a number of proximate factors, such as general public health and hygiene, Maternal and Child Health and others.

3.1 Health Policy and Interventions

Odisha has implemented several policies and programmes to enhance the reach and quality of healthcare to improve the health of people. These include, among others, the multi-disease surveillance system, measures towards streamlining drug procurement, distribution and rational use of drugs, total

In the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG), improvement of monitorable health indicators as well as overall health conditions of the people have been emphasised. MDG-4 focuses on reducing child mortality and MDG-5 emphasises on improvement of maternal health as well as universal access to reproductive health. HIV/AIDS and malaria are serious threats to human life and MDG-6 focuses on tackling these and other killer diseases. Several steps have been taken towards fulfillment of these MDGs in Ganjam. The steps are analysed to understand the process and the impact on achievement of health related indicators.

risk coverage for five major communicable diseases through the *Panchabyadhi Chikitsa Scheme*, the Infant Mortality Rate Reduction Mission (IMRRM), mobile health units, mandatory placement of doctors to serve remote tribal districts and establishment of district cadres for paramedical staff. At the district level, steps taken include; community participation in healthcare, improved mobility assistance for field staff, support to training and health education systems, maintenance of built assets and equipment, use of low cost construction for Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Health Sub-Centres (HSC). All these have led to improved capacity and confidence of health service providers and improved healthcare.

Odisha Integrated Health Policy (OIHP) 2002 aimed at comprehensive and planned development of the entire health sector, i.e., public, voluntary, private; allopathic and Indian systems of medicine as well as homeopathy. It also attempted to address key determinants of health, i.e., nutrition, water supply, sanitation, environmental hazards. This policy also drew upon the National Health Policy, 1983 and 2002. Several Central policies that addressed specific health related issues, such as education for health sciences (1989), nutrition (1993), drug policy (1988 and 1994), Medical Council of India guidelines (1997), blood banking (1997), the elderly (1998), Population Policy (2000), Pharmaceutical Policy (2001) also guided the State Health Policy, 2002. The Odisha Integrated Health Policy, developed by the Health and Family Welfare Department, provides direction for health improvement in a state-specific context. The policy aims to reduce disparities on four parameters, viz., region, disadvantaged groups (i.e., Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes), gender and

vulnerable groups (persons with disability and elderly persons). Various components of the approach include participatory analytic and reflective approach, public health and societal approach, primary healthcare approach, pro-poor approach, health financing, management and administration.

The district implements and benefits from a number of National Health Programmes. Among these programmes, the National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP), the National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMP), the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), the Revised National and Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), the National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) and the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders (NIDD) Control Programme are important. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in June 2005.

The State has also taken steps to improve health standards of the people by providing facilities under the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISMH). Chronic and complicated diseases like paralysis, arthritis, liver diseases, diabetes, spondylosis, asthma, tuberculosis, piles, fistula, skin diseases, various kinds of fever and aging disorders have been successfully treated at comparatively low costs through ISMH treatments. By the year 2011, the Government established four homeopathic and five *ayurvedic* hospitals, 561 homeopathic, 619 *ayurvedic* and nine Unani dispensaries in the State to provide primary healthcare services to the people. The health infrastructure in Ganjam has also substantially expanded and improved. Currently, there are 43 *ayurvedic* and 39 homeopathic health facilities in the district.

3.2 Health Infrastructure in Ganjam

3.2.1 Public Health Services

During the last five years, Ganjam has attempted to improve the quality of public healthcare services. Although the private sector in healthcare has been growing, people have shown their general preference for public sector health facilities. This sector has concentrated on additional investments both for expanding health facilities and utilising existing health infrastructure in an efficient manner to provide more effective health services to the public. Chart 3.1 depicts year-wise extent and growth of public health institutions in Ganjam.

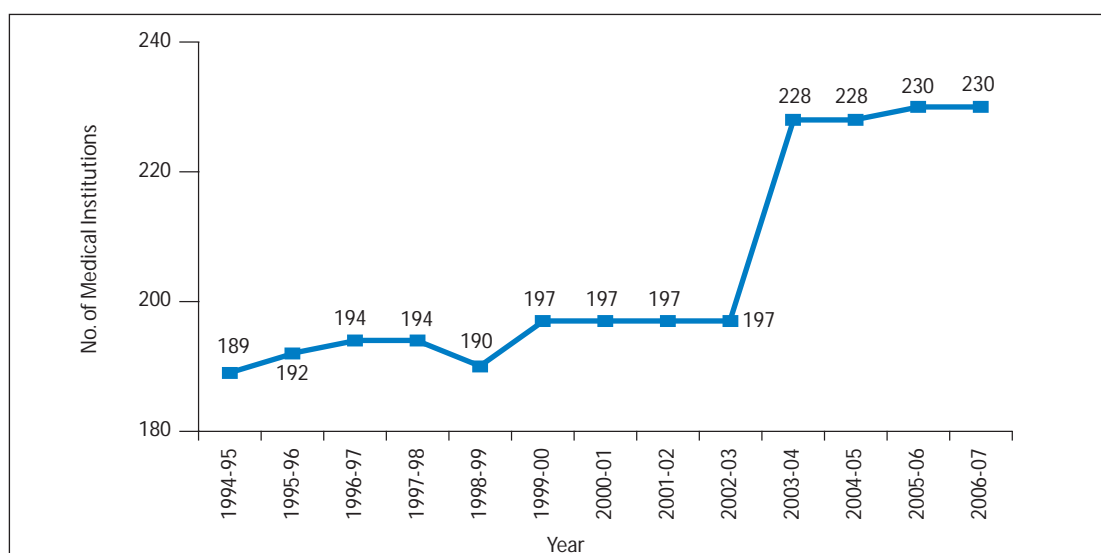
The public healthcare system in Ganjam comprises of referral institutions, including full-fledged hospitals, PHC and health sub-centres, functionally grouped into government clinics and dispensaries. The number of public health institutions did not increase significantly during the last decade. From 1994-95 to 1999-2000, the number of medical institutions went up from 189 to 197 (Chart 3.1). During the 10th Plan period, emphasis was laid on public health programmes that resulted in increase

in public health institutions from 197 in 1999-2000 to 230 in 2006-07.

3.2.2 Distribution of Public Health Institutions

Currently there are 230 public health facilities including 30 referral institutions. The distribution of health institutions by block is summarised in Table 3.1. Facilities include full-fledged hospitals, PHC and health sub-centres. The referral healthcare chain runs from government clinics and dispensaries offering only out-patient treatment and PHC that provide basic in-patient facilities. This chain runs ultimately to government hospitals situated at the block, sub-division and district headquarters that offer full-fledged out-patient and in-patient services to the district population. During 2010-11, as many as 2,883 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) were in position and 10 ASHA Gruha were in operation in the district. Public healthcare system in the district carries a heavy patient load, as indicated in Chart 3.2. Between 1999-2000 and 2010-11, the number of patients treated in public institutions increased by more than double from 12.42 lakhs in 1999-2000 to 25.04 lakhs in 2010-11, indicating preference for public health services despite slow growth in public health institutions.

Chart 3.1: Year-wise Number of Medical Institutions in Ganjam District



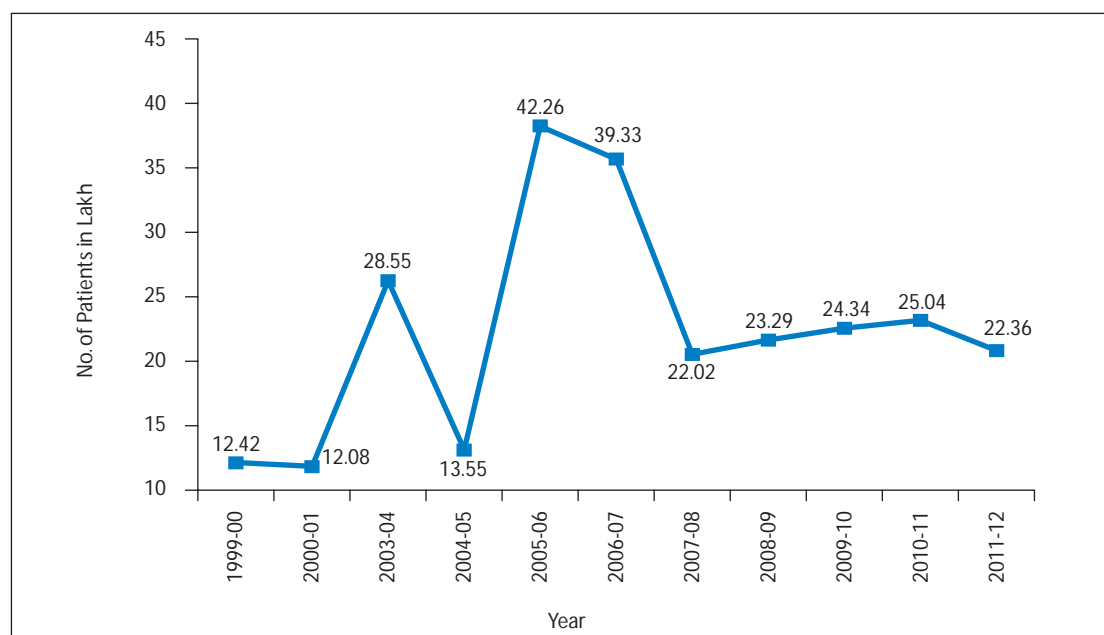
Source: District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam (various years).

Table 3.1: Block-wise Distribution of Public Health Institutions in Ganjam District, 2010-12

S.No.	Name of Block	MCH	CHC	PHC	HSC	FTD	ASHA
1	Aska	1	2	3	23	100	132
2	Beguniapada	0	2	2	22	122	119
3	Bellaguntha	0	2	3	20	64	122
4	Bhanjanagar	1	1	4	21	111	127
5	Buguda	0	1	4	19	100	115
6	Chatrapur	1	1	3	20	100	139
7	Chikiti	0	2	5	17	100	112
8	Dharakote	0	1	4	17	100	103
9	Digapahandi	0	2	6	27	100	162
10	Ganjam	1	1	5	15	80	91
11	Hinjilicut	0	2	3	19	50	121
12	Jagannathprasad	0	1	4	23	100	114
13	Khalikhote	0	1	4	24	51	141
14	Kabisuryanagar	0	1	2	17	90	127
15	Kukudakhandi	0	1	3	20	100	125
16	Patrapur	0	1	7	23	119	116
17	Polasara	0	1	4	22	137	139
18	Purusottampur	1	2	4	25	50	137
19	Rangeilguda	0	1	4	21	109	141
20	Sanakhemundi	0	1	6	25	113	149
21	Sheragarh	0	1	5	19	120	120
22	Sorada	1	2	5	21	103	126
	Ganjam District	6	30	90	460	2,119	2,798

Note: MCH: Medical College Hospital; CHC: Community Health Centre; PHC: Primary Health Centre; HSC: Health Sub-Centre; FTD: Fever Treatment Depots.
Source: ADMO, (PH/M/F/L) Ganjam.

Chart 3.2: Number of Patients Treated in Public Health Facilities in Ganjam District



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha (various years).

3.2.3 Healthcare System Load

In Ganjam district, there are 202 doctors, 53 nurses and 1,722 beds in position to provide allopathic health services to people. The number of allopathic doctors per one lakh population is 6.32. The number of nurses per one lakh population is still lower at 1.66. There are only 2.27 beds per ten thousand population. During 2011, one homeopathic hospital and 43 dispensaries were functioning in Ganjam district with 39 doctors and 18 homeopathic assistants. During the year 2011, about 3.48 lakh patients availed homeopathic treatment from these hospitals and dispensaries. The number of homeopathic doctors per one lakh population is 1.06 and that of homeopathic assistants is 0.97. Similarly,

one *ayurvedic* hospital and 48 dispensaries functioned in Ganjam district during 2011 with 68 doctors, three nurses and 31 *ayurvedic* assistants. During 2011, about 4.75 lakh patient including 0.26 lakh indoor patient availed treatment in these *ayurvedic* institutions. The ratio analysis shows that doctors per one lakh population, nurses per one lakh population and beds per ten thousand population are 1.44, 0.13 and 0.31 respectively under *ayurvedic* health services system. Table 3.2 summarises the availability of doctors and nurses per lakh population and number of beds per 10,000 population by block and the district as a whole. It may be observed that there are wide variations in the availability of doctors, nurses and beds in different blocks.

Table 3.2: Block-wise Current Healthcare System Load in Ganjam District

S.No.	Name of Block	Allopathic			Homeopathic		Ayurvedic			
		No. of Doctors per 1 lakh Population	No. of Nurses per 1 lakh Population	No. of Beds per 10,000 Population	No. of Doctors per 1 lakh Population	No. of Homeo. Assts. per 1 lakh Population	No. of Doctors per 1 lakh Population	No. of Nurses per 1 lakh Population	No. of Distributors per 1 lakh Population	No. of Beds per 10,000 Population
1	Aska	4.80	2.13	3.52	0.53	0.53	1.60	0.00	2.13	0.00
2	Bellaguntha	7.14	1.59	3.65	0.00	0.79	2.38	0.00	2.38	0.00
3	Bhanjanagar	13.88	3.79	7.32	1.89	0.63	1.26	0.00	1.26	0.00
4	Buguda	4.46	1.49	1.63	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00
5	Chatrapur	11.12	3.71	5.68	0.62	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.24	0.00
6	Chikiti	9.79	1.78	4.09	1.78	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.00
7	Dharakote	5.29	1.76	1.41	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.88	0.00
8	Digapahandi	6.65	1.21	1.33	0.60	0.60	1.81	0.00	1.81	0.00
9	Ganjam	5.14	1.71	1.03	0.86	0.86	1.71	0.00	1.71	0.00
10	Hinjilicut	4.91	1.40	1.12	1.40	0.70	1.40	0.00	1.40	0.00
11	Jagannathprasad	4.61	1.54	1.23	0.77	0.77	2.31	0.00	1.54	0.00
12	Kavisuryanagar	3.74	1.49	1.20	1.49	1.49	1.49	0.00	1.49	0.00
13	Khalikhote	5.47	1.22	1.82	0.61	0.61	1.22	0.00	0.61	0.00
14	Beguniapada	5.74	1.44	2.58	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.72	0.00
15	Kukudakhandi	3.43	0.69	0.82	0.69	0.69	3.43	2.75	1.37	6.87
16	Patrapur	8.31	1.51	2.72	2.27	0.76	0.76	0.00	1.51	0.00
17	Polasara	6.55	1.31	0.52	1.97	3.93	2.62	0.00	1.97	0.00
18	Purusottampur	4.96	1.24	1.61	0.62	0.62	1.24	0.00	0.62	0.00
19	Rangeilguda	3.67	1.22	0.73	1.22	1.22	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.00
20	Sanakhemundi	6.64	1.21	0.72	0.60	0.60	1.81	0.00	1.21	0.00
21	Sheragarh	4.57	1.52	1.98	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Sorada	7.66	1.28	2.55	1.28	1.28	0.64	0.00	1.28	0.00
	Ganjam District	6.32	1.66	2.27	1.06	0.97	1.44	0.13	1.28	0.31

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam, 2007.

3.2.4 Access to Health Services

About 16.62 percent population of the district has access to the institutional health services within five km radius from their habitats. Another 29.66 percent population accesses institutional health services within

connective circles of radius varying from 5 km to 10 km. The rest of 53.72 percent of population has to travel more than 10 km to avail health service in public health institutions. Table 3.3 analyses the status of access to health services by people by blocks.

Table 3.3: Health Services Accessibility in Rural Areas

S.No.	Name of PHC	No. of Villages	Percent Distribution of Villages by Distance from Health Centre		
			< 5 km	5-10 km	>10 km
1	Aska	135	20.74	37.04	42.22
2	Badagada	239	22.18	29.71	48.12
3	Bhanjanagar	130	1.54	12.31	86.15
4	Berhampur Sadar	46	19.57	60.87	19.57
5	Buguda	138	15.22	46.38	38.41
6	Chhatrapur	92	7.61	18.48	73.91
7	Digapahandi	144	8.33	29.86	61.81
8	Gangapur	129	17.05	41.09	41.86
9	Golanthara	85	24.71	37.65	37.65
10	Gopalpur	27	0.00	18.52	81.48
11	Hinjilicut	60	16.67	18.33	65.00
12	Jarada	194	15.98	25.26	58.76
13	Kabisuryanagar	118	26.27	54.24	19.49
14	Khalikhote	131	23.66	38.17	38.17
15	Kodala	217	28.57	30.41	41.01
16	Nuagaon	174	13.22	24.71	62.07
17	Patrapur	185	14.59	27.57	57.84
18	Purusottampur	98	18.37	33.67	47.96
19	Ramagiri (P)	98	3.06	0.00	96.94
20	Rambha	85	30.59	47.06	22.35
21	Sorada	103	9.71	9.71	80.58
22	Tarasingi	103	6.80	13.59	79.61
	Ganjam District	2,731	16.62	29.66	53.72

Source: International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, 2006.

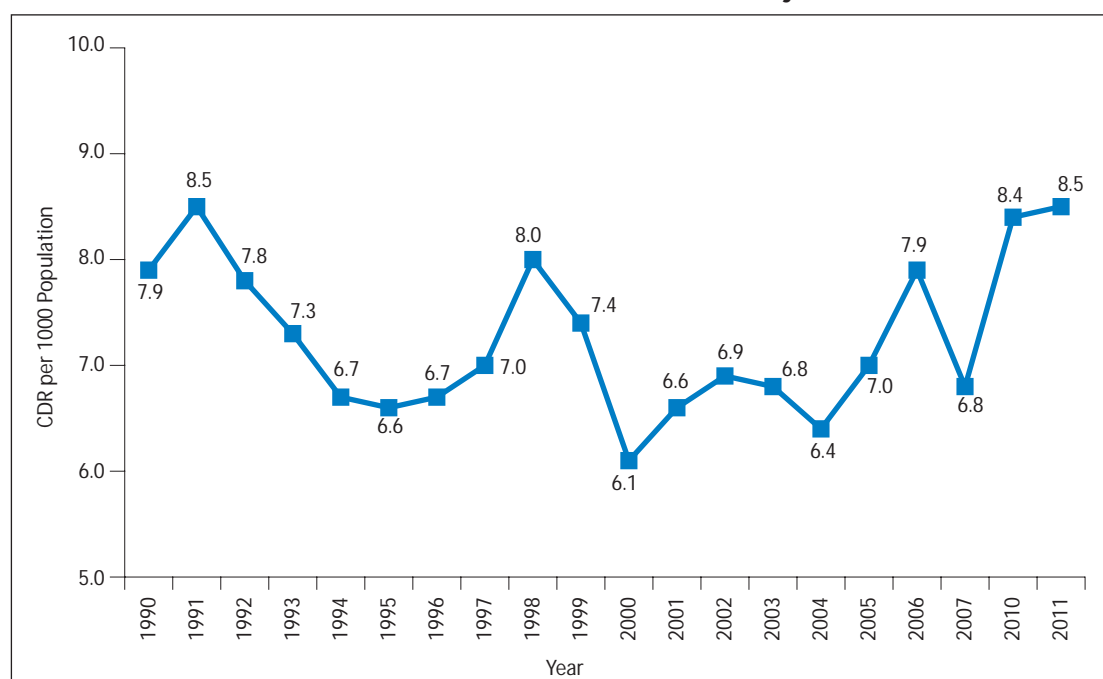
3.3 Mortality Conditions

During the first three decades, Odisha as well as Ganjam district were characterised by high mortality rates. Since then, the mortality rate has been declining fast with the advancement of medical knowledge,

technology and people's own efforts to combat fatal diseases, both through preventive as well as curative actions.

3.3.1 Crude Death Rate

A number of health and welfare programmes have been in operation in the district during

Chart 3.3: Year-wise Variations in the Crude Death Rates in Ganjam District, 1990-2011

Source: Vital statistics, CDMO, Ganjam (for year 1990 - 2008) and Annual Health Survey Odisha (for 2010 - 2011).

the last 10 years to improve health and nutrition of the people in general, and women and children in particular. As a result, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) has considerably declined. Chart 3.3 shows this trend in CDR since 1990 to 2007 in the district. In 1990, the CDR which was 7.9 fell to 6.8 in 2007. As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) report, 2011-12, the crude death rate of Ganjam district was 8.5 which was almost equal to state average, i.e., 8.2.

Table 3.4 provides information on year-wise cases of deaths due to major diseases.

It is interesting to note that there is decreasing trend in death due to various diseases. Specifically during the last two years, incidence of various diseases has also substantially come down. However, diarrhoea still continues to be a major problem. Sometimes, unhygienic living conditions in some pockets trigger the disease. In the sample study conducted in 2008-09, it was found that major diseases reported by both urban and rural households were seasonal diseases such as diarrhoea, fever, cold and cough.

Table 3.4: Year-wise Number of Cases and Deaths in Different Diseases in Ganjam District

Year	Diarrhoea		Enteric Fever		ARI		Pneumonia		Whoopiniag Cough		Hepatitis		Measles		Others		Total	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
2009	43,664	-	669	-	76,325	-	979	-	124	-	63	-	-	-	203	-	1,22,027	-
2010	32,512	-	736	-	57,025	-	677	-	170	-	34	-	23	-	266	-	91,443	-
2011	28,822	50	720	-	42,450	56	544	9	171	2	55	-	34	1	224	-	73,020	118

Note: C: Cases; D: Death.

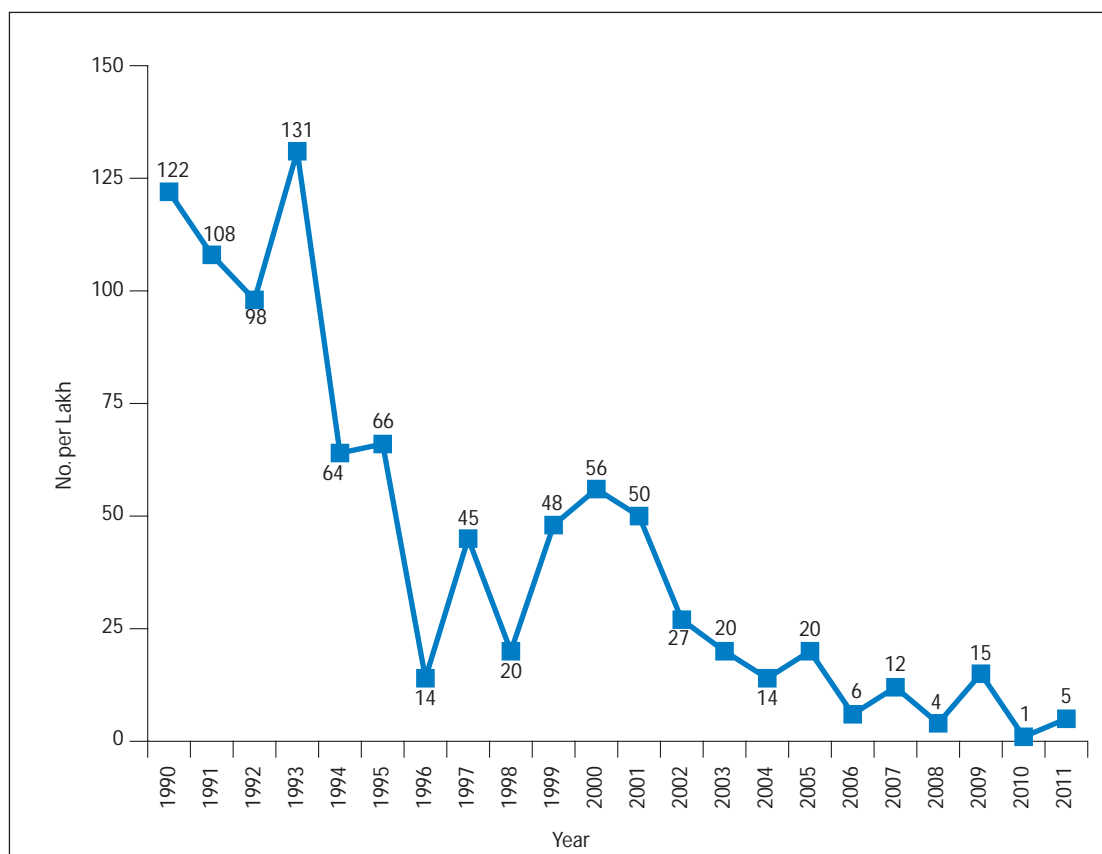
Source: Vital Statistics, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Odisha, 2011.

3.3.2 Maternal Deaths

In Ganjam, maternal deaths at the institution level have been steadily declining from 56 in 2000 to 5 in 2011. Chart 3.4 depicts the status of maternal deaths in the district from 1990 to 2011. The major causes of maternal deaths in this district are teenage pregnancies due to early marriages, inadequate access to health facility centres at critical stages and unavailability of transport facilities to health centres/clinics. Delays in identification of complicated pregnancies and non-availability of emergency obstetric care in many pockets of the district are other causes for maternal deaths. With a view to addressing these problems, the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM) has been launched. Steps have also been

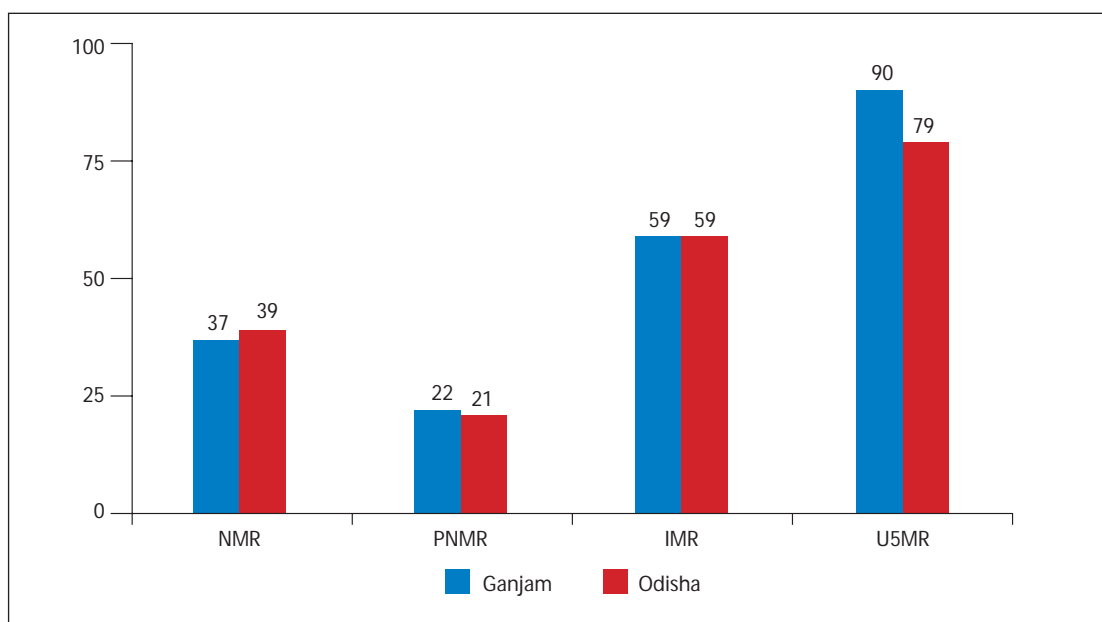
undertaken to upgrade the existing CHC and Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDH) into First Referral Units (FRU)⁴, which are equipped with life saving care facilities and provide health services immediately after childbirth. These centres are organised to deal with all obstetric emergencies, specifically bleeding and obstructed labour. Availability of obstetric and gynaecology specialists, anaesthetists and other specialists is also important. Moreover, well equipped blood storage facilities are essential components of an FRU. In Ganjam, there are eight health centres that have been declared as FRUs namely, Badagada CHC, Bellaguntha CHC, Kodala CHC, Khallikote CHC, Polasara UG PHC, Sub-Divisional Hospital of Bhanjanagar, Chhatrapur, and Aska area hospital.

Chart 3.4: Status of Maternal Deaths under Institutional Delivery



Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Odisha.

⁴ FRU is defined as a district or sub-divisional hospital or CHC, to which a pregnant woman who has complications is referred or to which a woman is usually sent when she is in severe difficulty or has an emergency in pregnancy.

Chart 3.5: Childhood Mortality Indicators in Ganjam and Odisha

Note: NMR: Neo-natal Mortality Rate; PNMR: Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate; U5MR: Under-Five Mortality Rate.
Source: Annual Health Survey, Odisha, 2011-12.

3.3.3 Infant Deaths

Reduction in infant mortality, neo-natal mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality are some of the major steps taken by the Government of Odisha⁵. Concerted efforts made have resulted in reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 81 in 1998-99 to 65 in 2005-06⁶, though it is still short of the objective envisaged by infant mortality rate reduction mission. As per AHS report, 2011-12, the estimated infant mortality rate was 59 for Ganjam, as indicated in Chart 3.5. By improving its record on institutional deliveries and better child care, Ganjam has been trying to reduce infant deaths at an accelerated pace.

Accessibility of health services and the quality of health institutions in urban areas are comparatively better than those in rural areas. The Sample Registration

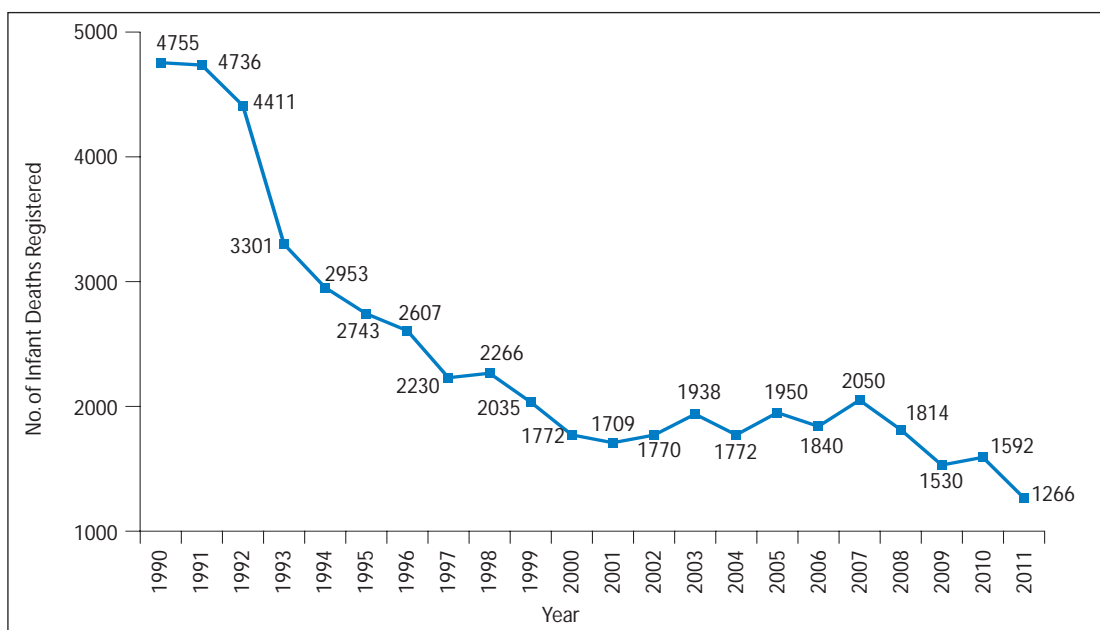
System (SRS) data shows a huge difference in IMR between urban and rural Odisha. The disparities in health infrastructure and accessibility to health services in rural and urban areas may be one of the contributing factors to the differences in IMR in urban and rural areas.

Chart 3.6 analyses annual infant deaths, as reported by the Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO), Ganjam from 1990 to 2011. Chart 3.7 depicts registered infant deaths for male and female children from 1996 to 2011. Given that child sex ratio in the 0-6 year age group has been declining in the recent years, it appears from Chart 3.7 that female infant deaths are perhaps under reported. It may be observed that there were 4,755 infant deaths in 1990, which have since sharply declined to 1,266 in 2011. According to IMR ranking among all 30 districts of Odisha, Ganjam stands at

⁵ Government of Odisha launched an Infant Mortality Reduction Mission on 15 August 2001 with the objective of reducing IMR to 60 per 1000, live births by 2005.

⁶ National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3, Odisha.

Chart 3.6: Year-wise Number of Infant Deaths Registered in Ganjam District



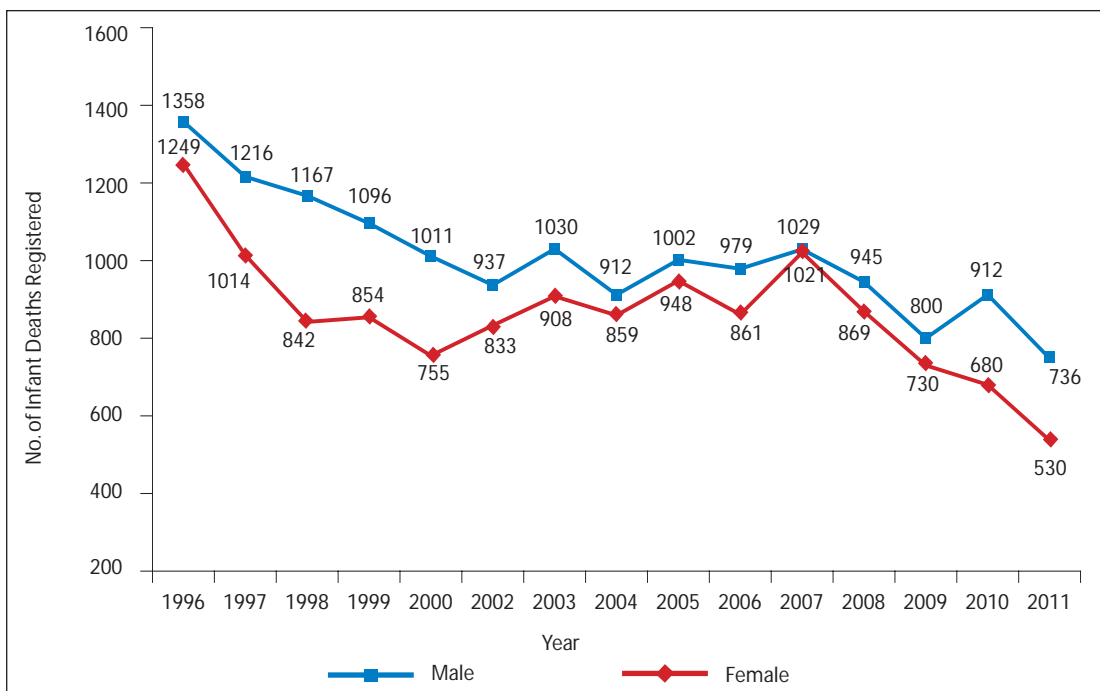
Source: District Statistical Handbooks, Ganjam, (various year) and Directorate of Health Services, Government of Odisha.

the 17th position⁷. The analysis of data on infant deaths suggests that as the number of institutional deliveries improves, infant deaths decline. However, there is a need to improve the quality of data on infant deaths and other health indicators. There is also a need

to further improve institutional deliveries and generate massive awareness among people to promote institutional deliveries.

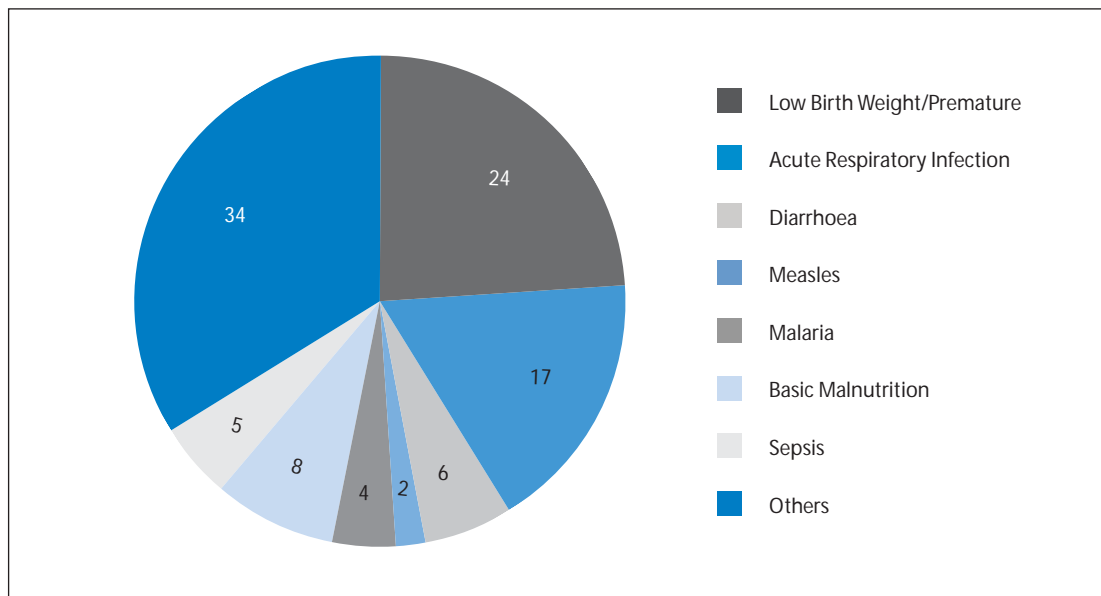
It is argued that infant deaths occur generally in the neo-natal period (i.e., within 28 days).

Chart 3.7: Number of Infant Deaths Registered by Sex in Ganjam District



Source: District Statistical Handbooks, Ganjam, (various year) and Directorate of Health Services, Government of Odisha.

⁷ Human Development Report, Odisha, 2004 and Annual Health Survey, Odisha, 2011-12.

Chart 3.8: Causes of Infant Deaths

Note: 1,331 infant deaths have occurred among the 32,765 live births up to October 2008.
Source: District Social Welfare Officer Ganjam, 2008.

The main causes for infant deaths are premature births resulting in low birth weight of babies, infection of acute respiratory system, malnutrition, lack of professional healthcare and inadequate availability of skilled birth attendants. Annexure 3.2 lists some of the causes of infant deaths in different blocks of the district. Chart 3.8 summarises the main causes of infant deaths based on the data provided by the District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), Ganjam for the year 2008.

It is, however, heartening to note that the people's awareness about the need for professional help for child birth and their access to improved health services and professional birth attendants has been improving over the years. The proportion of institutional deliveries has been rising over the years due to various promotional programmes and public health interventions.

3.3.4 Life Expectancy at Birth

Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) is the average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if health and living conditions at the time of its birth remained the same

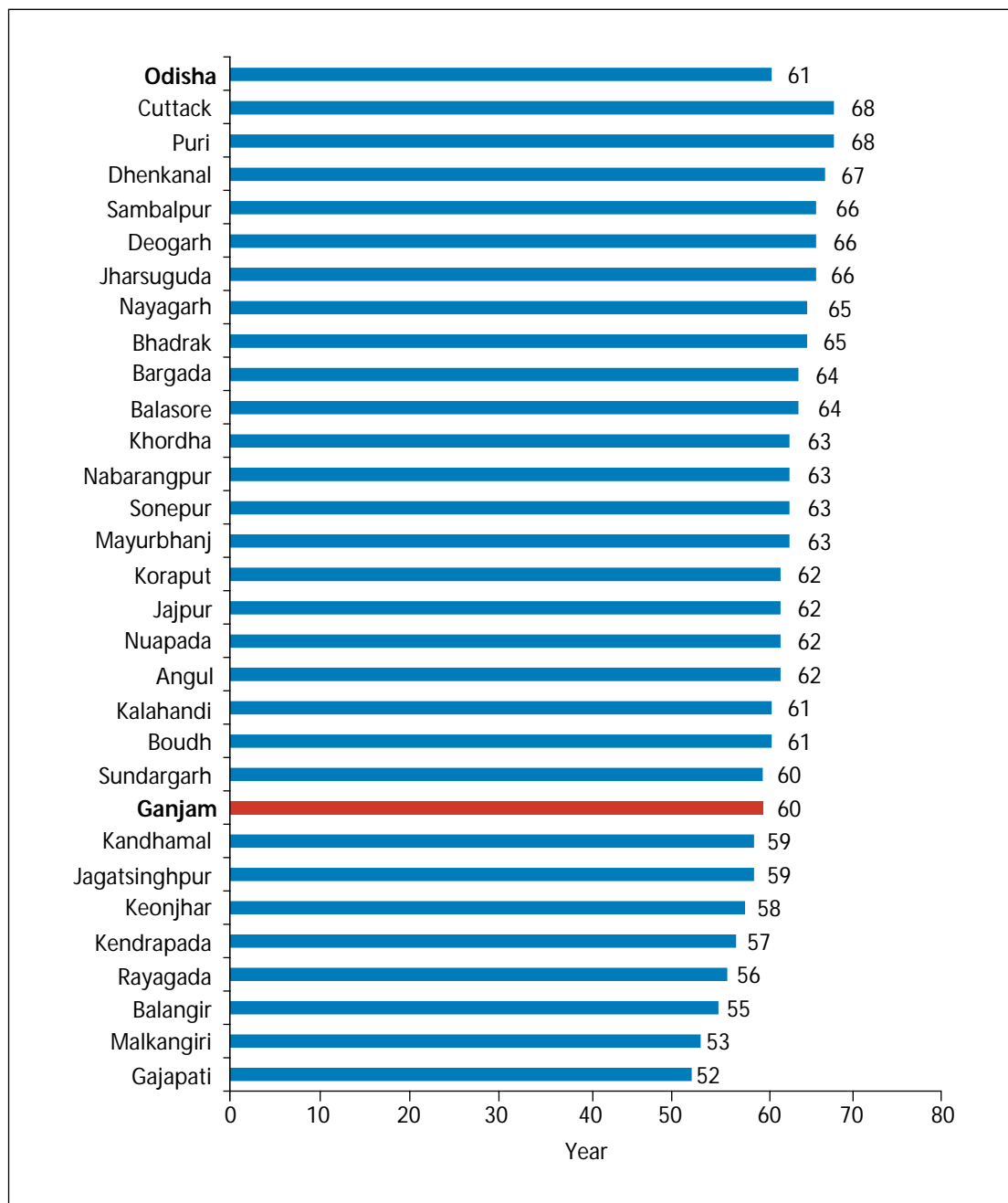
throughout its life. The life expectancy at birth in Ganjam is 60 years, whereas the average for the State is 61 as may be seen from Chart 3.9. There are eight districts which are below the range of Ganjam and 21 districts are higher than Ganjam in term of LEB. However, improved health status, massive reduction in infant, child and maternal deaths will help to improve the LEB of the district. More importantly, an improved standard of living, better nutritional food in the consumption basket and better coverage of sanitation and health system will lessen the burden of diseases and improve the health status, which will, in turn, increase the LEB of the district.

3.4 Child Health

3.4.1 Anaemia

Anaemia is a medical condition in which the red blood cell count or haemoglobin is less than normal. The normal level of haemoglobin is generally different in men and women. For men, anaemia is typically defined as the hemoglobin level of less than 13.5 gm/100 ml and in women less than 12.0 gm/100 ml.

Chart 3.9: Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)



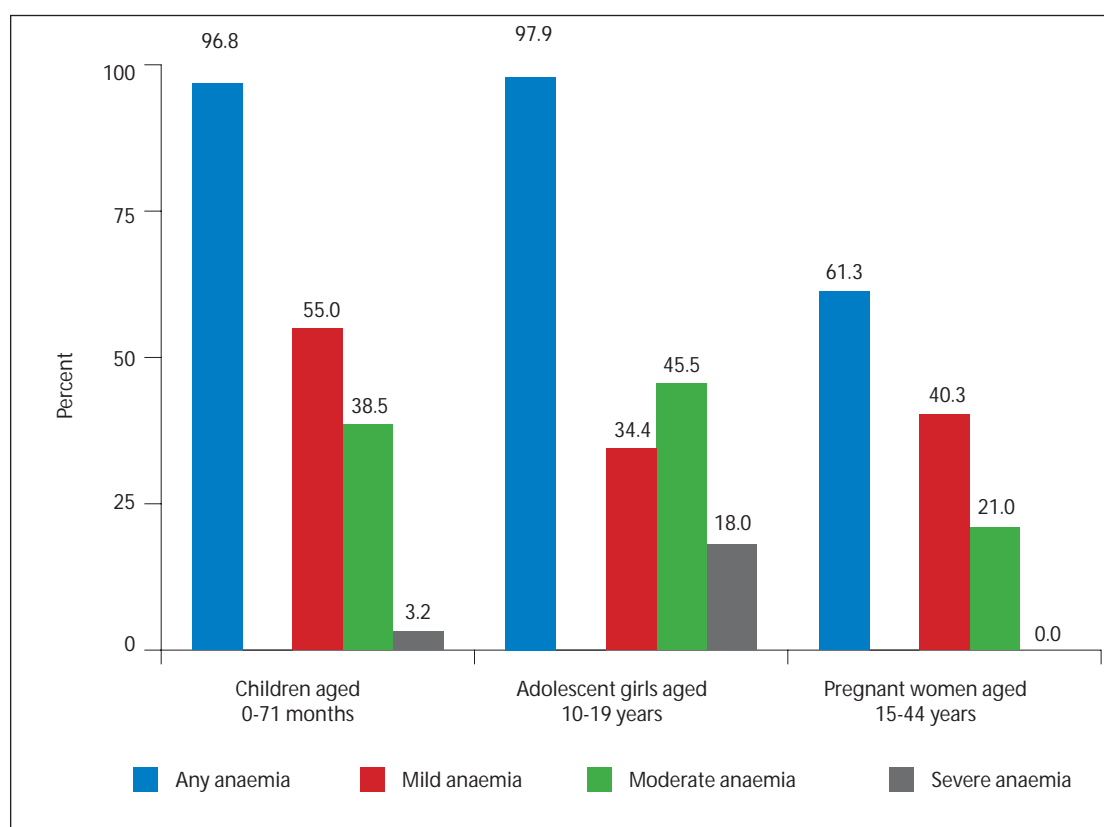
Source: DLHS-2, Odisha, 2002-04.

In Ganjam district, irrespective of rural-urban differential, the level of anaemia is high among women and children. Chronic undernourishment and malnutrition with acute worm infection exaggerates the condition of anaemia. The issues of undernourishment are closely associated with the knowledge of food value and the proportion of household income used for

the food basket of the household. Worm infection is directly linked to sanitation and open defecation practices. Growing awareness created by sustained campaigns helps to reduce severe anaemic conditions of women and children in the district.

Chart 3.10 analyses the prevalence of anaemia among different categories of persons. It may

Chart 3.10: Prevalence of Anaemia among Children, Adolescent Girls and Pregnant Women in Ganjam District



Source: DLHS-2, India, 2002-04.

be observed that, adolescent girls in the age group of 10-19 years in Ganjam are the worst sufferers from anaemia. Around 98 percent of girls are under “any anaemia” category, as may be seen in Chart 3.10. About 18 percent adolescent girls suffer from severe anaemia, 45.5 percent from moderate anaemia and 34.4 percent from mild anaemia. Chart 3.10 indicates that 96.8 percent children in the age group of 0-71 months suffer from anaemia. This includes 55 percent children who suffer from mild anaemia, 38.5 percent from moderate anaemia and 3.2 percent from severe anaemia. About 61.3 percent of pregnant women suffer from anaemia including 40.3 percent women who suffer from mild anaemia, and 21 percent from moderate anaemia.

3.4.2 Nutrition

The nutritional status of women and children is a good indicator of social well-

being. It is a common phenomenon that malnourished children are susceptible to communicable diseases and infections, which in turn, adversely affect their food absorption capacity, aggravating the degree of malnutrition. In Ganjam district, 45.66 percent children in the age group of 0-6 year are in the normal grade of nutrition, while the balance 54.34 percent have been affected by malnutrition including 38.74 percent in Grade I, 15.24 percent in Grade II and 0.36 percent in Grade III and IV categories. Table 3.5 indicates the nutritional status of children in the 0-6 year age group by grades for the year 2008.

In this context, the direct nutritional support programme is typically targeted towards the population who are vulnerable and susceptible to nutritional stress. Under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), nutritional support is

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Gradation of Children on Nutritional Status in Ganjam District

S.No.	Name of Block	Normal	Grade-I	Grade-II	Grade-III and IV
1	Aska	42.49	41.60	15.45	0.47
2	Beguniapada	48.80	35.38	15.52	0.30
3	Bellaguntha	44.64	41.2	13.92	0.24
4	Berhampur (U)	47.42	42.66	9.74	0.19
5	Bhanjanagar	46.59	40.11	12.82	0.47
6	Buguda	45.69	38.44	15.32	0.56
7	Chatrapur	50.80	36.22	12.49	0.49
8	Chikiti	38.54	54.01	7.28	0.17
9	Dharakote	44.83	39.10	15.60	0.48
10	Digapahandi	45.54	35.41	18.70	0.34
11	Ganjam	48.56	34.82	16.29	0.33
12	Hinjilikut	52.95	36.52	9.79	0.75
13	Jagannathprasad	40.57	38.97	20.02	0.44
14	Kabisuryanagar	47.92	38.15	13.64	0.28
15	Khalikhote	40.38	41.00	18.29	0.33
16	Kukudahandi	46.46	41.19	12.03	0.31
17	Patrapur	40.45	37.45	21.89	0.21
18	Polosara	43.90	36.69	18.97	0.44
19	Purusottampur	41.90	39.83	17.93	0.34
20	Rangeilguda	53.10	36.40	10.03	0.47
21	Sanakhemundi	47.54	34.12	18.22	0.12
22	Sheragarh	49.09	38.33	12.2	0.39
23	Sorada	44.57	36.86	18.33	0.24
	Ganjam District	45.66	38.74	15.24	0.36

Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Ganjam, 2008.

provided for children under six years of age, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls.

3.4.3 Feeding Practices

The practice of breastfeeding has a significant effect on the health of both the mother and children. This practice also influences the postpartum infertility and birth intervals. It also reduces morbidity and mortality of young children. The practice of breastfeeding fulfils the nutritional requirements of young

children. It reduces morbidity and mortality of young children. Table 3.6 shows that 56.8 percent newborn babies had access to breastfeeding within one hour of birth during 2007-08.

3.4.4 Immunisation

Vaccination for full immunisation of children against six major diseases is an important aspect of child healthcare programmes. The main objectives of immunisation are to reduce morbidity, mortality and disabilities.

Table 3.6: Infant and Child Feeding Practices (Children under 3 years) in Ganjam District

Indicators	Ganjam	Rural
Children breastfed within one hour of birth	56.80	57.00
Children (age 6 months above) exclusively breastfed	36.40	37.30
Children (6-24 months) who received solid or semisolid food and are still being breastfed	87.70	88.10

Source: DLHS-3, Ganjam, 2007-08.

In spite of several awareness programmes, full immunisation is not increasing substantially due to several constraints. Table 3.7 shows that more than 47 percent children in the age group of 12-23 months were fully immunised during 2002. This has gone marginally down to 44 percent in 2007-08. The proportion of the same in rural areas was 46.70 percent in 2002 and 42.40 percent in 2007-08. More than 84 percent children received only Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine. In the case of polio vaccine, 66 percent were immunised in 2002 and 60 percent in 2007-08. About 55 percent group 9-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A and 14 percent children above 21 months received three doses of Vitamin-A. Only 66 percent of children in the

age group 12-23 months received measles vaccine.

Table 3.8 analyses achievements under different immunisation programmes in different blocks of the district. Immunisation programmes within the district with ICDS project and healthcare system have been progressing well. In 17 ICDS, immunisation achievement is more than 90 percent of the target. Because of high immunisation, the number of cases of infection has drastically come down in the district.

3.4.5 Incidence of Childhood Diseases

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) are the major diseases for children

Table 3.7: Childhood Vaccination in Ganjam District

Indicators	DLHS-3 (2007-08)		DLHS-2 (2002-04)	
	Ganjam	Rural	Ganjam	Rural
Children (12-23 months) fully immunised (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, Polio and Measles Vaccines)	44.10	42.40	47.70	46.70
Children (12-23 months) who have received BCG	83.20	82.40	84.10	88.50
Children (12-23 months) who have received 3 doses of Polio Vaccine	60.30	59.40	66.10	65.90
Children (12-23 months) who have received 3 doses of DPT Vaccine	60.60	61.50	68.10	68.40
Children (12-23 months) who have received Measles Vaccine	65.90	67.80	60.90	61.40
Children (9-35 months) who have received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	55.20	55.00	NA	NA
Children (above 21 months) who have received three doses of Vitamin-A	14.00	11.40	NA	NA

Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha and DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha.

Table 3.8: Immunisation Activities in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of PHC/PPC	Target for DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles Vaccines	Achievement (%)			Full Immunisation (%)
			DPT	BCG	Measles	
1	Adapada	3,500	98	100	100	100
2	Bomokai	3,000	128	107	94	94
3	Chikiti	2,500	88	94	81	81
4	Keluapalii	3,200	79	59	100	100
5	Patrapur	2,600	98	62	65	65
6	Kukudakhandi	2,800	89	88	89	89
7	Municipentha	2,400	91	85	103	103
8	Khandadeulli	1,800	114	129	116	116
9	Bhatakumarada	3,500	92	87	87	87
10	Hinjilicut	3,200	85	79	91	91
11	Polasara	3,700	104	25	85	85
12	Khalikote	3,300	94	92	93	93
13	Kodala	2,700	123	138	121	121
14	Kavisuryanagar	2,700	106	104	101	101
15	Badagada	2,800	95	107	103	103
16	Seragad	2,700	91	86	78	78
17	Dharakote	2,200	85	76	86	86
18	Balisira	2,900	103	48	102	102
19	Buguda	2,700	88	102	95	95
20	Jagannathprasad	2,900	96	45	75	75
21	Gallery	2,400	103	86	89	89
22	Bellaguntha	3,200	78	101	87	87
23	PPC City Hospital	1,200	101	360	92	92
24	PPC Bhanjanagar	800	91	228	95	95
25	PPC Chatrapur	700	92	122	120	120
26	PPC Aska	800	94	385	98	98
27	PPC M K C G Medical College	800	86	276	86	86
28	PPC Mission Hospital	1,000	142	399	145	145

Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Ganjam, 2008.

under-five years of age. Unless treated early, diarrhoea causes severe de-hydration. It is a major killer disease among children under five. About six percent child deaths occur due to diarrhoea.

However, increased awareness in the community, especially among women, has helped in providing better treatment of diarrhoeal disease. The use of Oral

Rehydration Solution (ORS) shows a decreasing trend in the district, probably resulting from low incidence of epidemics. Another major disease among children is ARI, also known as pneumonia. The danger signs in pneumonia are pain in the chest and protracted cough, resulting in difficulty in breathing, rapid breathing, chest in drawing, and wheezing/whistling. Table 3.9 shows that about 17 percent children in

Table 3.9: Utilisation of Child Healthcare and Treatment Seeking Behaviour for Childhood Morbidity in Ganjam District

Indicators	DLHS-3 (2007-08)		DLHS-2 (2002-04)	
	Ganjam	Rural	Ganjam	Rural
Children had check-up within 24 hours after delivery (based on the last live birth)	20.10	16.90	NA	NA
Children had check-up within 10 days after delivery (based on the last live birth)	22.40	20.10	NA	NA
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, who received ORS	41.30	36.40	45.40	43.50
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, who were given treatment	63.30	59.80	59.50	61.00
Children with acute respiratory infection/ fever in the last two weeks, who were given treatment	66.90	65.80	NA	NA

Note: Children under three years based on the last two surviving children.
Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha and DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha.

rural Ganjam had a check-up of childhood disease within 24 hours after delivery. In urban areas, however, 20 percent children got their check up of childhood disease within 24 hours after delivery.

3.5 Maternal Health

Maternal health is an important aspect of the healthcare system. Realising the importance of maternal health, Antenatal Care (ANC) is provided by a doctor and health worker to mothers during their pregnancy period. The frequency of antenatal visits and timing of the first ANC is important for the health of the mother during her pregnancy. At least three checkups are necessary during the period of pregnancy. Pregnancy related complications could be experienced after the third and higher order deliveries among women. Timing of the first check-up is mandatory at least 20 weeks before gestation to minimise any complications. Table 3.10 analyses the extent of and access to ANC by pregnant mothers.

Table 3.10 shows that 69 percent women had their first check-up done during their first trimester of pregnancy. About

66 percent women had undergone at least three ANC visits during the last pregnancy. Nearly 98 percent women got at least one Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injection when they were pregnant with their last live birth/still birth. Table 3.10 clearly highlights that there is a substantial improvement in maternal health in 2007-08 (DLHS-3) as compared to 2002-04 (DLHS-2). More than 97 percent women received Post Natal Care (PNC) within 48 hours of delivery of their last child. Post delivery complications are, however, major health hazards for women. High fever, lower abdominal pain, and severe headache have been reported as major complications faced by mothers after delivery.

3.6 Institutional Delivery

DLHS-2 and DLHS-3 on Reproductive and Child Health Facility were conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) during 2002-04 and 2007-08. According to the reports, antenatal check-up of pregnant women by doctors increased to 66 percent in 2007-08 from 51.5 percent in 2002-04. Institutional deliveries increased from 32.7 percent in 2002-04 to 55.40 percent

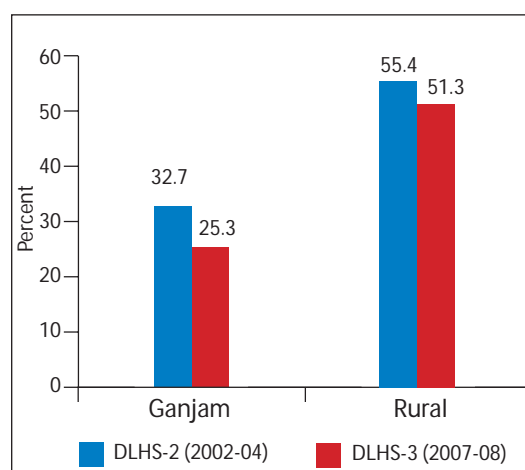
Table 3.10: Utilisation of Maternal Healthcare Services in Ganjam District

Indicators	DLHS-3 (2007-08)		DLHS-2 (2002-04)	
	Ganjam	Rural	Ganjam	Rural
Mothers registered in the first trimester when they were pregnant with last live birth/still birth	68.90	66.30	NA	NA
Mothers who had at least 3 ANC visits during the last pregnancy	66.00	62.20	51.50	49.20
Mothers who got at least one TT injection when they were pregnant with their last live birth/still birth	97.70	97.60	75.10	75.30
Institutional births	55.40	51.00	32.70	25.30
Delivery at home and other places assisted by a doctor/nurse/Lady Health Visitor/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	8.60	6.50	20.10	16.80
Mothers who received Post Natal Care (PNC) within 48 hours of delivery of their last child	97.30	96.80	NA	NA

Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha and DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha.

in 2007-08. It is reported that 97.3 percent mothers received PNC within 48 hours of delivery of the last child. Institutional deliveries were about 28.95 percent in 2005-06 and 38.62 percent in 2006-07 but substantially improved to 89.42 percent in 2007-08⁸ which is indeed exemplary. Further details in this regard are given in Annexure 3.4. This achievement is due to the current schemes such as *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), ASHA and converging activities of ICDS and improved health service system. Institutional deliveries across health institutions in Ganjam district are presented in Table 3.11. It may be observed that institutional deliveries are increasing over time. The highest number (2,482) of institutional deliveries was recorded in city hospital, Berhampur. Bhisimagiri shows the least number (221) of institutional delivery cases during 2008-09. The following box summarises major initiatives taken by the State Government and implemented by the District Administration, to promote safe motherhood in Ganjam district.

Chart 3.11: Institutional Deliveries by Residence in Ganjam District



Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha and DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha.

3.7 Birth Rate

The birth rate was 23.5 in 1991 and it came down to 19.10 in 2001 in the district. The birth rate during 2007 was reported as 18.48. Chart 3.12 shows registration of birth in rural and urban areas while Chart 3.13 indicates birth registration by sex.

⁸ Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha and DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha.

Table 3.11: Institutional Delivery Status Across Health Institutions

S. No.	Name of the Institutions	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	City Hospital	1,443	2,218	3,421	2,482
2	Bhanjanagar	1,824	2,600	2,661	1,938
3	Chhatrapur	1,188	666	1,216	778
4	Area Hospital, Hinjilicut	564	680	1,218	827
5	GH Sorada	308	460	902	397
6	AH Aska	1,725	2,150	3,324	1,903
7	Bhismagiri	NA	NA	278	221
8	Balisira	177	589	457	347
9	Kodala	610	1,318	2,321	1,087
10	Belaguntha	953	1,173	1,376	1,163
11	Gallery	22	269	1,759	1,265
12	Buguda	260	728	2,048	1,247
13	Municipentho	107	138	1,151	901
14	Chikiti (Girisola)	535	539	1,010	747
15	Dharakote	102	377	684	941
16	Digapahandi	NA	NA	594	397
17	Bomakei	3	236	341	225
18	Khandadeuli	37	156	1,687	695
19	Bellagam	157	508	662	1,031
20	Jagannathprasad	520	787	682	736
21	Kabisuryanagar	554	875	1,266	604
22	Khallikote	873	1,213	1,984	1,097
23	Kukudakhandi	498	735	1,794	777
24	Patrapur	235	295	877	566
25	Polasara	1,364	1,389	1,858	1,390
26	Bhatakumarda	170	618	2,405	1,445
27	Keluapalli	483	414	1,244	1,166
28	Adapada	629	1,177	2,488	1,092
29	Seragad	370	416	1,272	989
30	Badagada	218	377	1,125	1,370
	Ganjam District	15,929	23,101	44,105	29,824

Source: CDMO, Ganjam, 2009.

Activities for Safe Motherhood in Ganjam District

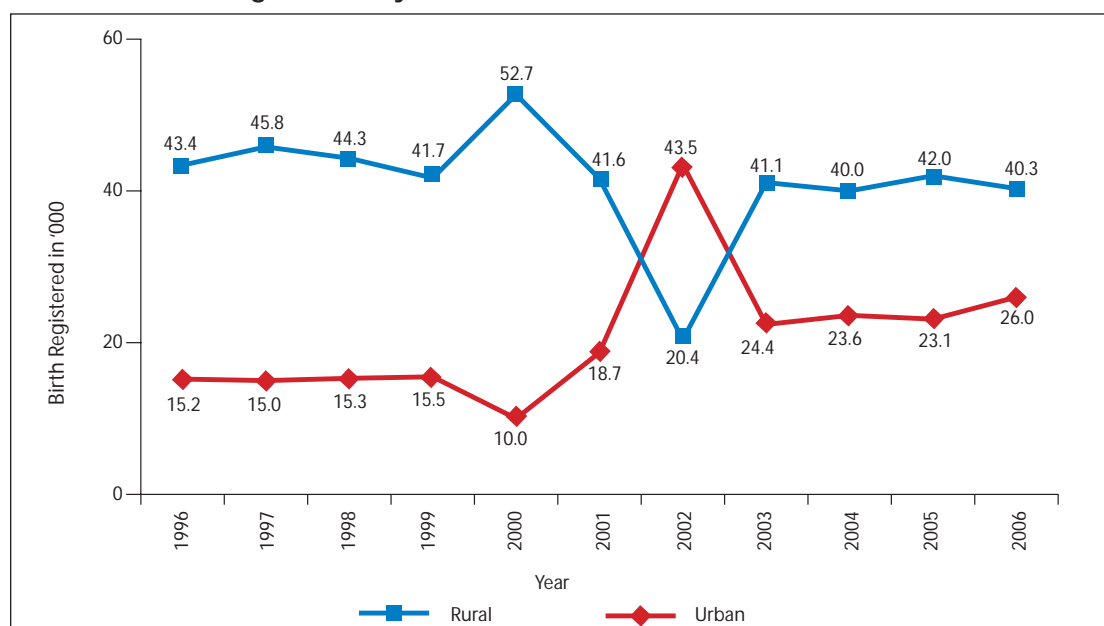
- Mapping of the Trained Birth Attendants (TBA) and Community Based Organisations (CBO) in each Anganwadi Centre (AWC) for better understanding of the existing situation.
- Established system to visit all newborn babies at home on day I, V and VII by the TBA/ Anganwadi Worker (AWW)/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) with special attention for low birth weight babies
- Mapping of the Block PHC/CHC/FRU with staff trained on Emergency New Born Care (EmNBC) and having 24 hrs functional EmNBC units.
- Training of 13 pediatricians as per Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) protocol.
- ANMs, 2,549 AWWs, 83 Lady Health Visitor (LHV), 272 Medical Officers (MO), 22 Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), 2,625 ASHA on EmNBC, IMNCI, case management training as per protocol
- Capacity-building for 22 Medical Officers with skills to manage EmNBC services
- Supply of resuscitation kits to 507 ANMs trained on EmNBC
- Essential supplies and functional facilities made available at 444 health sub-centres and 2,594 AWCs for sick child management as per IMNCI protocol
- Early detection of growth faltering of children and prompt referral for specialised management
- Referral funds for sick children including newborns in the villages for transportation and treatment
- Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) focused to household interventions for providing access of information to caregivers.

3.8 Fertility Rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children born to a cohort of women experiencing a set of age specific

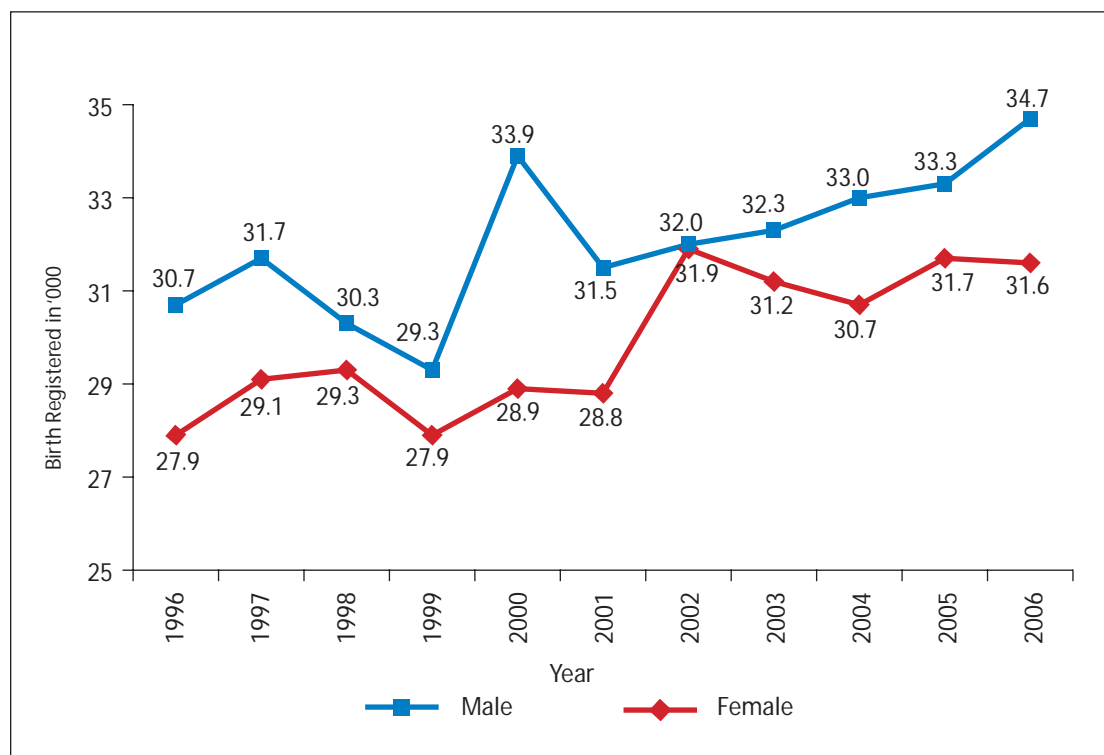
fertility rates. This is the most commonly used indicator among all fertility measures. There is a relationship between fertility and mortality. When child mortality rates are high, parents tend to have a large number of children. This

Chart 3.12: Birth Registration by Residence



Source: District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam (various year).

Chart 3.13: Birth Registration by Sex



Source: District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam (various years).

implies higher fertility rates. In general, early age at marriage, use of contraception with the highest unmet need among currently married women and the preference for a male child also appears to result in frequent pregnancies and higher fertility rates. Table 3.12 gives Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) in the district.

Table 3.12: Age Specific Fertility Rate in Ganjam District

Age Group (in years)	Ganjam
15-19	0.090
20-24	0.205
25-29	0.141
30-34	0.051
35-39	0.011
40-44	0.004

Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha.

It may be observed from Table 3.12 that the TFR of Ganjam in the age group of 15-44 is 2.51⁹ in the period 2002-04 as against 2.40¹⁰ in the case of Odisha. Within the age group of 15-19 years, the fertility rate is 0.09, in the age group 20-24 years, it is 0.20, in the age group 25-29 years, it is 0.14, and in the age group 30-34 years, it is 0.051 while in the age group of 35-39 years, it is 0.011. However, the fertility rate is very low (0.004) in the age group 40-44 years.

3.9 Family Planning

Stabilising population is one of the objectives of National Population Policy (NPP) to attain sustainable development. The use of family planning methods is a

⁹ Source: DLHS-II Ganjam, 2002-04.

¹⁰ Source: <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM/State%20Files/Odisha.htm>.

Table 3.13: Use of Family Planning Methods in Ganjam District

Indicators	DLHS-3* (2007-08)		DLHS-2** (2002-04)		2011-12 (in nos)	
	Ganjam	Rural	Ganjam	Rural	Ach.	Ach. (%)
Any Method	47.6	44.20	48.30	43.40		
Any Modern Method	38.9	36.00	40.00	35.40		
Female Sterilisation	30.9	30.00	31.10	30.90	11,455	84.05
Male Sterilisation	0.3	0.40	0.90	0.40	101	
Intrauterine Device	0.0	0.00	0.60	0.40	6,446	38.58
Pill	6.1	4.50	6.20	3.10	12,573	63.7
Condom	1.5	1.20	1.20	0.70	14,074	42.02

Note: *Among Currently Married Women aged 15-49 years; ** Among Currently Married Women aged 15-44 years.
Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha and DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha, and Directorate of Family Welfare, Odisha for 2011-12.

strong device to stabilise population. Table 3.13 compares the use of family planning methods in Ganjam district in DLHS-2, and DLHS-3 periods. Use of any method of family planning was 48.30 percent in DLHS-2 period and it came down to 44.50 percent during the DLHS-3 period. However, in the case of rural Ganjam, it increased marginally from 43.40 percent in DLHS-2 period to 44.20 percent in the DLHS-3 period. A similar trend has also been observed in the case of use of any modern methods. It is found that in DLHS-2, the use of any modern methods in Ganjam and rural Ganjam was 40 percent and 35.40 percent respectively, whereas, in DLHS-3 it decreased to 36.30 percent for Ganjam and increased from 35.40 percent to 36 percent for rural Ganjam. Further as per the report of family and welfare directorate during 2011-12, in all 11,455 female sterilisation (Tubectomy), 101 male sterilisation (Vasectomy), 6,446 Intrauterine Device (IUD), 12,573 pills and 14,070 condoms were used for family planning protection in the district.

It is noteworthy to see that despite a lower use of family planning methods, the birth rate has come down and the population growth rate has declined. Further efforts currently being made to stabilise population

growth with adoption of appropriate family planning methods will not only help maintain appropriate age distribution of population but also improve the health of children and women in the reproductive age group.

3.10 Unmet Need for Family Planning Services

Unmet need for family planning has been one of the most widely discussed concepts in recent years. The term “Unmet Need” describes the condition of fecund women of reproductive age, who do not want to have a child soon or ever but are not using contraception. Addressing unmet need through family planning programmes has been proposed as a major strategy for fertility reduction in developing countries. Meeting unmet need, however, requires that policy makers and programme managers know the reasons that some couples do not use contraceptives even when they do not want children. Most research on unmet needs to data has concentrated on issues of definition and measurement. Only a handful of studies explore the causes of unmet needs.

In DLHS-2, the total unmet need for family planning in the district was 25.50 percent (for spacing 7.00 percent and for limiting

Table 3.14: Unmet Need for Family Planning Methods in Ganjam District

Unmet Need for Family Planning	DLHS - 3		DLHS - 2	
	Ganjam	Rural	Ganjam	Rural
Total unmet need	28.4	31.0	25.5	26.2
Unmet need for spacing	9.9	11.3	7.0	7.5
Unmet need for limiting	18.5	19.7	18.5	18.8

Source: DLHS-2, 2002-04, Odisha and DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha.

18.50 percent) and in rural areas, it was 26.20 percent (for spacing 7.50 percent and for limiting 18.80 percent). However, in DLHS-3, the total unmet need for the family planning in the district increased to 28.4 percent (for spacing 9.9 percent and for limiting 18.5 percent) while in rural areas it was 31 percent (for spacing¹¹ 11.30 percent and for limiting¹² 19.70 percent).

3.11 Geriatric Care

In Odisha, those who are 60 years of age or above are considered to be elderly. Since 1960, Odisha as well as Ganjam have shown a decline in the death rate, fertility rate and improvement in life expectancy due to advancement of science and technology, particularly in the field of healthcare facilities. At the same time, joint families are giving way to nuclear families. Decision-making of elderly has been marginalised or reduced. In the process, the problems of the elderly, the sick and widows have come to the forefront in the social setup.

3.12 HIV/AIDS

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) has emerged as a serious public health problem in Ganjam district. It is

estimated that 48 percent¹³ of HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)+ve people of Odisha live in Ganjam district. Migration is one of the most prominent factors in spreading AIDS in the district. Due to social stigma, the people who are affected with HIV/AIDS do not disclose their status to others. Risky sexual behaviour is commonly seen among migrants. About 85 percent of the total migrants of this district live in Surat. Moreover, NH-5 and NH-217 pass through the district for about 120 km. This also adds to the vulnerability of the district HIV/AIDS situation. Truck drivers passing through often indulge in unsafe sexual conduct. Truckers and *dhabas* (small wayside eating place that often offer night shelter to truck drivers) contribute to risky and unsafe sexual practices.

3.12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)/ Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) among Women

Table 3.15 shows the level of awareness about HIV/AIDS among married and unmarried women in the district. About 83 percent married women are aware of HIV/AIDS but only 21 percent of women know that consistent use of condom can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Above

¹¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children but after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. Women who are not sure about whether and when to have the next child are also included in the unmet need for spacing.

¹² Unmet need for includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.

¹³ District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam.

Table 3.15: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and RTI/STI among Women in Ganjam, DLHS-3, 2007-08

Indicators	Ever Married Women (age 15-49)		Unmarried Women (age 15-24)	
	Ganjam	Rural	Ganjam	Rural
Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	82.80	81.50	85.00	84.40
Women who knew that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS	20.90	18.00	23.40	18.70
Women who have correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	77.50	74.30	78.00	76.60
Women who underwent test for detecting HIV/AIDS	3.90	3.10	0.00	0.00
Women who had heard of RTI/STI	24.70	22.50	20.50	18.70

Source: DLHS-3, 2007-08, Odisha.

75 percent of women, both married and unmarried, have correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Though the percentage of women (15-49) that have knowledge about HIV/AIDS was high at 77.50 percent, the percentage undergoing the test for detection was only 3.90 percent. Among unmarried women (in the ages of 15-24), 78 percent women have knowledge about HIV/AIDS, but none of them had undergone any test. In the case of RTI/STI, overall 24.70 percent of married women had heard of RTI/STI, whereas in the case of unmarried women, it was only 20.50 percent.

Besides, as per the report of Odisha State AIDS Control Society (OSACS), the highest number of AIDS cases were detected in Ganjam district (501 cases) as on 2011-12 and 435 death cases has been recorded, which constitutes 86.8 percent of total AIDS case and total 31.20 percent of total death cases in Odisha (1357 cases).

Various surveys on migrants have shown that the awareness on HIV/AIDS among migrants is poor. Migrants live in unhygienic conditions and usually live without their families. Some of them indulge in unsafe sexual practices and get infected with HIV. When they come back home, they transmit the infection to their wives and through them to their new born babies. Socio-cultural factors do not allow women folk to discuss freely with their husbands about safe sex and use of

condoms. In recent years, many awareness programmes have been taken up in the district for prevention and control of AIDS. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has taken initiatives in the field of HIV/AIDS by establishing Information and Communications Technology (ICT) kiosks through NGO networking at 19 sites including the Railway Hospital, Berhampur. Under NRHM, steps have been taken for effective protection and control of AIDS in the district.

Table 3.16 shows that the total number of beneficiaries under HIV/AIDS Pension Scheme till November 2008 was 3,370 in the district. Aska block reported highest number of beneficiaries (370) while Jagannathprasad block had the lowest number (46).

Large-scale proliferation of premarital promiscuity, multiple sexual partnerships with Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) and a high incidence of homosexuality are part of the life of migrant labourers at many places. The menace of AIDS is graver than is usually understood since migrant workers return to their native places taking the risk across several hundred km to their families. There is, however, an effort by Health and Family Welfare Department and some local NGOs with some financial support from the State AIDS Cell and other funding agencies, to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS, organise

Table 3.16: Number of Beneficiaries under HIV/AIDS Pension Scheme and Number of Deaths

S. No.	Name of Block	No. of Beneficiaries on April 2007	No. of Beneficiaries upto Nov. 2008	No. of Deaths till Nov. 2008
1	Aska	301	370	0
2	Beguniapada	157	242	0
3	Bellaguntha	124	174	0
4	Bhanjanagar	84	116	0
5	Buguda	66	101	0
6	Chatrapur	65	73	0
7	Chikiti	50	57	16
8	Dharakote	103	130	38
9	Digapahandi	54	79	16
10	Ganjam	66	77	14
11	Hinjilicut	187	224	39
12	Jagannathprasad	35	46	16
13	Kavisuryanagar	110	157	35
14	Khalikote	151	208	0
15	Kukuakhandi	73	93	24
16	Patrapur	55	75	0
17	Polasara	156	225	0
18	Purusottampur	206	269	0
19	Rangeilunda	232	291	0
20	Sanakhemundi	78	94	0
21	Seragad	145	177	39
22	Sorada	72	92	16
	Total	2,570	3,370	253

Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Ganjam.

Livelihood Options and Impacts

Saru Village of Hinjilicut Block

Saru village is situated at a distance of 12 km from Hinjilicut block headquarters. It is a prosperous village with good infrastructure like panchayat office, livestock centre, revenue office and ANM centre. In the village, there is a fish seed production centre, managed by District Fisheries Administration. Fingerlings are produced and supplied to other places of the district.

This village is predominately an agricultural one, with most of the households engaged in cultivation of paddy. However, many youth of this village have migrated to Surat, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and other cities outside Ganjam to get a higher income and improve their economic status. This is evident from the migrant families having pucca houses with latrines and electricity facilities. However, along with improving prosperity, the village has been affected by HIV/AIDS.

With migration there has been emergence of HIV/AIDS cases, raising concerns in the village. The National Service Scheme (NSS) wing of Hinjilicut Science College has been organising AIDS awareness campaigns in the village every year. This has reduced the infection rate in the village.

Fighting with AIDS: Tulu Sethy is a 14 year old boy who lives with his mother at Arkhapur village of Bada Kharida Gram Panchayat (GP) in Purusottampur block. A 9th class student, Tulu Sethy has lost his father due to AIDS. The boy has also been diagnosed with AIDS. It has been difficult for doctors to explain how Tulu became HIV positive even though his mother is unaffected by the virus.

Tulu, treated at the Tata Institution of Social Science and Rural Development Care Centre with Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) methods, takes medicines regularly and undergoes regular health checkups. He is not afraid of the disease and has a very positive attitude. He understands and appreciates the importance of treatment at this juncture, so that his life can be prolonged and remain fruitful. He empathises with patients suffering from the disease due to no fault of their own and recommends them to have a fighting spirit against the disease.

SATHI: Tata Steel Rural Development Society

As the first Community Care Centre (CCC) in Odisha, SATHI, run by the Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS) at Dura of Rangeilunda block, has been working with HIV/AIDS affected people since December, 2006. It is learnt from the personnel of the Centre that the HIV affected and AIDS patients still fear to come out in public about the status of their affliction. They come to the clinic for treatment but request the centre not to come to their homes in the villages. Initially, this clinic was established to serve people in and around a 30 km radius but currently, workers from other distant affected places are visiting it too.

In this clinic, they provide two types of treatment – viz., ART and Opportunistic Infection (OI) treatment of minor infections. It is a ten-bed hospital. Patients are provided medicines, treatment, food and lodging along with psychological counselling to them free of cost. The centre provides nutritious food four times a day. Till date, 700 AIDS patients have been provided free treatment by this centre.

The process includes identifying HIV/AIDS patients through their outreach workers and admitting them for 5 to 14 days. Outreach workers advise patients to take medicines regularly. Workers have been preparing peers of HIV positive people as role models. They have a target of preparing 100 peer speakers. For example, Shri Baburam Dakua, aged 30, of Saru village of Hinjilicut block and his wife were found to be HIV positive. He had studied upto the Class X. He was working in a garage in Mumbai, where he got infected due to unprotected sex and later unknowingly infected his wife. He said that at that time (1998) he did not have any knowledge about AIDS. Now he takes medicines regularly and feels that the SATHI community care centre has created new hope for him. He has been working as a peer speaker.

health camps in rural areas and suggest remedial measures. The response to AIDS awareness activities, however, continues to remain low due to the social taboo, stigma and embarrassment related to the disease. Keeping in view the rising number of suspected AIDS cases among Odiya migrants, the Health Department of the Government of Gujarat and the District Administration of Ganjam have agreed to issue health cards to migrant labourers.

3.13 Health Problem

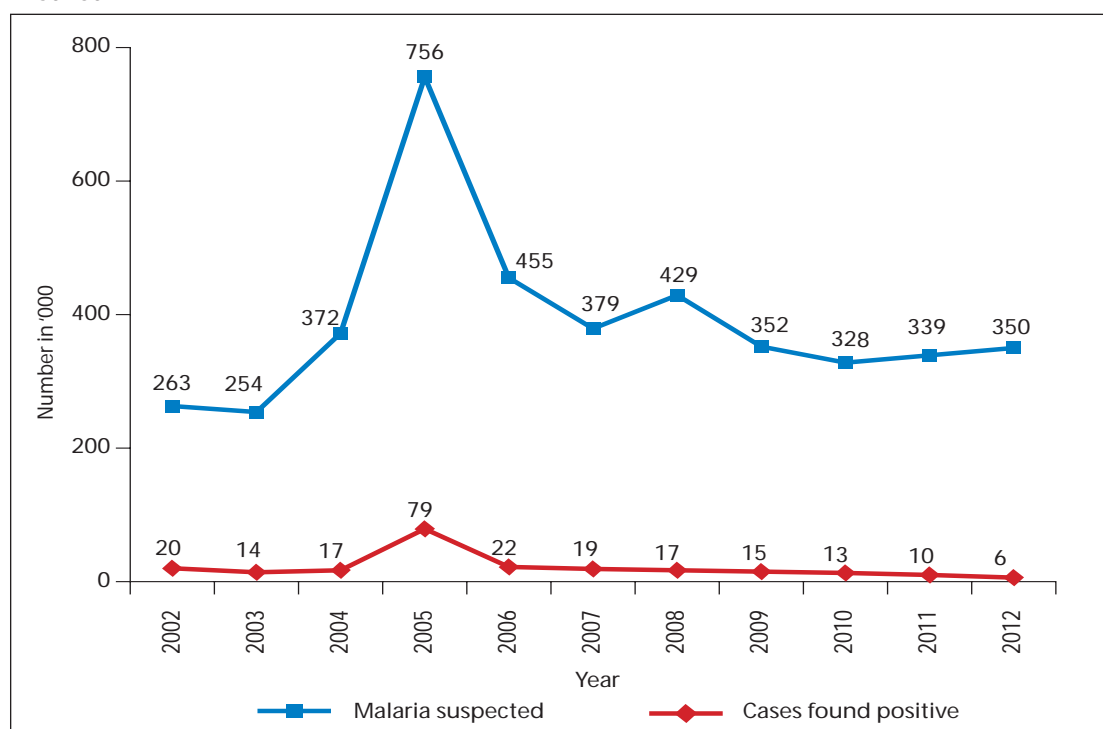
The major health hazards in Ganjam district are vector borne diseases like malaria and filariasis, leprosy, tuberculosis and gastro-intestinal disorders. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS is also high in comparison to other districts of Odisha. This is mainly due to a high frequency of young migrants to Gujarat, Maharashtra and other states. Considering the severity of the situation and increased morbidity, Government of India has included

this district under the Global Funds to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) since 2005-06.

3.13.1 Malaria

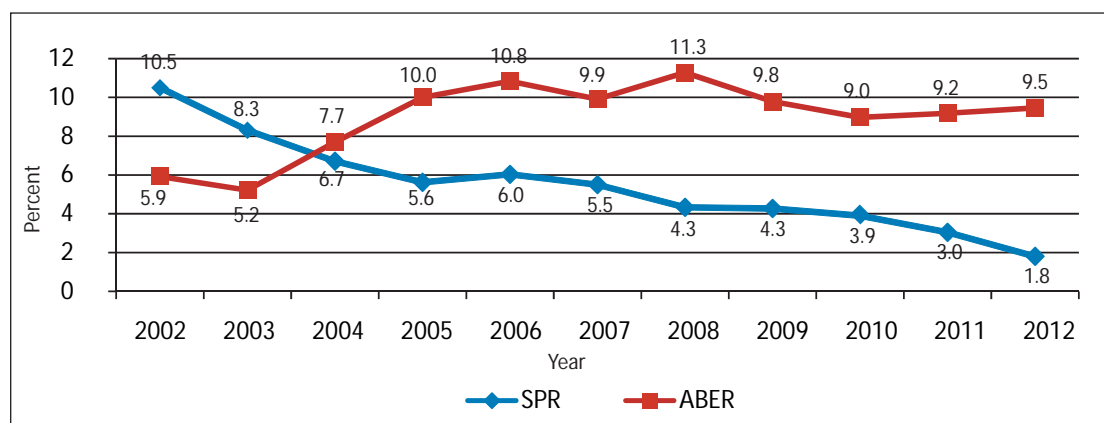
Malaria is a major problem in the district. Table 3.17 provides relevant information about the incidence of malaria in Ganjam district. Chart 3.14 analyses the extent of malaria affected population and cases found as malaria positive in Ganjam district from 2002 to 2012. It may be observed from Chart 3.14 that about 756 thousand suspected malaria cases were reported in the year 2005. Out of 338 thousand blood slides examined, 79,000 cases were found positive. In general, malaria suspected cases were reported from 254 thousand in 2003 to 350 thousand in 2012. The malaria positive cases varied from 14,000 in 2003 to 6,287 in 2012. However, the situation in 2005 reached an alarming proportion. The Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) reached 10 during the year 2005 as may

Chart 3.14: Number of Malaria Suspected Cases and Positive Cases found in Ganjam District



Source: CDMO, Ganjam.

Chart 3.15: Annual Blood Examination Rate and Slide Positive Rate in Ganjam District



Source: CDMO, Ganjam.

be observed from Chart 3.15. It is, however, heartening to note that the Slide Positivity Rate (SPR) has declined in recent years from 10.50 in 2002 to 1.8 in 2012. This shows that active surveillance in the district has been strengthened. In 2011 and 2012, two death cases were reported for each year while no deaths were reported during 2009 and 2010.

In the district, 1,690 Drug Distribution Centres (DDC) and 2,119 Fever Treatment Depots (FTD) have been established. Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBN) have been supplied free of cost to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in four blocks namely Bhanjanagar, Sorada, Sheragarh and Dharakote with the help of NGO. Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) has been conducted in 12 blocks of the district. Larvivorous fish are available at all block level hatcheries and are being released in mosquito breeding sites. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is currently in operation to combat the incidence and control of malaria.

3.13.2 Filariasis

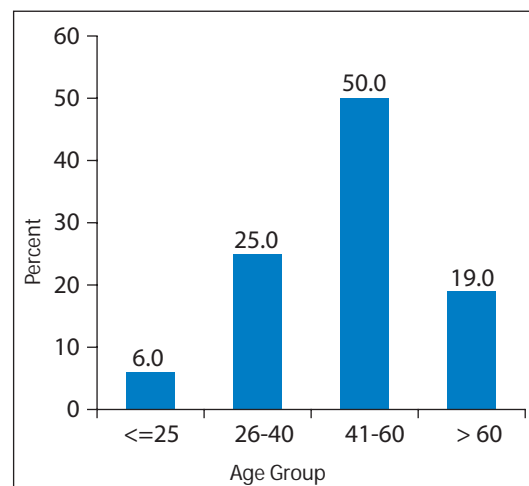
As per a survey conducted in 2007, there are 10,791 lymphaderma, 2,705 hydrocele and 7,108 morbidity cases in this district. Filaria mostly affects people in the age group of 41-60 years. To control filaria, National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP), a Centrally sponsored scheme, has been implemented

in this district. For elimination of lymphatic filariasis, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) with Di-Ethyle Carbamazine (DEC) tablets has been implemented in the district since 2004. DEC tablets in prescribed doses are administered to the targeted population (i.e., except children below the age of 2 years, pregnant women and severely ill persons) by volunteers and health workers. Chart 3.16 shows that in Ganjam district, 50 percent of total filarial cases are reported from the age group of 41-60 years and 25 percent in the age group of 26-40 years.

3.13.3 Leprosy

The prevalence of leprosy in the district was rather high at 135.70 per 10,000 population

Chart 3.16: Filaria Affected Cases in Ganjam District



Source: CDMO, Ganjam, 2008.

Table 3.17: Achievements in Respect of Activities of Malaria in Ganjam District

Malaria Activities	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	31,95,674	32,31,101	32,66,921	33,03,139	33,39,757	33,76,782	34,14,217	34,52,067	34,90,337	35,29,031	35,68,154
Total no. of malaria suspected cases	2,63,485	2,54,084	3,71,529	7,56,184	4,54,780	3,78,975	4,28,914	3,52,209	3,27,937	3,39,552	3,50,102
Total no. of blood sample collected	2,00,928	1,72,137	2,58,509	3,38,195	3,71,889	3,45,369	3,99,560	3,52,209	3,27,937	3,39,552	3,50,102
Total no. of blood sample examined	2,00,928	1,72,137	2,58,509	3,38,195	3,71,889	3,45,369	3,99,560	3,52,209	3,27,937	3,39,552	3,50,102
Total no. of positive cases	20,184	14,315	17,357	79,013	22,441	19,000	17,308	15,040	12,787	10,330	6,287
Total no. of PV cases	3,698	2,518	3,194	2,563	2,942	3,030	2,423	2,176	1,821	1,128	735
Total no. of PF cases	16,486	11,797	14,163	16,450	19,499	15,970	14,885	12,864	10,866	9,202	5,552
Total RT done	20,139	14,228	17,292	18,940	22,362	18,925	17,211	14,969	12,762	10,330	6,287
Death due to malaria	5	3	11		2		1	0	0	2	2
Fever cases treated by drug distribution centre	55,289	72,118	99,559	1,27,908	87,126	46,500	28,337	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fever cases treated by Fever Treatment Depots	7,268	9,829	13,461	14,261	24,335	38,684	86,981	56,286	81,968	1,68,933	2,24,188
Blood sample collected by FTD	7,209	9,802	13,425	13,545	24,323	38,282	85,235	NA	NA	NA	NA
Annual Blood Sample Rate	5.92	5.22	7.69	10	10.84	9.91	11.28	9.79	8.97	9.18	9.46
Annual Parasite Incidence	6.22	4.34	5.16	5.62	6.54	5.45	4.88	4.18	3.50	2.79	1.7
Slide Positive Rate	10.5	8.31	6.71	5.62	6.03	5.5	4.33	4.27	3.9	3.04	1.8
PFY.	81.68	82.43	81.59	86.51	86.89	84.05	86	85.53	85.76	89.08	88.31

Source: CDMO, Ganjam.

Table 3.18: Status of Leprosy under NLEP per 10,000 Population Since the Last Five Years

Year	Prevalence Rate		Annual Case Detection Rate		No. of New Cases Detected		No. of Cases Cured		No. of Cases Recorded at Year End	
	Ganjam	Odisha	Ganjam	Odisha	Ganjam	Odisha	Ganjam	Odisha	Ganjam	Odisha
2007-08	0.80	0.60	11.2	13.92	391	5,685	349	4,854	211	3,283
2008-09	0.68	0.87	9.13	15.41	323	6,381	360	5,927	166	3,590
2009-10	0.49	0.87	7.76	15.4	279	6,481	265	6,239	177	3,679
2010-11	0.65	0.85	11.73	15.8	427	6,742	353	6,725	282	3,554
2011-12	0.76	0.99	11.85	19.5	422	8,312	366	7,507	330	4,219

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha.

in 1983. Action taken to eradicate leprosy with Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) in the State and in the district has resulted in substantial reduction of leprosy since 1983. In 2011-12, prevalence rate of leprosy was less than one i.e., 0.76 per 10,000 population. In 2011-12, only 422 new cases have been detected as may be seen from Table 3.18 which analyses the status of leprosy and measures taken to combat the same in Odisha vis-a-vis Ganjam. Steps have been taken to eliminate the disease in the district. At present, MDT is fully integrated with general healthcare system. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is still under operation in Ganjam.

3.13.4 Tuberculosis

In 2012, 19,453 patients having chest symptoms were examined and 2,694 persons were found to be sputum positive for tuberculosis. Sputum conversion rate

in Ganjam district was 87.9 percent in 2011 and death due to Tuberculosis can be restricted within three to four percent. In Ganjam, 877 Directly Observed Treatment Short course chemotherapy (DOTS) has been functioning to provide treatment to TB patients. In the district, 35 designated microscopic centres and seven TB units have been established to manage the RNTCP. At present, this programme has been supported by GFATM.

3.14 Hygiene and Sanitation

3.14.1 Sanitation

Sanitation and health are closely related. Various water borne diseases such as jaundice, diarrhoea, and worm infections are connected with poor sanitary conditions. Overall, more than 28 percent households have toilet facilities. In rural areas, 23.49

Participation of Civil Society Organisations in Healthcare Services

Civil Society Organisations (CSO) have taken several initiatives to improve nutrition, sanitation and healthcare of the people of Ganjam. In geographically isolated and remote areas, CSO sensitise people to immunise their children, adopt family planning and small family norms, give adequate attention for care of adolescents, mothers and infants. All these activities have been implemented and carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Odisha. The CARD, an NGO, in this district, has played a major role in implementing these activities. Other civil society organisations, including SATHI, TRDS, GPSS and NEC are also actively involved in HIV/AIDS related issues.

percent households have toilet facilities as compared to 54 percent urban households. Also, 70 percent people wash their hands before taking meals. About 54 percent people wash their hands by using soap and 22 percent¹⁴ by using mud.

3.14.2 Drinking Water

Common diseases like diarrhoea, jaundice and typhoid are caused due to unsafe drinking water. There are 14,837 working tube wells in 5,513 villages, 386 sanitary wells in 329 villages, and 112 piped water supply in 229 villages. There are 415 villages/hamlets without any source of safe drinking water facilities. From the primary survey, it was found that 83.16 percent households have access to safe drinking water as may be seen from Table 3.19. Steps have been taken by the District Administration to provide safe drinking water to all villages/habitations by 2012.

3.15 Factors Affecting Health

Low income is a determinant of people's health. Poverty leads to undernourishment and high vulnerability that leads to illness. Once sick, people lose earnings and are often unable to pay for adequate treatment. Malnourishment and nutritional deficiency in the district are being addressed through various schemes.

3.15.1 Factors Responsible for Health Indicators

Several factors are responsible for changes in health indicators. These are:

- Improvement in network of primary health institutions
- Providing better access to health services
- Focused campaigns on programmes of major communicable diseases and early treatment
- Adoption of family planning methods
- Increased awareness on issues like safe drinking water, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), prevention and control of diarrhoea
- Better access to safe drinking water.
- Improve literacy levels.

3.16 Health Insecurity and Vulnerability Measurement

Perceptions about health differ widely between the general public and experts. Sen pointed out, "One problem with relying on the patient's own view on medical matters lies in the fact that the internal view of the patient may be seriously limited by his or her knowledge and social experience. A person reared in a community with great many diseases and little medical facilities may be inclined to take certain symptoms as 'normal' when they are clinically preventable-there is

Civil Society Intervention in Sanitation

Tamana is a tribal village of Sihal GP in Kukudakhandi block. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme has been operational in this village since 2001 with the active initiative of Gram Vikash, a leading CSO, supported by the State Government. Gram Vikash conducted awareness campaigns on sanitation and explained to people the need for toilets. After the villagers were fully sensitised, for each household, a latrine was constructed in the backyard with provision of regular supply of water through an overhead water tank. The villagers are now fully aware of the hygiene and health benefits of use of safety latrines. As a result, the incidence of worm infections and other intestinal infections have been considerably reduced. Tamana shows the way for better sanitation and a healthy way of living in rural areas.

¹⁴ DJRC Primary Survey for DHDR 2008-09.

Table 3.19: Percent of Households with Safe Drinking Water and Latrine Facility in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block	Safe Drinking Water	Latrine Facility	Name of ULB	Safe Drinking Water	Latrine Facility
1	Aska	78.75	31.25	Aska	77.50	55.00
2	Beguniapada	71.25	13.75	Berhampur	91.67	49.17
3	Bellaguntha	70.00	23.75	Chhatrapur	85.00	50.00
4	Bhanjanagar	90.00	13.75	Ganjam	92.50	60.00
5	Buguda	66.25	18.75	Hinjilicut	97.50	50.00
6	Chhatrapur	80.00	22.50	Kavisuryanagar	87.50	62.50
7	Chikiti	87.50	28.33	Sorada	95.00	57.50
8	Dharakote	91.25	20.00	Total	90.00	53.61
9	Digapahandi	82.50	17.50	Ganjam District	83.16	28.25
10	Ganjam	88.33	20.83			
11	Hinjilicut	93.75	35.00			
12	Jagannathprasad	93.75	30.00			
13	Kavisuryanagar	93.75	37.50			
14	Khalikote	73.75	23.75			
15	Kukudakhandi	68.33	31.67			
16	Patrapur	92.50	12.50			
17	Polasara	68.75	17.50			
18	Purusottampur	75.00	10.00			
19	Rangeilunda	76.25	33.75			
20	Sanakhemundi	86.25	16.25			
21	Seragad	90.00	36.25			
22	Sorada	78.75	22.50			
	Total	81.88	23.49			

Source: DJRC Primary Survey for DHDR 2008-09.

a conceptual contrast between the 'internal' views of health based on the patient's own perception and 'external' views based on observations and examinations by trained doctors and pathologists."¹⁵ Defining vulnerability is more complicated as again, it is the perception of those who are vulnerable vis-à-vis those of experts. However, there is need to resolve these issues.

3.17 Treatment Preferences and Health Perceptions

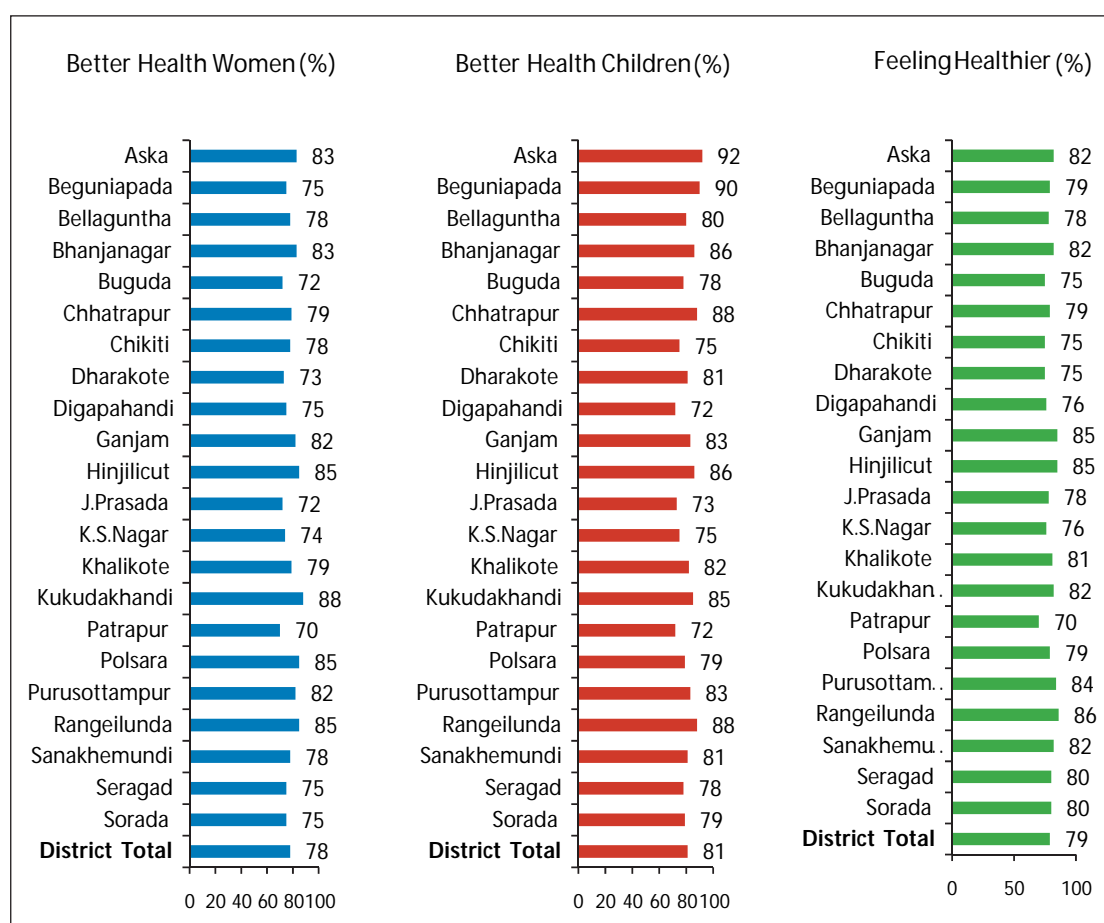
A sampled study revealed that 63 percent rural households and 53 percent urban households in Ganjam district preferred public health

service facilities. The rest preferred either private health services or could avail either public or private health services.

Discussions with people in rural and urban areas indicated that they enjoyed 'good health' and 'feeling good'. About 78 percent people thought that they had better health now than they had ten years ago. About 67 percent women interviewed said that they had 'feel good' sense because the health facilities currently available are much better than before. Chart 3.17 summarises some perceptions of local people about their health.

¹⁵The Idea of Justice by Amartya Sen, Allen Lane, Penguin, 2009 P.284-5.

Chart 3.17: Health Perceptions in Ganjam District



3.17.1 Better Health for Women

Women interviewed in various blocks about their health conditions indicated that they feel better now in comparison to what they felt about five years ago. It was notable to observe that across blocks, a high proportion of response was positive. That the health situation is better now than before was observed by 70 percent in Patrapur and 88 percent in Kukudakhandi as may be seen from Chart 3.17. Positive response from other blocks varied within this range. Further enquiries indicated that improvements in health infrastructure, operation of various health programmes and higher responsiveness of health officials have led to this improvement in people's perceptions.

3.17.2 Better Health for Children

Regarding the health of their children, both in group discussions as well as in

individual interviews, women felt that operations of various child health and nutritional programmes have improved their health. The infection rate has come down and child nutrition has improved. This is a positive response. Immunisation programmes implemented in this district have improved the health status of children as may be seen from responses summarised in Chart 3.17. Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme implementation has helped in improving the nutrition of children in schools.

3.17.3 Feeling Good

Better health for self and children, improved food and nutrition security status, involvement in Self Help Groups (SHG) and decision-making both at the household level as well as in groups are reflected in the responses of women. Overall, across blocks,

women feel better within a range 70 to 86 percent. However, these good feelings were accompanied by suggestions to close liquor shops in rural areas to minimise alcoholism and related domestic violence that affects mostly women.

3.18 Government Intervention

3.18.1 National Rural Health Mission

In June 2005, NRHM was launched to improve health infrastructure and delivery of health services in rural areas. It was started with an aim to reduce infant mortality rate and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) by providing effective healthcare facilities to rural people, especially for women and children. The Mission provides public health services, promote women health, child health, sanitation and hygiene, immunisation and nutrition, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Several initiatives have been taken under NRHM as discussed below.

Initiatives of NRHM

The major initiatives of the NRHM include inter-sectoral convergence of health programmes including the ongoing Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Phase II Programme, National Immunisation Programme (NIP), and National Disease Control Programme (NDCP). The Mission focuses on various activities to enhance rural health activities. The important initiatives of the Mission are:

- To provide fully trained ASHAs for every 1000 population
- To constitute Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) at the village level
- To strengthen existing PHC with staff nurses
- To strengthen CHC with specialists and staff nurses

- To strengthen sub-divisional and district hospitals with a view to providing quality health services
- To establish Hospital Management Committees/Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) in all CHCs, sub-divisional and district hospitals
- To prepare health plans for the district
- To provide requisite management skills for effective public health services.

3.18.2 Integrated Child Development Scheme and *Anganwadi* Centre

ICDS is the holistic approach for development of health and nutrition of children (0-6 years) and pregnant women and lactating mothers. Besides this, it also emphasises psychological and social development of children through pre-school education. ICDS implementation in this district plays a major role in providing nutrition and services to children within the age group of 0-6 years. Emphasis is also given for prevention of fatal diseases like diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio-myelitis, measles, night blindness and malaria among children and mothers. The support under ICDS also aims to reduce IMR and MMR in the community. The ICDS covers 22 Community Development (CD) blocks and one urban area, i.e., Berhampur Municipality of the district. In every CD block, there is one ICDS project which is headed by a Child Development Project Officer. Each project has a supervisor who supervises the activities of 20-25 AWC at the village level. Each AWC is run by an AWW, who is assisted by an Anganwadi Helper (AWH). There are 2,882 AWC across the district, supported by 2,827 AWW and 2,871 AWH. At regular intervals, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers are examined at AWC. Health workers like lady health visitor and auxiliary nurse midwife at the AWC diagnose minor ailments and distribute simple medicines. AWC also provide the link between the village and the PHC beneficiaries.

3.18.3 Accredited Social Health Activists

ASHA volunteers work as an interface between the community and the public health system. Every AWC has been provided a female ASHA. In the district, a total of 2,625 ASHA have been working. They have been provided induction and thematic training. They work in villages motivating women for institutional delivery, complete antenatal check-ups, sterilisation and mobilising children for immunisation. Drug kits comprising of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and allopathic formulations, which are dispensed in rural areas are provided to ASHA workers.

3.18.4 Mid-Day Meal

In the year 1995, the MDM programme was introduced in the district to provide a cooked noon meal to primary school children of all Government and Government-aided schools from class I to V for 210 working days in a year. The aim of this scheme is to increase the enrollment and reduce the number of school dropouts as well as to improve the nutritional status of children. Under the MDM scheme, children are provided free rice @ 100 gm per beneficiary per day for 210 days every academic year. In addition, 0.64 paisa per beneficiary/day has been given for purchase of *daal* (lentils), vegetables, oil, condiments and other charges. From 2004, Rs. 1.64, (Rs. 1 out of the Government of India fund and Rs. 0.64 out of the State Government fund) has been provided per beneficiary/day under MDM. In Ganjam, MDM has been implemented in all 22 blocks and 3,925 schools have been covered under MDM during the year 2006-07. This programme served 4,34,390 numbers of total beneficiaries including 1,02,796 SC beneficiaries and 23,031 ST beneficiaries.

3.18.5 School Health Programme

Under this programme, students from standard one to ten, studying in schools

under the School and Mass Education Department, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department, special schools under the Women and Child Development and the National Child Labour Project, get at least two health checkups in a year. They also get treatment for minor ailments before being referred to hospitals for major problems. Each student under the scheme is provided with a health card. Also, block level school health programmes are conducted twice a year in two groups consisting of 100 students in each group to improve physical and mental health of school children. To meet accidental expenses, every school is provided Rs. 10,000 as untied funds every year. Every school has provision to open health service information centre and health library. Through this programme, health services are provided to about 58 lakh school students in the State.

3.18.6 Rogi Kalyan Samiti

RKS is a hospital management society. This has been constituted at different levels including hospitals in the district, and CHC/PHC by involving local communities. The *Samiti* ensures better management of health services by community involvement and problem solution at the local level. RKS are provided with a corpus fund to take hospital development activities. At the district level hospital, one RKS has been registered, at the sub-divisional level hospital, two RKS and 22 and 66 RKSs have been registered under the Block Primary Health Centre (BPHC) (CHC/PHC/UG/PHC) and PHC (N) level respectively. Overall, 91 RKS have been registered in the district.

3.19 Fund Flow

A number of health programmes are in operation in the district to provide healthcare services, to reduce mortality and morbidity and contribute to improve the quality of life of the common man.

Chart 3.18: Total Allocation of Funds under Health Schemes in Ganjam District

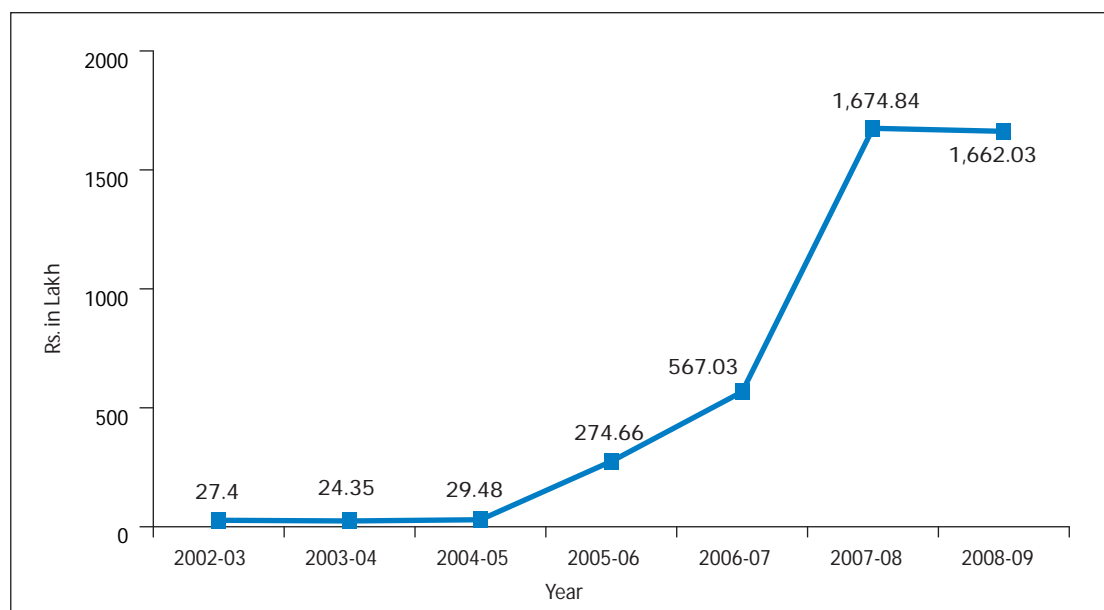


Table 3.20: Scheme-wise Fund Allocation under Health Schemes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Schemes	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Zilla Swasthya Samiti, NLEP	19.69	15.84	2.41	5.11	6.52	2.99	4.82
NVBDCP	7.55	8.51	12.36	26.85	11.49	16.40	12.21
GFATM	--	--	--	0.70	10.78	8.96	29.91
MDA	--	--	14.71	24.07	19.89	18.35	27.25
NRHM	--	--	--	217.93	518.35	1,628.14	1,587.84
Total	27.24	24.35	29.48	274.66	567.03	1,674.84	1,662.03

Source: CDMO, Ganjam and DPMU, NRHM, Ganjam.

Some important programmes are like NLEP, NAMP, RNTCP, GFATM, NRHM, among others. Except for NLEP, fund flow to all other health programmes has been increasing. Fund flow under NLEP has come down from Rs.19.69 lakhs during 2002-03 to Rs.4.82 lakhs in 2008-09. In case of GFATM, fund flow has increased from Rs.0.70 lakh in

2005-06 to Rs.29.91 lakhs in 2008-09. The highest amount of Rs.1,587.84 lakhs has been allotted under NRHM during the year 2008-09. Details of allocation of funds under different health schemes to the district are presented in Table 3.20. Year-wise total allocation of funds under health schemes is also analysed in Chart 3.18.

3.20 Conclusion

Effective implementation of health and other development programmes in rural and urban areas of Ganjam has helped improving health and sanitation of the people in general and reducing infant and maternal mortality rates in particular. Considerable improvement has been observed as regards institutional deliveries in the district. The institutional deliveries increased from 32.7 percent in 2002-04 to 55.40 percent in 2007-08. However, several concerns are yet to be addressed. Ganjam district has higher proportion of institutional deliveries compared to the state average, i.e., (44.10 percent) in 2007-08. The coverage of childhood vaccination in Ganjam district is 44.10 percent which is quite low as compared to the state average that is 62.3 percent. The prevalence of initiated breast feeding within one hour of childbirth in Ganjam district has also been less than the state average, i.e., (63.2 percent). In Ganjam district, the overall prevalence of anemia (moderate and severe anemia) is high among children, adolescent girls, and pregnant women need more effectively addressed. Unmet needs of family planning in the district have been high (28.4 percent) as compared to state average of 23.1 percent.

In Ganjam, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 59 deaths per 1,000 live births, under-five mortality rate 90 deaths per 1,000 live births, and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 297 per 1,00,000 live births as in 2011-12. This implies

that IMR and MMR in Ganjam district are still much higher as compared to the MDG-4 and MDG-5 targets. In order to achieve the MDG-4 and MDG-5 targets of the infant mortality rate (41 per 1000 live births), under-five mortality rate (45 per 1,000 live births), and maternal mortality ratio (120 per 1,00,000 live births) by 2015, concerted efforts are required to be taken by the District Administration.

The MDG indicators are generally for the impact measurement with long-term perspective. With a view to reducing the number of infant and child deaths, and maternal deaths, women and children need access to good quality maternal and child healthcare and effective interventions. It is a challenge for the District Administration to ensure effective implementation of health and sanitation interventions in the district. It is hoped that the operations of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and convergence of various health schemes, better supervision, targeted interventions in health and sanitation, and close monitoring of social welfare schemes would show positive health outcomes in times to come. It is noteworthy that people themselves have realised the importance of health, sanitation and nutrition, and actions that they should take to access various health facilities. Many civil society organisations have been involved in implementation of various public health schemes to enhance the reach and effectiveness of public health schemes to the people.





“Education can be of great help in our economic, political and social advancement”

-Mahatma Gandhi

Education



Education widens the horizon of knowledge and enhances human capabilities. Recognising the importance of education for human development, the United Nations Millennium Declaration aimed at universalising primary education in the Millennium Development Goal-2 (MDG). The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution attempted universalisation of elementary education as a major goal to be achieved expeditiously. Article 45 of the Indian Constitution stated, "The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution,

for free and compulsory education for all children till they complete the age of fourteen years". The Constitution was amended (93rd Amendment, 2001) to declare education as a Fundamental Right. The new Article 21-A promises free and compulsory education for children in 0-6 years of age group in such a manner as the State may determine by law. Thus, educating children has been perceived as a right-based approach to development. The Government of Odisha has taken a number of steps in recent years to improve literacy and education specifically at primary and secondary levels¹⁶.

¹⁶ Government of Odisha (2004), Human Development Report, pp.100-101.

The UN Millennium Development Goals-2 is to achieve universal primary education by the end of 2015. The district of Ganjam has initiated various measures to increase enrollment in primary schools and made provision of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme to improve attendance and minimise dropout rates. Also, steps have been taken to fill teachers' vacancies so as to improve the Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR). These interventions have already shown very encouraging results and the district has been striving to achieve the MDG.

4.1 Education Policy and Development in the State and in Ganjam District

Education, initially a State subject as per Indian Constitution, was transferred to the Concurrent List (Entry 25) after the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976. Government of India has since initiated several steps to promote literacy and fill critical gaps in the education sector, specifically in primary education and literacy. Government of India has been providing funds as well as guidelines to the State for implementation of various schemes on education sponsored by the Centre. These initiatives have focused both on enhancing the coverage of children in the school going age group as well as raising the quality aspects of education. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has prescribed in its report that school education would be based on four fundamental guiding principles:

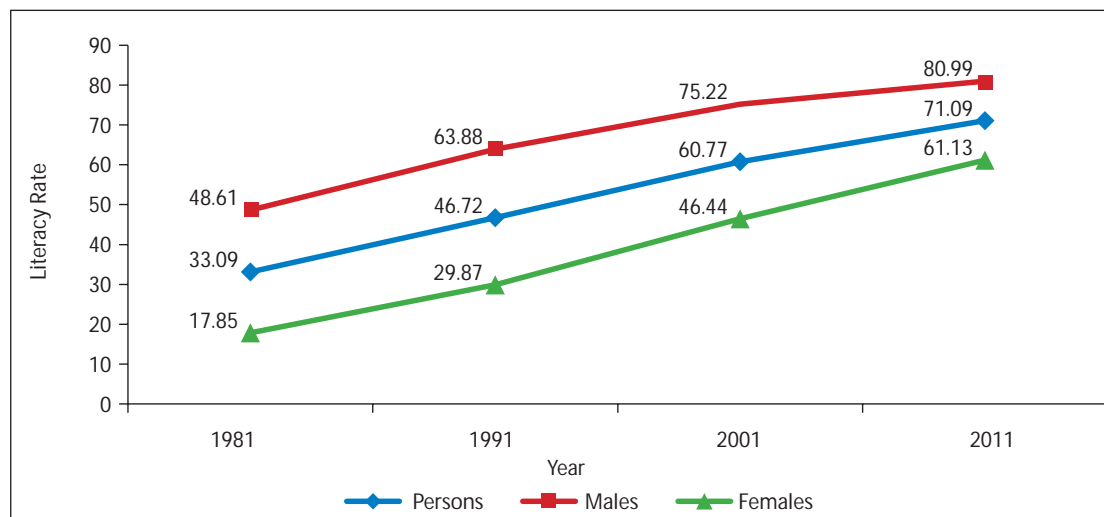
- a) Connecting knowledge to life outside school
- b) Ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods
- c) Enriching the curriculum to provide for the overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric, and
- d) Making examinations more flexible and integrated with classroom activities.

Keeping in view of the Constitutional obligation for providing free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14 years, the Government of Odisha has formulated a number of goals for promoting literacy. These goals include "Universalisation of Elementary Education" by 2010, universal literacy, development of secondary and higher education, skill development through vocational education in higher secondary schools and modernisation of education. The initiatives have yielded good results. Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) and Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) at elementary education level in Ganjam district have increased substantially and touched 99.84 percent and 100.16 percent respectively during 2011-12 as against the State level achievement of 92.52 percent and 101.37 percent respectively. Teacher-pupil ratio has also remained within the recommended norm of 40 pupils per teacher. Ganjam has taken the lead in implementing various programmes and schemes sponsored by the Centre and the State to promote education.

4.2 Literacy Level

This section analyses temporal changes in literacy levels in Ganjam district from 1981 to 2011. Chart 4.1 depicts rise in female and male literacy levels from 1981 to 2011. It may be observed that the overall literacy levels in Ganjam district have increased from 33.09 percent in 1981 to 71.09 percent in 2011. In the district, male literacy improved from 48.61 percent in 1981 to 80.99 percent in 2011. It is noteworthy that female literacy in the district has substantially improved from a mere 17.85 percent in 1981 to 61.13 percent in 2011. Though the district has made significant achievement in the recent years, the district literacy levels in 2011 are below the State average of 72.87 percent over all literacy, 81.59 percent male literacy and 64.01 percent female literacy rates. While the overall rural literacy rate was

Chart 4.1: Trends in Literacy Rate by Sex in Ganjam District, 1981-2011



Source: Census of India, (various year).

Table 4.1: Block-wise Literacy Rate by Social Groups and Sex in Ganjam District, 2001
(Figure in percent)

S. No.	Name of Block	All			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	80.77	50.87	65.44	49.50	37.60	43.50	24.80	18.80	21.80
2	Beguniapada	70.10	38.45	53.69	55.50	24.30	39.90	27.70	24.30	26.00
3	Belaguntha	82.10	56.02	68.58	50.50	19.80	35.20	25.30	19.80	22.50
4	Bhanjanagar	74.04	46.40	60.25	55.10	17.90	34.00	25.10	17.90	21.50
5	Buguda	76.50	48.08	61.89	51.20	20.20	35.70	25.60	20.20	22.90
6	Chhatrapur	70.78	40.53	55.63	51.60	21.00	36.30	25.80	21.00	23.40
7	Chikiti	69.96	34.28	51.64	51.80	20.80	36.30	25.90	20.80	23.40
8	Dharakote	68.94	38.04	53.38	54.80	26.30	40.60	27.40	26.30	26.90
9	Digapahandi	66.82	32.83	49.72	56.20	26.00	41.10	28.10	26.00	27.10
10	Ganjam	74.45	38.44	56.76	54.80	26.00	40.40	27.40	26.00	26.70
11	Hinjilicut	75.66	45.51	60.10	51.80	21.80	36.80	25.90	21.80	23.90
12	Jagannathprasad	74.69	46.37	60.30	54.50	24.50	39.50	27.20	24.50	25.90
13	Kavisuryanagar	77.11	43.53	60.07	52.80	22.70	37.80	26.40	22.70	24.60
14	Khallikote	69.82	37.03	53.24	55.60	25.00	40.30	27.80	25.00	26.40
15	Kukudakhandi	71.48	53.55	57.69	52.60	22.20	37.40	26.30	22.20	24.30
16	Patrapur	68.81	36.54	52.14	55.90	26.10	41.00	28.00	26.10	27.00
17	Polasara	71.37	40.08	55.33	56.30	28.60	42.50	28.20	28.60	28.40
18	Purusottampur	72.99	38.77	55.42	53.90	23.90	38.90	27.00	23.90	25.40
19	Rangeilunda	72.27	45.35	58.82	58.70	27.50	43.10	29.40	27.50	28.50
20	Sanakhemundi	66.33	34.01	50.37	57.00	26.50	41.80	28.50	26.50	27.50
21	Seragad	76.41	43.73	60.28	56.30	25.80	41.10	28.20	25.80	27.00
22	Surada	61.91	31.41	46.62	57.70	26.70	42.20	28.90	26.70	27.80
	Total	72.19	41.25	56.54	60.39	25.37	42.65	48.43	18.85	33.70

Source: Census of India, 2001.

70.22 percent in 2011, the urban literacy rate was much higher at 85.75 percent. A recent survey indicates that the rural literacy has been increasing faster with the current estimate of about 68.40 percent; male literacy at 77.36 percent and female literacy 58.06 percent an increase of 5 percentage point in male as compared to increase of nearly 17 percentage point for female. Disaggregated data on literacy levels, for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and for a different block is available so far for the year 2001 (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 analyses literacy rates by social groups and gender in different blocks of the district as per the 2001 census. It may be observed from Table 4.1 that overall literacy rates in different blocks varied from the lowest at 46.62 percent in Surada block to

the highest at 68.58 percent in Belaguntha block as per 2001 census. Male literacy varied across different blocks from 61.91 percent in Surada block to 82.10 percent in Belaguntha block in 2001. Female literacy also varied widely from 31.41 percent in Surada block to 56.02 percent in Belaguntha block in 2001. Table 4.1 further indicates that while scheduled caste male literacy was 60.39 percent, scheduled caste female literacy was merely 25.37 percent in rural areas of the district in 2001. However, scheduled tribes male literacy was much lower at 48.43 percent while scheduled tribe female literacy was even lower at 18.85 percent in rural Ganjam. The SC and ST literacy in rural Ganjam varied widely across different blocks.

Analyses of literacy rates in Urban Local Bodies (ULB) by gender as per 2001 census

Table 4.2: Urban Area-wise Literacy Rates by Sex in Ganjam District, 2001

S. No.	Name of ULB	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	89.38	73.45	81.64
2	Belaguntha	86.92	67.38	77.02
3	Berhampur	90.93	76.45	83.98
4	Bhanjanagar	92.72	78.93	86.08
5	Buguda	86.99	66.27	76.78
6	Chhatrapur	94.22	79.62	87.01
7	Chikiti	84.23	58.65	71.65
8	Digapahandi	77.72	56.29	67.18
9	Ganjam	93.45	68.28	81.14
10	Gopalpur	66.38	48.80	57.64
11	Hinjilicut	85.16	61.42	73.41
12	Kavisuryanagar	81.94	60.26	71.43
13	Khallikote	87.43	61.96	75.05
14	Kodala	77.10	49.19	63.09
15	Polasara	73.21	48.67	60.95
16	Purusottampur	81.61	56.52	69.30
17	Rambha	79.68	50.30	62.90
18	Surada	83.09	62.35	72.90
	Total	88.24	70.66	79.66
	Ganjam District	75.22	46.44	60.77

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table 4.3: Literacy Rate by Social Groups in Ganjam District 1991 -2011

Social Group	1991			2001			2011		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Communities	46.72	63.88	29.87	60.77	75.22	46.44	71.09	80.99	61.13
Scheduled Castes	28.01	44.88	11.49	44.56	61.93	27.61	59.62	72.31	47.22
Scheduled Tribes	19.98	32.69	7.02	35.54	50.22	20.65	49.71	60.71	38.89

Source: Census of India, (various year).

and the result of the analyses are presented in Table 4.2. It may be observed that urban male literacy ranged from 66.38 percent in Gopalpur ULB to 94.22 percent in Chhatrapur ULB and urban female literacy varied from 48.67 percent in Polasara ULB to 79.62 percent in Chhatrapur ULB. Overall, urban male literacy was 88.24 percent while urban female literacy was 70.66 percent in Ganjam in 2001. As per 2011 census, the overall literacy rate of Ganjam district is 71.09 percent with rural 67.61 percent and urban 83.28 percent as against 72.87 percent, 70.22 percent and 85.75 percent respectively at the State level. The urban male literacy was 89.29 percent against the rural male literacy 78.54 percent and urban female literacy was 76.93 while 56.77 recorded for rural female literacy as per 2011 census. Block-wise data has not yet been published for 2011 census. It may be observed that urban literacy was higher than the rural literacy for males as well as for females.

Table 4.3 analyses literacy rates by social groups for 1991-2011 census. It may be observed that overall, SC literacy increased by 31.61 percent points from 28.01 percent in 1991 to 59.62 percent in 2011. The SC male literacy improved from 44.88 percent in 1991 to 71.31 percent in 2011 and SC female literacy increased from 11.49 percent in 1991 to 47.22 percent in 2011. Overall, the literacy rate among ST was very low at 49.71 percent

in 2011 up from 19.98 percent in 1991. ST male and female literacy were 60.71 percent and 38.89 percent respectively in 2011.

4.3 Educational Attainments in Odisha and Ganjam: A Comparison

Educational attainments in respect of rural male (80.99 percent) in Ganjam are at the same level as that for Odisha (81.59 percent) in 2011. With respect to female literacy, at 61.13 percent, Ganjam scored much lower as compared to 64.01 percent for Odisha. Table 4.4, compares the status of literacy in Ganjam with that in Odisha. The situation has been changing fast after 2001 census because of several interventions and close monitoring at the district level. The changing educational attainment pattern in Ganjam and Odisha is measured in terms of 'gender disparity'. The disparity is measured as differences between male and female literacy rates upon the female literacy rate. The gender disparity has reduced substantially from 0.62 in 2001 to 0.33 in 2011 in Ganjam district, as against 0.49 to 0.27 at the State level. It is worth noting that disparity among SCs in rural areas is much lower (0.28) than the general disparity with respect to Odisha. At low levels of attainments for males and females, the disparity may be low. Therefore, attempts need to be made to simultaneously improve literacy with greater emphasis on female literacy.

Table 4.4: Educational Attainment by Social Groups and Sex in Ganjam and Odisha, 2001 and 2011

Social Group	Ganjam				Odisha			
	Persons	Males	Females	Gender Disparity	Persons	Males	Females	Gender Disparity
All Communities								
Rural	56.50	72.22	41.30	0.75	59.84	72.93	46.66	0.56
Urban	79.70	88.20	70.60	0.25	80.84	87.93	72.87	0.21
Total	60.77	75.22	46.44	0.62	63.08	75.35	50.51	0.49
Scheduled Castes								
Rural	42.65	60.39	25.37	1.38	54.23	69.51	54.23	0.28
Urban	58.62	73.10	44.26	0.65	65.31	77.56	52.38	0.48
Total	44.56	61.93	27.61	1.24	55.53	70.47	40.33	0.75
Scheduled Tribes								
Rural	33.70	48.43	18.85	1.57	36.13	50.35	22.07	1.28
Urban	78.23	88.26	66.22	0.33	58.12	69.80	45.77	0.53
Total	35.54	50.22	20.65	1.43	37.37	51.48	23.37	1.20
2011 census								
All Communities								
Rural	67.61	78.54	56.77	0.38	70.22	79.65	60.74	0.31
Urban	83.28	89.29	76.93	0.16	85.77	90.72	80.42	0.13
Total	71.09	81.99	61.13	0.33	72.87	81.59	64.01	0.27

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

4.4 Gender Disparity in Literacy

While overall gender disparity index in 2001 census for literacy in rural areas was 0.75, with respect to SC it was 1.38 and for STs, 1.57 as analysed in Table 4.5. For the district as a whole, the disparity is 0.62. The district and the State administration have taken this into consideration and initiated action to reduce disparity by emphasising more on girls' education.

4.5 School Composition

The district has 5,448 schools of which 3,598 are primary, 1,320 upper primary and 530 secondary level. Table 4.6 describes the

status of different types of schools in rural local bodies and urban local bodies.

Out of the total number of schools at the block level, nearly 81 percent are government schools, 13 percent are under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) and the rest are private schools. Surada has the lowest percentage of Government schools (68 percent), whereas Chikiti has the highest (95 percent). The percentage of private schools is highest in Jagannathprasad at 10.69 percent. In urban areas, the percentage of private schools is higher at about 28 percent. Government schools account for 72 percent of overall schools. There are wide

Table 4.5: Gender Disparity in Literacy by Social Groups in Ganjam District, 2001

S. No.	Name of Block	Gender Disparity			Name of ULB	Gender Disparity
		All	SC	ST		
1	Aska	0.59	0.59	0.32	Aska	0.22
2	Beguniapada	0.82	0.82	1.28	Belaguntha	0.29
3	Belaguntha	0.47	0.47	1.55	Berhampur	0.19
4	Bhanjanagar	0.60	0.60	2.08	Bhanjanagar	0.17
5	Buguda	0.59	0.59	1.53	Buguda	0.31
6	Chhatrapur	0.75	0.75	1.46	Chhatrapur	0.18
7	Chikiti	1.04	1.04	1.49	Chikiti	0.44
8	Dharakote	0.81	0.81	1.08	Digapahandi	0.38
9	Digapahandi	1.04	1.04	1.16	Ganjam	0.37
10	Ganjam	0.94	0.94	1.11	Gopalpur	0.36
11	Hinjilicut	0.66	0.66	1.38	Hinjilicut	0.39
12	Jagannathprasad	0.61	0.61	1.22	Kavisuryanagar	0.36
13	Kavisuryanagar	0.77	0.77	1.33	Khallikote	0.41
14	Khallikote	0.89	0.89	1.22	Kodala	0.57
15	Kukudakhandi	0.33	0.33	1.37	Polasara	0.5
16	Patrapur	0.88	0.88	1.14	Purusottampur	0.44
17	Polasara	0.78	0.78	0.97	Rambha	0.58
18	Purusottampur	0.88	0.88	1.26	Surada	0.33
19	Rangeilunda	0.59	0.59	1.13	Total	0.25
20	Sanakhemundi	0.95	0.95	1.15	Ganjam District	0.62
21	Seragad	0.75	0.75	1.18		
22	Surada	0.97	0.97	1.16		
	Total	0.75	1.38	1.57		

Source: Census of India, 2001.

inter-urban variations with Surada having only seven percent of the schools under private ownership, whereas it is as high as 40 percent in Berhampur Municipality. Government schools in blocks tend to have a higher number of students.

4.6 School Infrastructure

In Ganjam district almost all the primary schools in government sector have pucca

building. Currently 76 percent of primary schools have toilet facilities and 52 percent schools have toilet facility for girls at block level as indicated in Chart 4.2. Further about 46 percent schools have playground and 15 percent schools have compound wall at block level. A number of steps have been taken to improve the infrastructure facilities in schools.

Among Upper Primary Schools (UPS) at block level, 89 percent have drinking water facilities

Table 4.6: Block and Urban Area-wise Number of Schools in Ganjam District, 2011-12

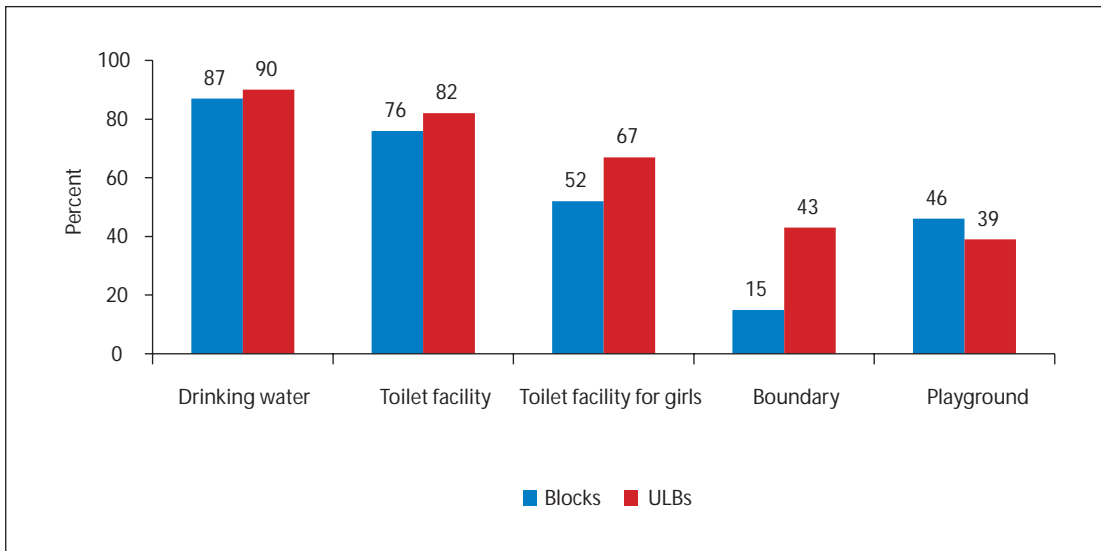
S. No.	Name of Block/ULB	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Secondary School	Total No. of Schools
	Block				
1	Aska	147	64	29	240
2	Beguniapada	131	52	20	203
3	Bellaguntha	121	51	17	189
4	Bhanjanagar	186	63	19	268
5	Buguda	123	50	19	192
6	Chatrapur	128	55	17	200
7	Chikiti	141	39	12	192
8	Dharakote	172	49	14	235
9	Digapahandi	192	82	28	302
10	Ganjam	111	49	15	175
11	Hinjilicut	86	36	18	140
12	Jaganathprasad	192	61	26	279
13	Kabisuryanagar	106	52	17	175
14	Khallikote	189	72	22	283
15	Kukudakhandi	148	57	20	225
16	Patrapur	192	59	22	273
17	Polasara	128	49	22	199
18	Purusotampur	125	47	21	193
19	Rangeilunda	138	49	20	207
20	Sanakhemundi	164	70	21	255
21	Seragad	135	50	15	200
22	Surada	191	53	15	259
	Total	3,246	1,209	429	4,884
	Urban Local Bodies				
23	Aska	21	6	6	33
24	Bellaguntha	10	4	3	17
25	Berhampur	138	48	42	228
26	Bhanjanagar	16	4	4	24
27	Buguda	13	6	3	22
28	Chatrapur	19	7	7	33
29	Chikiti	10	3	4	17
30	Digapahandi	11	3	2	16
31	Ganjam	10	6	3	19
32	Gopalapur	5	3	2	10
33	Hinjilicut	13	0	4	17
34	Kabisuryanagar	15	2	5	22
35	Khallikote	12	3	5	20
36	Kodala	10	2	3	15
37	Polasara	17	4	3	24
38	Purusotampur	10	3		13
39	Rambha	11	4	2	17
40	Surada	11	3	3	17
	Total	322	111	101	564
	Ganjam District	3,598	1,320	530	5,448

and 81 percent have toilet facilities, as may be seen from Chart 4.3. The block level upper primary schools have better facilities in terms of toilets for both boys and girls. Among ULBs, upper primary schools are better off in all facilities. Action is being taken to improve the infrastructure facilities in all the schools on priority basis.

4.7 Classroom Status

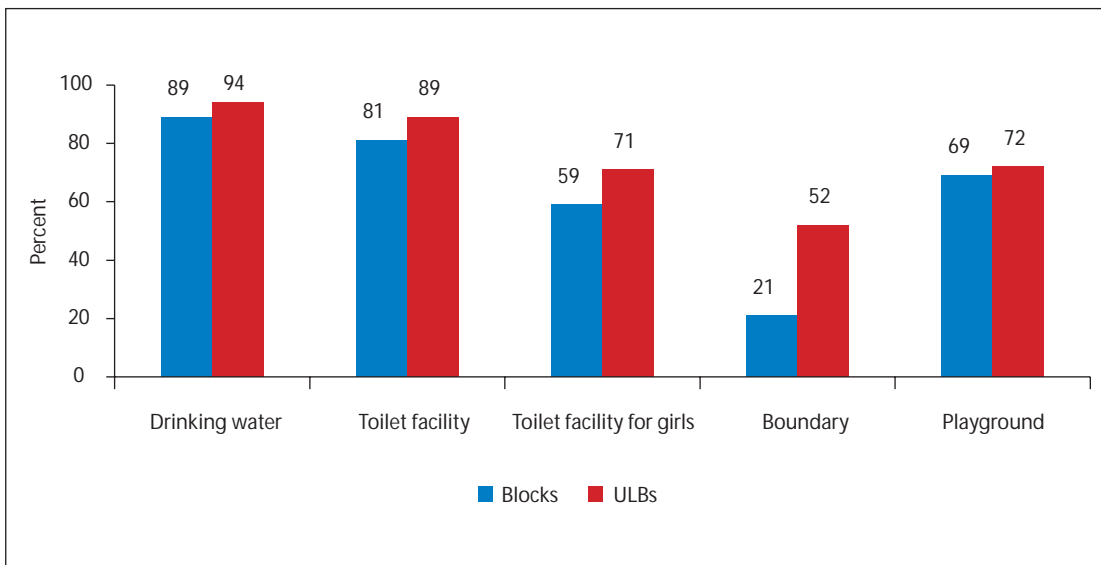
Out of the total classrooms in various schools of the district, 83 percent are in good condition, 11 percent require minor repairs and six percent require major repairs at the primary level as may be observed from Chart 4.4. Upper primary schools have the highest percentage

Chart 4.2: Infrastructure Facilities in Primary Schools



Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

Chart 4.3: Infrastructure Facilities in Upper Primary Schools



Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

of classrooms needing minor repairs, whereas, in the case of classrooms requiring major repairs, the highest percentage was in the case of schools with primary sections only. Further, the highest percentage of good condition classrooms are found in schools which have all three sections viz., primary, upper primary and secondary.

4.8 School Accessibility

Distance to school is an important aspect of a child's accessibility to primary education. It is noteworthy that more than 90 percent habitations in Ganjam have schools within one km. In the case of upper primary schools, however, only 26 percent habitations are within three km radius of a school, thereby, indicating the need for upgrading some lower primary schools as may be seen from Table 4.7, or opening up more upper primary schools close to habitations needing schools.

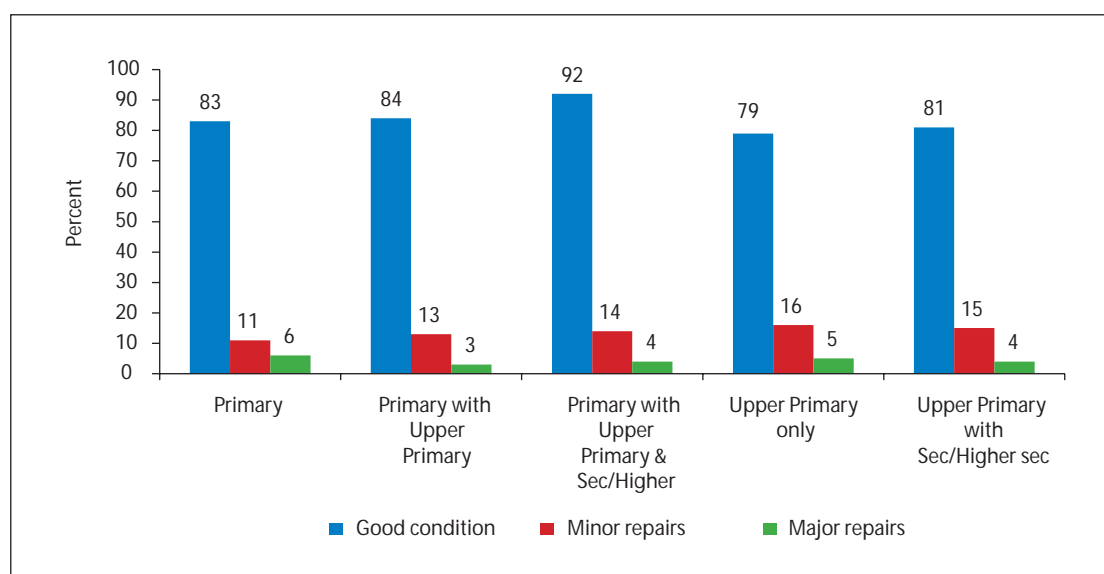
4.9 Out of School Children

One of the main objectives of universal education is to minimise the number of out

of school children by providing them with incentives to join school. Out of school status can serve as an indicator of facilities provided to children in school and change in the attitude of parents to send their children to school. In Ganjam, as in Odisha, the number of out of school children was very high by the end of 2001. The aggregate out of school children rate in 2005 was 14.50 percent in the 6-14 years age group as may be seen from Chart 4.5. With better facilities including mid-day meals provided in schools, this rate has steadily come down during recent years. It was 0.16 percent in 2012. Further, in primary schools, there was no difference in the rate of out of school status between male and female children of all categories (i.e., total, SC and ST). But in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is wide gap between male and female children as may be observed from Chart 4.7 and Chart 4.8. Implementation of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA)* has had a favourable impact in decreasing the number of out of school children.

Certain constraints like overloading headmasters with book keeping and mid-day meals work and engaging teachers for various survey activities may be managed

Chart 4.4: Status of Classrooms under Different School Categories



Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

with better planning at the district level so that teachers are able to devote more time to teaching and motivating students. Proper inspection of every school is not possible at

the present time as adequate numbers of school inspectors are not available at the block level. Out of school children across blocks and ULBs is presented in Table 4.8.

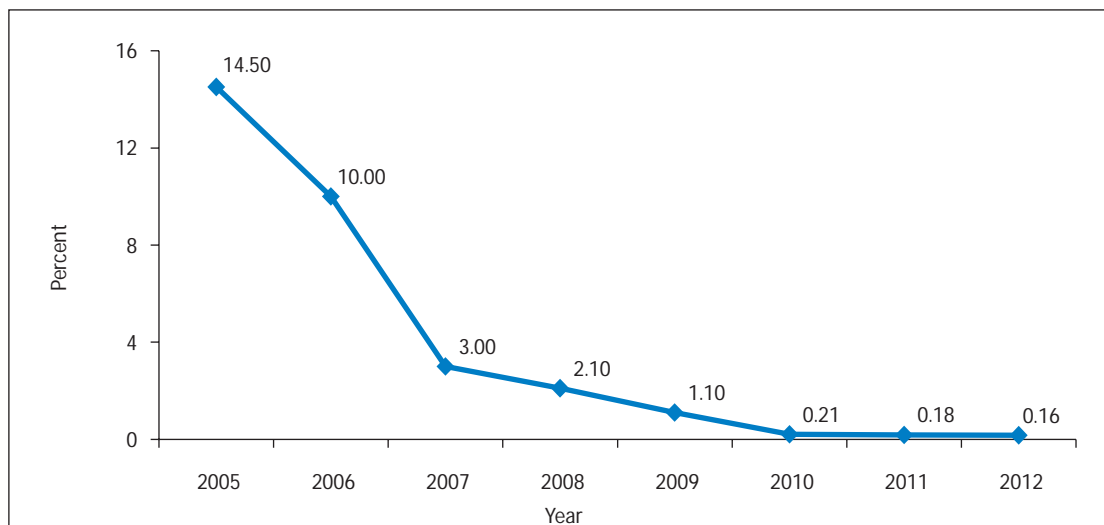
Table 4.7: Habitations and Accessibility to Primary and Upper Primary Schools by Blocks, 2008-09

S. No.	Name of Block	Total No. of Habitations	Primary School		Upper Primary School	
			No. of Habitations Covered by Primary School (within 1 km)	No. of Habitations without Primary Schools/EGS (within 1 km)	No. of Habitations having UPS Facility in 3 km Area	No. of Habitations without UPS Facility in 3 km Area
1	Aska	143	139	4	60	1
2	Beguniapada	210	204	6	44	-
3	Belaguntha	131	120	11	47	2
4	Bhanjanagar	273	247	26	54	6
5	Buguda	135	123	12	43	22
6	Chhatrapur	147	142	5	49	-
7	Chikiti	155	150	5	37	-
8	Dharakote	231	211	20	41	34
9	Digapahandi	261	252	9	74	-
10	Ganjam	144	144	0	44	3
11	Hinjilicut	65	65	0	35	-
12	Jagannathprasad	273	190	83	54	91
13	Kavisuryanagar	82	81	1	47	1
14	Khallikote	267	267	0	66	-
15	Kukudakhandi	144	140	4	52	-
16	Patrapur	399	383	16	55	-
17	Polasara	135	109	26	44	25
18	Purusottampur	122	119	3	44	-
19	Rangeilunda	116	115	1	47	-
20	Sanakhemundi	178	149	29	59	36
21	Seragad	114	110	4	46	6
22	Surada	379	258	121	42	152
	Total	4,104	3,718 (90.59)	386 (9.41)	1,084 (26.41)	379 (9.23)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentage.

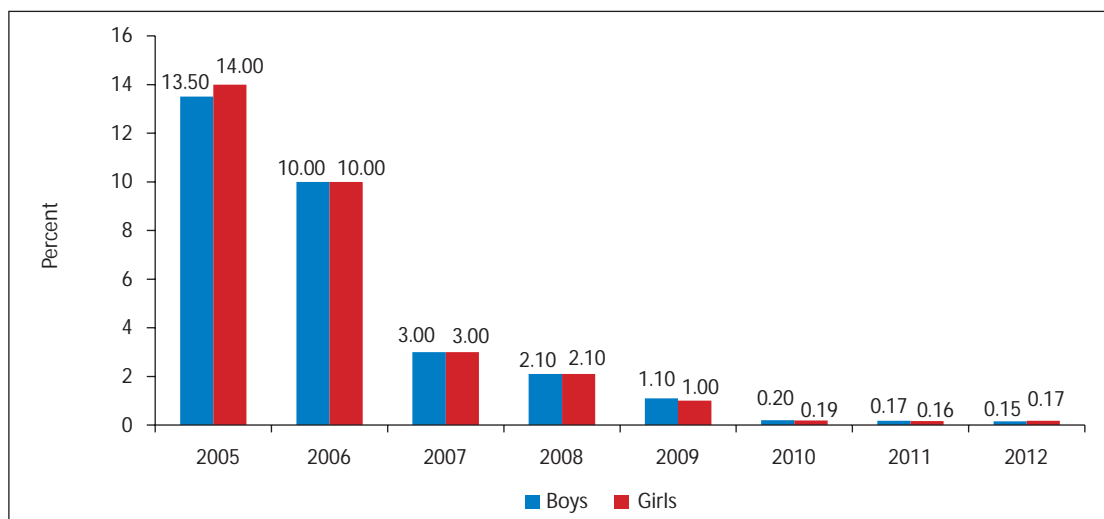
Source: Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan, Ganjam, Annual Work Plan & Budget 2009-10, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority.

Chart 4.5: Trends in Out of School Children (6-14 Years) in Ganjam District



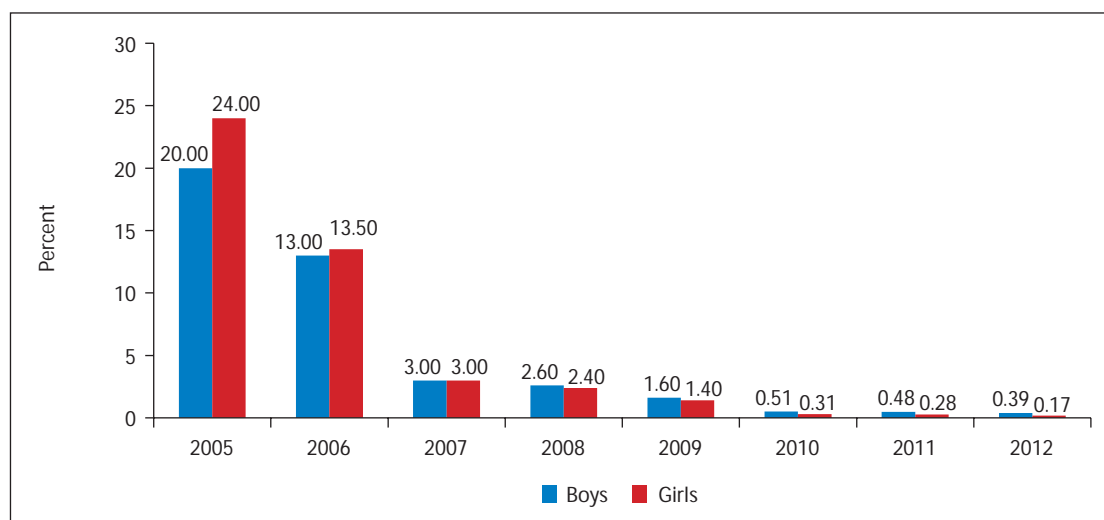
Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

Chart 4.6: Change in Out of School Children in Ganjam District



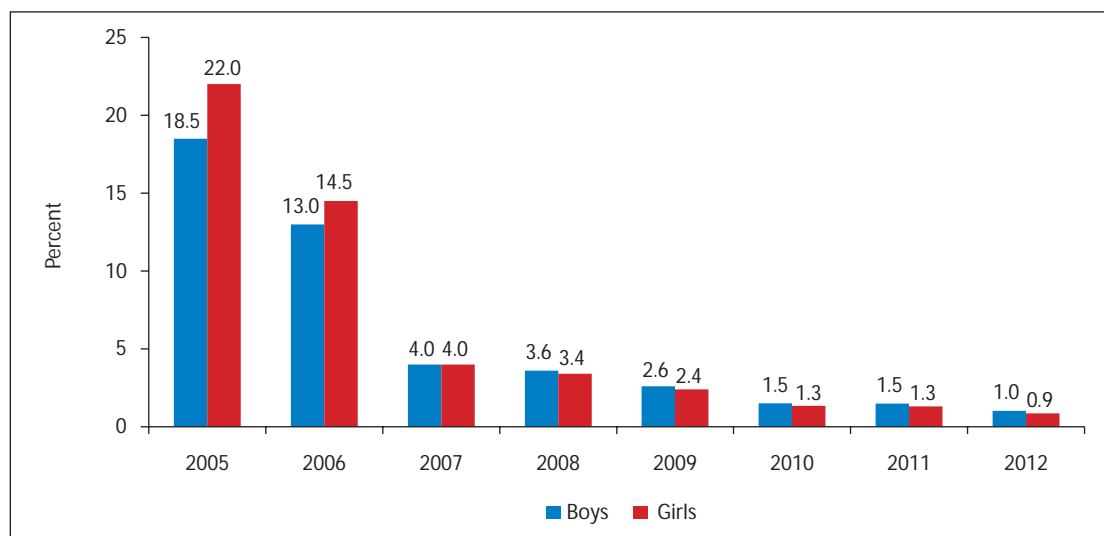
Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

Chart 4.7: Change in Out of School Children among STs in Ganjam District



Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

Chart 4.8: Change in Out of School Children among SCs in Ganjam District



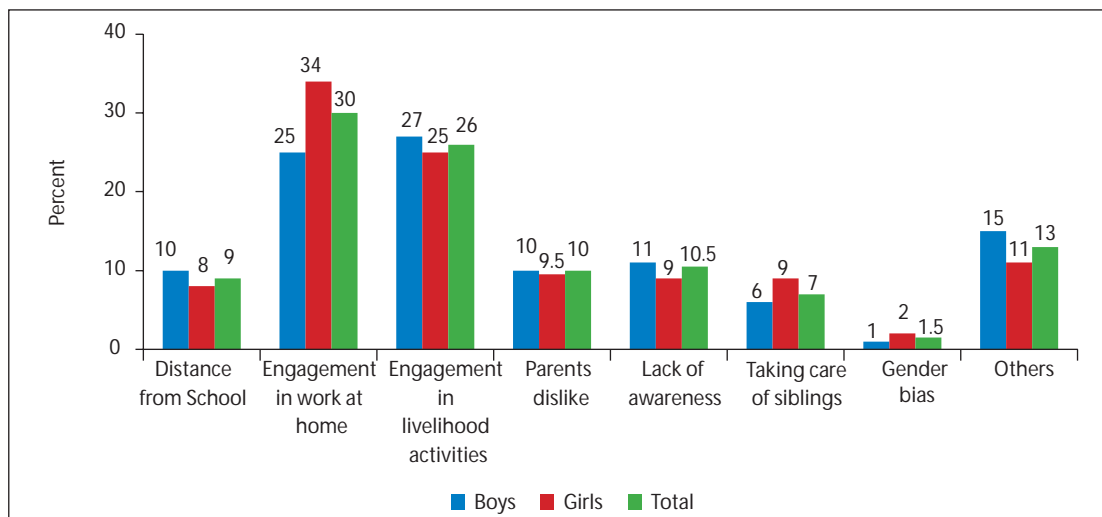
Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

Table 4.8: Number of Out of School Children in the 6-14 Years Age Group, 2008-09

S. No.	Name of Block	Boys	Girls	Total	Name of ULB	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Aska	545	420	965	Aska	22	15	37
2	Beguniapada	302	288	590	Belaguntha	10	7	17
3	Belaguntha	194	216	410	Berhampur	129	119	248
4	Bhanjanagar	608	710	1318	Bhanjanagar	14	12	26
5	Buguda	675	589	1264	Buguda	1	3	4
6	Chhatrapur	264	290	554	Chhatrapur	6	6	12
7	Chikiti	698	786	1484	Chikiti	80	94	174
8	Dharakote	645	678	1,323	Digapahandi	6	4	10
9	Digapahandi	228	254	482	Ganjam	6	6	12
10	Ganjam	258	183	441	Gopalpur	20	42	62
11	Hinjilicut	462	431	893	Hinjilicut	26	23	49
12	Jagannathprasad	713	775	1,488	Kavisuryanagar	48	63	111
13	Kavisuryanagar	301	412	713	Khallikote	15	21	36
14	Khallikote	497	570	1,067	Kodala	8	10	18
15	Kukudakhandi	688	605	1,293	Polasara	12	12	24
16	Patrapur	201	295	496	Purusottampur	15	12	27
17	Polasara	607	533	1,140	Rambha	41	42	83
18	Purusottampur	490	425	915	Surada	59	67	126
19	Rangeilunda	288	303	591	Total	518	558	1,076
20	Sanakhemundi	456	400	856	Ganjam District	10,709	10,713	21,422
21	Seragad	373	360	733				
22	Surada	698	632	1,330				
	Total	10,191	10,155	20,346				

Source: SSA, Ganjam, Annual Work Plan & Budget 2011-12, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority.

Chart 4.9: Reasons for Children (6-11 years) Being Out of School



Source: OPEPA, CTS 2007.

4.9.1 Reasons for Out of School Children

Engagement in work at home and outside for livelihood are the most important factors for children in the 6-11 year age group who are not attending school as may be seen from Chart 4.9. Responsibility towards the care of siblings at home, accounts for 41 percent of female children not being able to attend school. For boys, the most important reason for their engagement in livelihood activities is to supplement family income¹⁷. A study was conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy¹⁸ which shows that in Ganjam, earning livelihood was a factor for about 21 percent children who were out of school while sibling care and domestic activities accounted for an additional 13 percent children not going to school.

Distance from school and to a lesser extent, the negative attitude of parents towards education due to their poor awareness about the advantages of literacy and education also result in the out of school status of students as may be seen from Chart 4.9. Some other

reasons include poor performance and school ambience not being attractive enough for education. Other Backward Castes (OBC) and SC girls remain out of school primarily because of work at home or to take care of siblings. This situation is also prevalent among others groups. Among ST girls, poor awareness of parents is the most important factor for girls to be out of school.

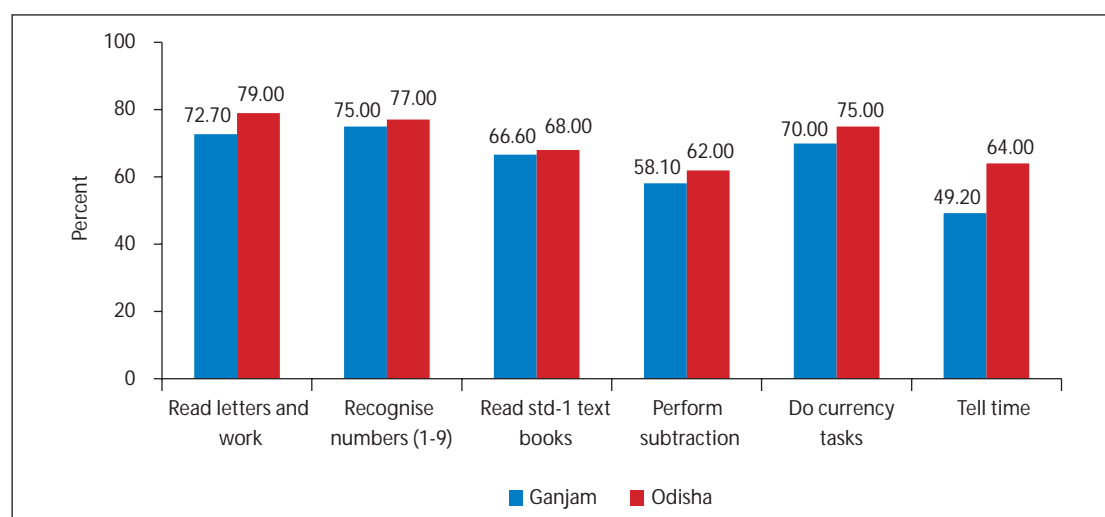
4.10 Skill Levels of Primary School Children

As per the annual school education report¹⁹ 2008, the percentage of students in standard I to II who could read letters and words in the district was about 73 percent as may be seen from Chart 4.10. In the same class group, 75 percent children were able to recognise numbers between 1 and 9. These figures are slightly higher for the State. Among students of standard III to V, about 67 percent of the students could read standard I text books and 58 percent could perform subtraction. Seventy percent students could do currency related tasks in standards III to V in the district.

¹⁷ Mostly in the case of BPL families.

¹⁸ Fiscal Reforms, Persistent Poverty and Human Development: The Case of Odisha by Tapas K Sen et al., July 2008. Table 3.4 p 271.

¹⁹ Facilitated by Pratham.

Chart 4.10: Level of Skills by Primary School Students in Ganjam District, 2007

Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2007.

Further 49 percent students in standard III to V could tell the time on clocks at both five minute spacing and 15 minute spacing. The report has also found that the tendency to opt for private education is much less in the district and the State as compared to the rest of India²⁰.

4.11 Gross Enrollment Ratio

Table 4.9 analyses gross enrollment ratios in primary schools by blocks for students of Class I-V in the 6-11 year age group. It may be observed from Table 4.9 that the overall GER

Table 4.9: Block-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio (Class I to V) by Sex in Ganjam District, 2011-12 (Figures in percent)

S.No.	Name of Block	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	103.80	107.55	105.64
2	Beguniapada	111.93	112.10	112.01
3	Bellaguntha	105.40	105.82	105.60
4	Bhanjanagar	99.60	99.42	99.51
5	Buguda	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Chhatrapur	106.30	105.67	106.00
7	Chikiti	108.82	07.25	108.03
8	Dharakote	112.76	114.10	113.40
9	Digapahandi	110.75	111.14	110.94
10	Ganjam	107.79	105.09	106.48
11	Hinjilicut	111.03	113.17	112.07
12	Jagannathprasad	100.44	100.26	100.36
13	Kabisuryanagar	106.75	106.66	106.71
14	Khallikote	107.72	108.87	108.27
15	Kukudakhandi	108.80	109.00	108.90
16	Patrapur	106.09	107.85	106.94
17	Polasara	112.90	113.32	113.10
18	Purusottampur	106.23	106.04	106.14
19	Rangeilunda	108.00	107.62	107.81
20	Sanakhemundi	102.48	102.90	102.68
21	Seragad	109.32	109.39	109.35
22	Surada	98.66	98.79	98.72

²⁰ In Ganjam, Odisha and India 5.2 percent, 4.5 percent and 22.5 percent of the students had opted for private school education respectively.

Table 4.9a: Block-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio (Class I to V) by Social Groups and Sex in Ganjam District, 2007
(Figures in percent)

S.No.	Name of Block	All			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	101.36	100.99	101.18	105.60	107.23	106.36	100.00	109.48	103.81
2	Beguniapada	107.34	107.21	107.28	117.93	115.32	116.79	123.66	131.08	126.72
3	Bellaguntha	102.06	99.41	100.78	107.06	105.41	106.27	113.82	106.72	110.12
4	Bhanjanagar	103.32	104.50	103.88	106.20	111.31	108.51	110.90	114.16	112.40
5	Buguda	106.35	105.69	106.04	115.37	111.04	113.30	119.20	108.40	113.27
6	Chhatrapur	93.92	94.25	94.07	96.10	97.81	96.85	92.31	92.31	92.31
7	Chikiti	105.87	109.76	107.73	107.96	109.75	108.80	114.42	115.03	114.72
8	Dharakote	106.17	103.97	105.10	111.71	108.41	110.15	119.18	114.64	117.05
9	Digapahandi	102.52	103.83	103.15	105.51	106.30	105.89	114.05	111.34	112.75
10	Ganjam	109.23	111.21	110.17	110.35	111.83	111.04	97.67	142.11	126.05
11	Hinjilicut	93.40	93.82	93.60	96.14	100.38	98.12	102.04	123.68	111.49
12	Jagannathprasad	111.10	109.52	110.34	114.54	115.74	115.09	118.95	110.56	115.02
13	Kabisuryanagar	104.84	102.51	103.77	113.33	107.76	110.95	108.00	93.58	99.46
14	Khallikote	104.74	106.06	105.36	110.27	108.56	109.48	115.24	103.93	109.81
15	Kukudakhandi	102.90	100.41	101.79	104.45	102.70	103.70	106.52	101.80	104.52
16	Patrapur	105.49	107.64	106.48	102.11	108.29	104.79	119.62	123.24	121.24
17	Polasara	100.37	97.09	98.77	106.54	102.14	104.41	133.01	112.76	123.15
18	Purusottampur	100.67	99.78	100.24	106.66	106.77	106.71	101.41	100.00	100.65
19	Rangeilunda	104.63	105.69	105.13	109.67	112.49	110.93	114.58	109.64	112.29
20	Sanakhemundi	101.61	103.53	102.51	106.03	106.78	106.35	106.48	110.94	108.55
21	Seragad	110.02	110.65	110.32	114.64	115.80	115.18	124.45	136.81	129.93
22	Surada	107.89	108.49	108.17	105.31	110.65	107.78	121.25	121.82	121.50

Source: OPEPA, CTS 2007.

varied from 98.72 percent in Surada block to 113.40 percent in Dharakote block. The overall GER for male students, ranged from 98.66 percent in Surada block to 112.90 percent in Polasara block. The overall GER for female students varied from 98.79 percent in Surada block to 114.10 percent in Dharakote block. Tables 4.9 and 4.9a summarises GER in block by gender and social groups.

Tables 4.10 and 4.10a summarises GER in ULB by gender and social classes. Overall GER varies from 100.00 percent in Aska,

Surada, Bhanjanagar, Buguda and Chhatrapur to 116.19 percent in Gopalpur. Female GER varies from 100.00 percent in Aska, Bhanjanagar, Buguda, Chhatrapur, Khallikote and Surada to 117.25 percent in Gopalpur and male GER ranges from 100.00 percent in Aska, Bhanjanagar, Buguda, Chhatrapur and Surada to 115.17 percent in Gopalpur. GER for SC vary from 87.53 percent in Chhatrapur to 112.38 percent in Hinjilicut while GER for ST varies from 81.82 percent in Purusottampur to 157.14 percent in Rambha. GER for ST and SC at the primary level, both for males

Table 4.10: Urban Area-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio (Classes I to V) by Sex in Ganjam District, 2011-12

(Figures in percent)

S.No.	Name of ULB	All		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Bellaguntha	108.75	107.27	108.05
3	Berhampur	100.40	100.94	100.66
4	Bhanjanagar	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Buguda	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Chhatrapur	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Chikiti	103.93	103.75	103.84
8	Digapahandi	101.65	100.76	101.21
9	Ganjam	105.35	109.41	107.06
10	Gopalpur	115.17	117.25	116.19
11	Hinjilicut	101.46	101.16	101.31
12	Kabisuryanagar	101.58	101.30	101.45
13	Khallikote	101.95	100.00	101.02
14	Kodala	105.78	105.56	105.67
15	Polasara	106.71	107.32	106.98
16	Purusottampur	104.10	104.56	104.20
17	Rambha	108.39	108.70	108.54
18	Surada	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4.10a: Urban Area-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio (Classes I to V) by Social Groups and Sex in Ganjam District, 2007

(Figures in percent)

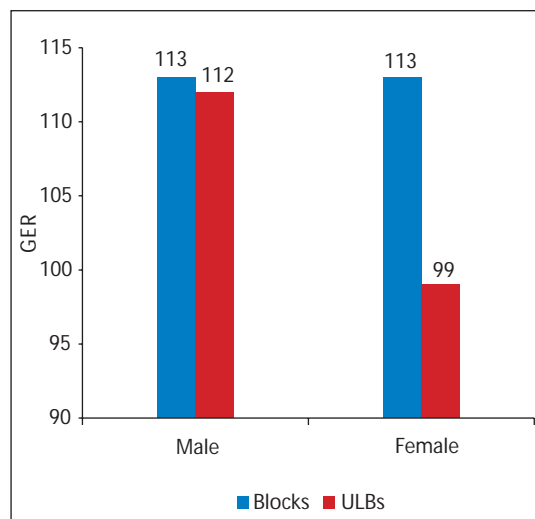
S.No.	Name of ULB	All			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	90.18	90.76	90.44	91.64	93.86	92.64	46.67	83.33	57.14
2	Bellaguntha	109.87	108.51	109.23	109.38	112.10	110.71	140.00	175.00	150.00
3	Berhampur	88.93	89.72	89.30	95.24	96.87	95.99	98.72	96.69	97.63
4	Bhanjanagar	90.30	93.49	91.82	98.84	96.26	97.60	65.71	105.13	86.49
5	Buguda	92.53	90.09	91.34	99.37	109.35	104.04	70.00	95.45	83.33
6	Chhatrapur	88.24	90.32	89.17	88.89	85.96	87.53	94.87	97.30	96.05
7	Chikiti	97.57	85.77	91.67	100.00	91.47	96.04	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Digapahandi	87.53	87.71	87.61	95.15	93.68	94.51	110.00	88.89	100.00
9	Ganjam	102.54	96.67	99.93	92.57	95.63	94.03	122.22	100.00	121.28
10	Gopalpur	90.30	94.81	92.44	83.87	96.00	89.29	200.00	50.00	100.00
11	Hinjilicut	102.41	103.82	103.09	110.33	114.49	112.38	115.38	110.34	113.24
12	Kabisuryanagar	101.21	96.70	99.11	112.27	103.54	107.85	90.91	100.00	92.86
13	Khallikote	98.71	99.86	99.25	116.67	109.38	112.90	188.89	131.58	150.00
14	Kodala	98.74	95.99	97.43	112.39	109.24	110.78	100.00	93.75	97.30
15	Polasara	114.68	109.83	112.41	105.58	117.03	110.83	75.00	89.66	81.97
16	Purusottampur	91.79	92.87	92.29	105.99	107.28	106.57	100.00	50.00	81.82
17	Rambha	94.54	92.91	93.80	92.49	93.09	92.75	176.92	125.00	157.14
18	Surada	100.47	99.90	100.22	98.55	108.56	102.84	122.78	98.86	110.18

Source: OPEPA, CTS 2007.

and females are compared in Chart 4.11 and Chart 4.12. Overall GER at primary level are given in Chart 4.11 for both males and females by urban and rural local bodies. Table 4.11 compares GER at primary level between

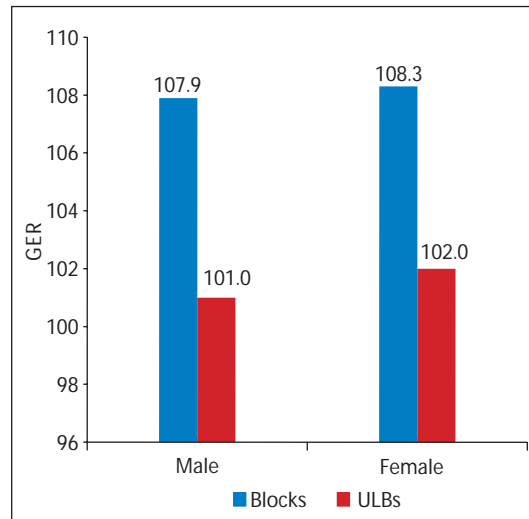
the districts and Odisha by gender and social classes. Table 4.12 summarises overall GER at upper primary level, in total for classes VI to VIII between the district and Odisha by gender and social classes.

Chart 4.11: Gross Enrollment Ratio in Primary Schools among STs in Ganjam District, 2007



Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2007.

Chart 4.12: Gross Enrollment Ratio in Primary Schools among SCs in Ganjam District, 2007



Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2007.

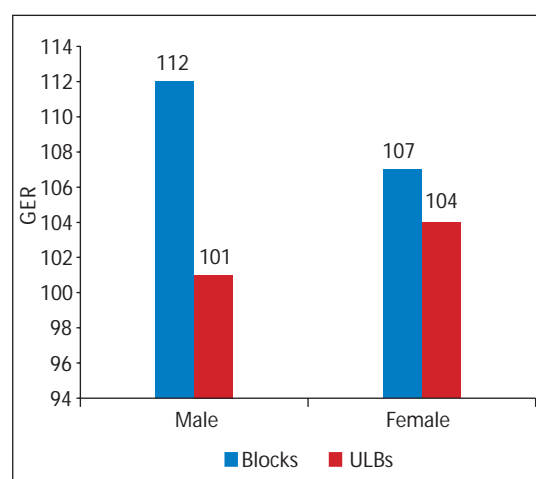
Table 4.11: Enrollment Ratio Comparison (Classes I to V) by Social Groups in Ganjam and Odisha, 2011-12

(Figures in percent)

Social Group	Ganjam	Odisha
All Communities		
Male	105.62	99.62
Female	105.99	99.76
Total	105.80	99.69
Scheduled Castes		
Male	107.32	106.86
Female	105.17	104.80
Total	106.87	105.76
Scheduled Tribes		
Male	109.32	108.46
Female	106.16	109.13
Total	108.01	107.47

Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2011.

Chart 4.13: Gross Enrollment Ratio in Primary Schools in Ganjam District, 2007



Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2007.

Generally, the ratios are lower in urban areas than in rural areas possibly because over age children and repetition rates are low in urban areas. While comparing the overall district scenario, enrollment ratios are higher among SC and ST across blocks and urban areas. With respect to SC community, girls have better ratios

in comparison to boys across blocks and urban areas. Among ST, girls have marginally lower enrollment rates in comparison to boys.

Apart from Bhanjanagar and Surada blocks, enrollment ratios in other blocks are generally above 100.00 percent, implying that the number of children enrolled is higher than the population in the 6-11 year age group which is the normal age span for Classes I to V.

In urban areas, GER of all primary schools has exceeded 100.00 percent. Among SC, different patterns are observed, with Odisha having higher enrollment ratios for girls, whereas, Ganjam has high enrollment ratio for boys. However, enrollment of SC is higher than the overall ratio in both Ganjam district and Odisha. Enrollment ratios among ST in Odisha as a whole is slightly lower than Ganjam. Further, female ST enrollment ratio is higher than male in the State whereas it is lower in the case of Ganjam.

Table 4.12: Enrollment Ratio (Classes VI to VIII) Comparison between Ganjam and Odisha, 2011-12

(Figures in percent)

Social Group	Ganjam	Odisha
All Communities		
Male	90.83	105.00
Female	90.95	104.84
Total	90.89	104.93
Scheduled Castes		
Male	99.38	103.84
Female	101.63	106.21
Total	99.76	105.07
Scheduled Tribes		
Male	76.99	86.66
Female	69.51	79.34
Total	72.97	81.21

Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2011.

Table 4.13: Block-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio (Classes VI to VIII) in Ganjam District, 2011-12
(Figures in percent)

S.No.	Name of Block	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	93.48	88.38	90.86
2	Beguniapada	83.57	85.22	84.38
3	Bellaguntha	91.18	91.98	91.60
4	Bhanjanagar	98.95	98.83	98.89
5	Buguda	100.06	100.17	100.12
6	Chhatrapur	91.08	91.07	91.07
7	Chikiti	86.01	87.95	86.96
8	Dharakote	75.88	77.74	76.84
9	Digapahandi	85.11	85.03	85.07
10	Ganjam	90.09	92.71	91.29
11	Hinjilicut	87.02	84.78	85.91
12	Jagannathprasad	98.46	98.83	98.65
13	Kabisuryanagar	89.22	91.01	90.14
14	Khallikote	89.07	87.3	88.21
15	Kukudakhandi	87.58	87.31	87.45
16	Patrapur	90.49	87.61	89.11
17	Polasara	82.07	83.98	83.06
18	Purusottampur	90.11	91.59	90.85
19	Rangeilunda	88.58	88.46	88.52
20	Sanakhemundi	95.20	94.65	94.93
21	Seragad	85.80	88.25	87.06
22	Surada	99.24	99.00	99.12

Source: OPEPA, 2012.

Tables 4.13 and 4.13a summarises GER in Classes VI to VIII among blocks by gender and social groups. Overall GER varies from 76.84 percent in Dharakote to 100.12 percent in Buguda. Female GER varies from 77.74 percent in Dharakote to 100.17 percent in Buguda while

male GER ranges from 75.88 percent in Dharakote to 100.06 percent in Buguda. Gross enrollment ratio for SC varies from 69.41 percent in Surada to 115.94 percent in Chhatrapur while GER for ST range from 30.34 percent in Polasara to 132.69 percent in Purusottampur.

Table 4.13a: Block-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio (Classes VI to VIII) by Social Groups and Sex in Ganjam District, 2007

(Figures in percent)

S.No.	Name of Block	All			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	104.86	107.61	106.20	91.21	92.74	91.90	102.27	61.54	83.13
2	Beguniapada	111.94	110.64	111.31	80.23	90.71	84.56	74.34	54.35	65.37
3	Bellaguntha	112.90	115.15	114.01	96.65	95.09	95.87	106.90	74.19	90.00
4	Bhanjanagar	104.34	100.36	102.42	86.39	76.32	81.70	94.14	86.64	90.69
5	Buguda	103.42	102.53	102.97	90.36	94.75	92.59	63.64	71.64	68.03
6	Chhatrapur	118.57	121.81	120.02	119.32	111.23	115.94	112.00	122.22	116.28
7	Chikiti	97.88	86.84	92.74	97.42	91.02	94.71	65.66	63.77	64.88
8	Dharakote	88.98	96.55	92.54	74.77	73.04	74.04	48.76	43.46	46.42
9	Digapahandi	106.46	105.91	106.21	94.20	90.98	92.89	73.24	75.19	74.00
10	Ganjam	94.80	95.23	95.00	107.11	91.88	100.34	95.83	77.78	92.98
11	Hinjilicut	113.31	115.77	114.47	100.42	93.38	97.32	105.26	30.00	79.31
12	Jagannathprasad	92.46	98.38	95.18	83.52	80.31	82.11	83.33	92.86	87.11
13	Kabisuryanagar	115.60	120.73	117.88	94.07	105.19	98.17	126.67	137.50	132.26
14	Khallikote	108.32	109.32	108.79	92.35	94.88	93.47	91.93	104.84	97.54
15	Kukudakhandi	97.39	101.58	99.23	98.99	95.15	97.55	78.42	68.02	74.57
16	Patrapur	104.11	99.89	102.20	111.48	100.89	106.78	61.79	43.93	54.12
17	Polasara	100.32	107.93	103.97	76.21	84.51	79.63	28.39	32.95	30.34
18	Purusottampur	115.90	117.80	116.78	98.81	93.76	96.69	132.14	133.33	132.69
19	Rangeilunda	104.29	97.88	101.23	90.37	73.64	82.37	107.32	81.82	95.95
20	Sanakhemundi	97.67	99.33	98.45	73.03	79.91	75.87	55.70	34.36	46.06
21	Seragad	92.66	95.43	93.96	79.47	81.28	80.25	71.74	33.33	51.00
22	Surada	79.41	78.00	78.76	74.00	63.50	69.41	37.69	40.55	38.90
	Total	103.03	104.11	103.53	92.20	89.05	90.83	66.85	60.23	64.01

Source: OPEPA, CTS 2007.

Table 4.14: Gross Enrollment Ratio (Classes VI to VIII) across ULBs in Ganjam District, 2011-12
(Figures in percent)

S.No.	Name of ULB	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Bellaguntha	90.89	93.55	92.19
3	Berhampur Municipality	99.30	98.48	98.89
4	Bhanjanagar	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Buguda	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Chhatrapur	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Chikiti	97.27	95.31	96.35
8	Digapahandi	97.16	140.35	115.48
9	Ganjam	93.47	91.37	92.52
10	Gopalpur	80.08	77.82	78.96
11	Hinjilicut	100.31	98.04	99.16
12	Kabisuryanagar	97.46	98.01	97.72
13	Khallikote	96.26	100.00	98.36
14	Kodala	89.55	91.93	90.80
15	Polasara	86.62	89.99	88.38
16	Purusottampur	94.88	93.40	94.14
17	Rambha	89.33	91.19	90.23
18	Surada	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: OPEPA, 2012.

Tables 4.14 and 4.14a describes GER in Classes VI to VIII across ULBs by gender and social classes. It is observed that, overall GER varies from 78.96 percent in Gopalpur to 115.48 percent in Digapahandi. Similar observations have made both for males and females. Gross Enrollment Ratio for SC vary from 59.60 percent in Polasara to 134.25 percent in Buguda and there for ST from

74.00 percent in Surada to 200.00 percent in Purusotampur. In Classes VI to VIII, the overall GER for both boys and girls is of the same order. However, the ratio in rural areas is marginally higher in the case of girls in comparison to boys. In urban areas, a reverse trend has been observed, where boys have a higher enrollment ratio than girls. Chikiti, Dharakote, Ganjam (block), Jagannathprasad,

Table 4.14a: Gross Enrollment Ratio (Classes VI to VIII) by Social Groups and Sex across ULBs in Ganjam District, 2007

(Figures in percent)

S.No.	Name of ULB	All			SC			ST		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Aska	139.85	124.17	132.64	128.71	123.08	126.51	158.33	116.67	144.44
2	Bellaguntha	106.64	104.14	105.40	87.18	92.11	89.61	90.00	100.00	94.44
3	Berhampur Municipality	124.81	114.44	119.69	126.88	105.08	115.91	104.95	105.88	105.33
4	Bhanjanagar	95.83	112.98	103.21	106.10	113.16	109.49	116.67	100.00	107.14
5	Buguda	140.15	139.43	139.78	155.26	111.43	134.25	137.50	104.76	118.92
6	Chhatrapur	123.61	130.11	126.35	115.22	149.28	129.81	116.67	125.00	120.83
7	Chikiti	114.91	130.67	122.96	84.78	127.45	107.22	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Digapahandi	142.91	119.67	130.39	124.07	121.82	122.94	60.00	200.00	100.00
9	Ganjam	89.07	110.85	97.93	48.48	100.00	63.04	75.00	0.00	75.00
10	Gopalpur	95.42	70.83	85.02	92.31	112.50	100.00	0.00	200.00	100.00
11	Hinjilicut	133.68	127.35	130.60	126.58	114.67	120.78	177.78	133.33	160.00
12	Kabisuryanagar	106.23	126.35	115.55	80.00	122.64	97.66	183.33	100.00	162.50
13	Khallikote	131.16	131.29	131.21	113.46	105.13	109.89	166.67	183.33	175.00
14	Kodala	116.52	127.27	121.14	94.74	100.00	97.10	100.00	200.00	166.67
15	Polasara	89.09	102.91	96.24	61.54	57.45	59.60	122.22	150.00	138.10
16	Purusottampur	119.57	109.01	114.03	100.00	81.63	91.47	200.00	0.00	200.00
17	Rambha	115.12	143.51	128.57	113.91	144.09	127.40	150.00	150.00	150.00
18	Surada	104.30	94.22	99.19	103.14	83.54	93.19	59.38	100.00	74.00
	Total	119.72	116.89	118.35	109.96	106.90	108.52	105.60	116.95	110.11

Source: OPEPA, CTS 2007.

Table 4.15: Gender Parity Index (Classes I to V and Classes VI to VIII) by Social Groups in Ganjam and Odisha

State and District	Classes I to V			Classes VI to VIII		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Ganjam	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.99	0.93	0.91
Odisha	0.94	0.93	0.97	0.95	0.98	0.92

Source: OPEPA, CTS.

Kukudakhandi, Sanakhemundi, Seragad and Surada blocks have overall enrollment ratios less than 100.00 percent, whereas, in the remaining blocks, it is above 100.00 percent.

In respect of SC, only Chhatrapur, Ganjam and Patrapur have ratios greater than 100.00 percent. In a majority of blocks, SC have lower enrollment ratios in comparison to overall ratios among males and females. This has some implication in that unprivileged groups have lower enrollments than others. SC girls have lower ratios than boys. ST show the lowest enrollment and consequently, low enrollment ratios among all social groups.

In respect of urban areas, the overall enrollment ratio for Classes VI to VIII is marginally higher than that in the case of rural areas. Further, unlike in the case of blocks, boys have a higher enrollment ratio than girls. This trend is evident even among SC. However, among ST in urban areas, girls have a higher enrollment ratio than boys. Ganjam, Polasara, Gopalpur and Surada Notified Area Council (NAC) have overall ratios less than 100.00 percent. The rest of the urban bodies have ratios above 100.00 percent.

Among Classes VI to VIII, Odisha has considerably lower enrollment ratios in comparison to Ganjam (Table 4.15). However, the trend is reversed in the case of SC where enrollment ratios are about five percentage points lower than Ganjam. Further, females among SC have higher ratios than males in Odisha, whereas, the trend is reversed in Ganjam. Among ST also, Odisha has marginally higher enrollment ratios compared to Ganjam district.

Some major factors that contribute to low enrollment among ST, include a gap

between home language and school language, lack of awareness, lack of proper subject competency, lack of child friendly atmosphere, weak Village Education Committees (VEC) and indifference towards tapping of local tribal human resources. Disparity between tribal and non-tribal education has to be understood in the context of culture and practices prevalent in tribal society.

4.12 Net Enrollment Ratio

Table 4.16 describes net enrollment ratio for rural and urban local bodies both for primary and upper primary levels. In blocks, NER varies from 98 percent to 100 percent in the 6-11 years age group and from 56 percent to 68 percent in the 11-14 years age group. In ULB, NER varies from 97 percent to 100 percent in the 6-11 years age group and from 53 percent to 76 percent in the 11-14 years age group.

Overall NER of Ganjam district is 99.84 percent (99.85 percent and 99.83 percent for males and females respectively), as may be seen from Table 4.17. In case of SC, the overall NER is 97.17 percent (96.61 percent for males and 97.51 percent for females). In case ST children, the total percentage of NER is 90.23 percent (91.23 percent and 89.34 percent respectively for male and female students).

4.13 Retention

As per the estimates of the Seventh All India Educational Survey, 2002, 69 percent of those who had enrolled in Class I continued up to Class V in Ganjam. Chart 4.14 gives class-wise retention rates for Ganjam district in the reference year 2012. The respective figures for boys and girls were 89 percent and 82 percent

Table 4.16: Block and Urban Area-wise Net Enrollment Ratio in Ganjam District, 2011-12
(Figures in percent)

S. No.	Name of Block	Children of 6-11 Age Group	Children of 11-14 Age Group	Name of ULB	Children of 6-11 Age Group	Children of 11-14 Age Group
1	Aska	99.72	55.60	Aska	100.00	62.67
2	Beguniapada	99.99	58.97	Belaguntha	100.00	52.64
3	Belaguntha	99.95	59.71	Berhampur	96.90	66.12
4	Bhanjanagar	99.00	61.59	Bhanjanagar	100.00	70.53
5	Buguda	99.98	61.922	Buguda	100.00	64.03
6	Chhatrapur	99.63	61.31	Chhatrapur	100.00	74.89
7	Chikiti	100.00	62.64	Chikiti	100.00	64.12
8	Dharakote	99.33	61.68	Digapahandi	100.00	59.97
9	Digapahandi	99.78	61.71	Ganjam	100.00	69.08
10	Ganjam	99.97	63.15	Gopalpur	100.00	76.04
11	Hinjilicut	100.00	60.43	Hinjilicut	100.00	74.39
12	Jagannathprasad	99.63	65.33	Kavisuryanagar	100.00	60.94
13	Kavisuryanagar	100.00	56.54	Khallikote	100.00	53.46
14	Khallikote	99.94	59.44	Kodala	100.00	61.20
15	Kukudakhandi	99.72	64.54	Polasara	96.55	63.12
16	Patrapur	100.00	59.48	Purusottampur	100.00	63.72
17	Polasara	99.79	57.76	Rambha	100.00	67.70
18	Purusottampur	99.67	60.42	Surada	100.00	66.22
19	Rangeilunda	99.99	67.53			
20	Sanakhemundi	99.85	60.36			
21	Seragad	99.88	60.78			
22	Surada	98.66	62.23			

Source: SSA, Ganjam, Annual work plan & Budget 2011-12, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority.

Table 4.17: Net Enrollment Ratio in Ganjam District, 2011-12

Social Group	Male	Female	Total
All Communities	99.85	99.83	99.84
Scheduled Castes	96.61	97.51	97.17
Scheduled Tribes	89.34	91.23	90.23

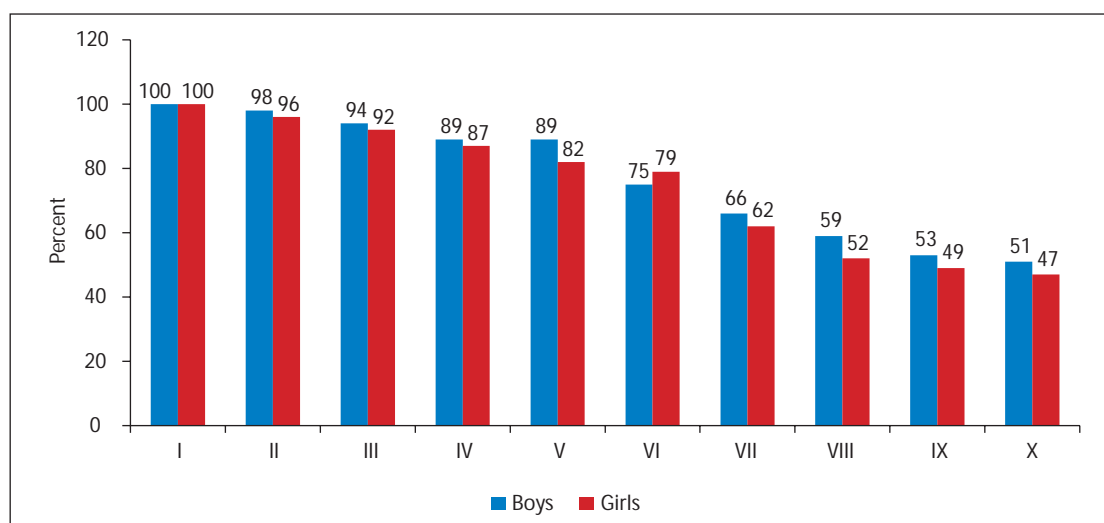
Source: OPEPA, 2011-12.

respectively, implying that more girls dropped out in comparison to boys. At the secondary level, only 49 percent girl students continued up to Class X. Ganjam experienced marginal retention in all classes up to Class VII. For classes VIII and IX, there was a sharp increase in retention in the case of Ganjam, whereas, Odisha had lower retention rates. Chart 4.15 compares retention rates of Ganjam vis-à-vis Odisha for different classes in the year 2012.

4.14 Dropouts

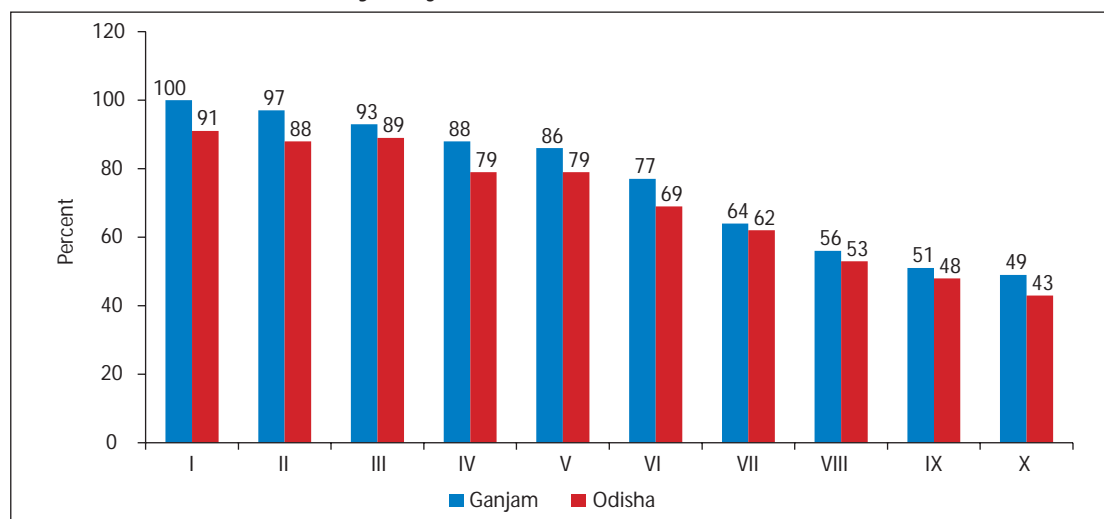
Chart 4.16 compares dropout rates in different classes in Ganjam district from 2009-10 to 2011-12. It may be observed that the dropout rate at Class V is ranged from 9 percent in 2009-10 to 6 percent in 2011-12. Chart 4.17 gives the class-wise dropout rates from class I to class VI in Ganjam district during 2011-12. Table 4.18

Chart 4.14: Retention Rate by Sex in Ganjam District, 2012

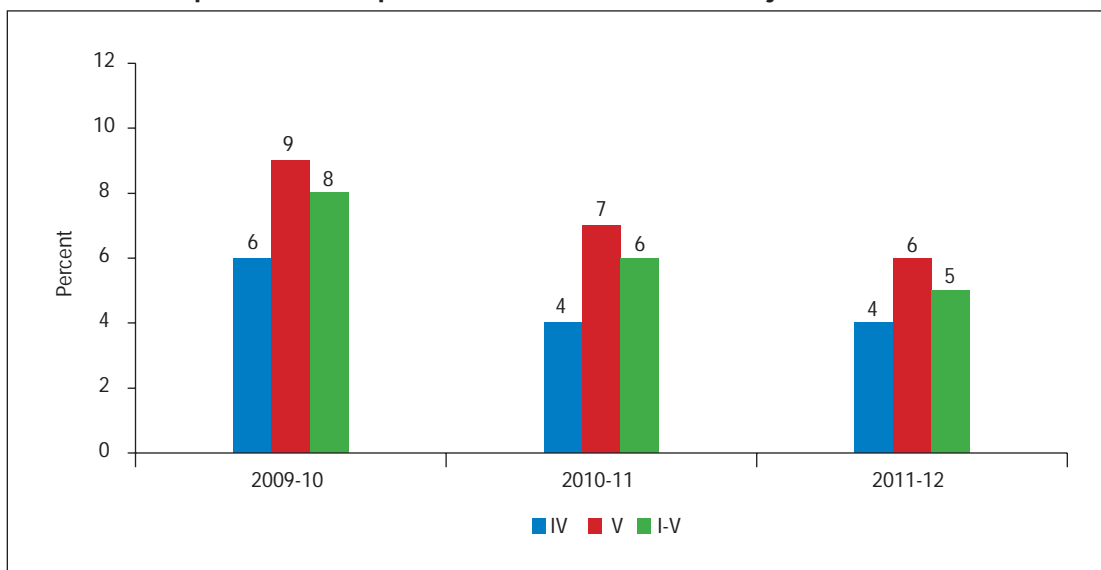


Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2012.

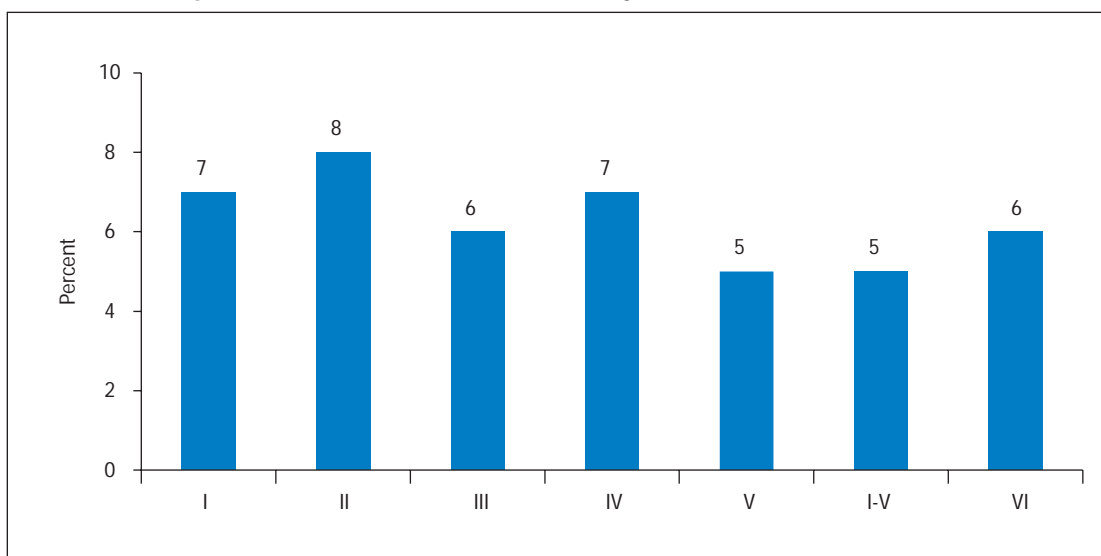
Chart 4.15: Retention Rate by Ganjam and Odisha, 2012



Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2012.

Chart 4.16: Dropout Rate Comparison between Classes in Ganjam District

Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2011-12.

Chart 4.17: Dropout Rate in Various Classes in Ganjam District, 2011-12

Source: OPEPA, CTS, 2011-12.

describes cohort dropout rates in 6-14 year age group for rural and urban area of Ganjam district. It may be observed that the cohort dropout rates are higher in the 11-14 years age group of children than in the 6-11 years age group.

4.15 Repetition

Repetition is defined as the number of students who repeat a particular grade due to non-appearance in the annual examination. The repetition rate is the difference between

Table 4.18: Block and Urban Area-wise Dropout Rate of Children between the Age Group of 6-14 Years in Ganjam District, 2008-09

(Figures in percent)

S. No.	Name of Block	Dropout Children in the Age Group of 6-11 Years	Dropout Children in the Age Group of 11-14 Years	Name of ULB	Dropout Children in the Age Group of 6-11 Years	Dropout Children in the Age Group of 11-14 Years
1	Aska	3	3	Aska	1	1
2	Beguniapada	2	2	Belaguntha	1	0
3	Belaguntha	1	2	Berhampur	0	0
4	Bhanjanagar	4	6	Bhanjanagar	1	1
5	Buguda	4	6	Buguda	0	0
6	Chhatrapur	2	3	Chhatrapur	0	0
7	Chikiti	6	10	Chikiti	6	7
8	Dharakote	5	8	Digapahandi	0	0
9	Digapahandi	1	2	Ganjam	0	0
10	Ganjam	2	3	Gopalpur	4	5
11	Hinjilicut	4	4	Hinjilicut	1	1
12	Jagannathprasad	5	6	Kavisuryanagar	3	2
13	Kavisuryanagar	2	3	Khallikote	1	1
14	Khallikote	3	4	Kodala	1	1
15	Kukudakhandi	2	3	Polasara	0	1
16	Patrapur	2	2	Purusottampur	4	4
17	Polasara	3	4	Rambha	3	3
18	Purusottampur	3	4	Surada	3	3
19	Rangeilunda	2	2			
20	Sanakhemundi	4	6			
21	Seragad	2	3			
22	Surada	3	6			

Source: SSA, Ganjam, Annual Work Plan & Budget 2009-10, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority.

the total enrollments and the total number appearing in the annual examination as a percentage of the total enrollments. Table 4.19 summarises repetition rates for children in the 6-14 year age group in Ganjam district for the year 2011. Overall, it is found that around 1.6 percent students repeated a

particular grade in the 6-14 year age group. The repetition rate is marginally higher among girls than boys and a similar pattern is also observed across regions and social groups. There are differences in repetition rates between rural and urban areas in Ganjam district.

Table 4.19: Repetition Rate among Children in the Age Group of 6-11 Years in Ganjam District, 2011

Social Group	Boys	Girls	Total
All Communities	0.6	0.7	0.6
Scheduled Castes	1.6	1.8	1.7
Scheduled Tribes	1.4	1.8	1.6

Source: OPEPA, CTS 2011.

Table 4.20: Block and Urban Area-wise Completion Rate, Primary Graduates and Transition Rate in Ganjam District, 2008-09

(Figures in percent)

S. No.	Name of Block	Completion Rate	No. of Primary Graduates	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary	Name of ULB	Completion Rate	No. of Primary Graduates	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary
1	Aska	91	3,459	82	Aska	95	404	97
2	Beguniapada	89	3,362	79	Belaguntha	96	206	97
3	Belaguntha	91	2,626	76	Berhampur	97	4,641	87
4	Bhanjanagar	90	3,291	74	Bhanjanagar	93	308	88
5	Buguda	86	2,891	73	Buguda	92	338	87
6	Chhatrapur	95	2,907	82	Chhatrapur	96	444	98
7	Chikiti	92	2,466	64	Chikiti	97	280	93
8	Dharakote	89	2,715	74	Digapahandi	89	293	67
9	Digapahandi	92	4,060	69	Ganjam	95	316	98
10	Ganjam	96	1,981	85	Gopalpur	99	131	90
11	Hinjilicut	95	2,476	84	Hinjilicut	94	478	86
12	Jagannathprasad	94	3,308	84	Kavisuryanagar	94	419	82
13	Kavisuryanagar	94	2,999	80	Khallikote	89	287	96
14	Khallikote	94	3,753	84	Kodala	93	303	73
15	Kukudakhandi	91	3,320	75	Polasara	94	546	81
16	Patrapur	93	3,243	75	Purusottampur	94	310	89
17	Polasara	90	3,507	71	Rambha	95	280	91
18	Purusottampur	93	3,254	77	Surada	91	339	89
19	Rangeilunda	94	3,306	76				
20	Sanakhemundi	91	4,297	72				
21	Seragad	89	3,326	78				
22	Surada	89	3,954	66				

Source: SSA, Ganjam, Annual Work Plan & Budget 2009-10, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority.

4.16 Completion Rate, Transition Rate and Primary Graduates

Table 4.20 compares completion rate, primary graduates and transition rate in Ganjam district by blocks and ULB for the reference year 2008-09. Completion rate for primary students across blocks in Ganjam district is high and ranges from 89 percent to 94 percent. However, transition rate from primary to upper primary is low and ranges from 66 percent to 85 percent. Completion rate for primary students across ULB ranges from 89 percent to 99 percent while transition rate from primary to upper primary ranges from 73 percent to 98 percent. There is clear need to gear up at the district level to make education more attractive to children, so that more number

of students can complete the upper primary education level.

4.17 Teachers

Teacher strength and trained teachers in government primary schools is summarised in Table 4.21. In 2011-12, there were 10,438 teachers, who taught primary classes in Ganjam district. To provide quality primary education, training for teachers is of vital concern. About 94 percent of primary teachers in Ganjam district are trained. The status of trained upper primary teachers in public schools of Ganjam district is summarised in Table 4.22. There are 4,961 upper primary teachers in Ganjam district for the year 2011-12. Of total upper primary teachers, 97.8 percent teachers are trained. The percentage of total female teachers is about 35.0 percent.

Table 4.21: Status of Teacher Strength and Trained Primary Teachers in Ganjam District, 2011-12

Block/ULB/ District	Teacher Strength			Trained Teachers			Percentage of Trained Teachers	Percentage of Female Teachers
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Block	4,953	2,667	7,620	4,656	2,507	7,163	94.0	35.00
ULB	1,832	986	2,818	1,722	927	2,649	94.0	34.99
District	6,785	3,653	10,438	6,378	3,434	9,812	94.0	35.00

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam.

Table 4.22: Status of Teacher Strength and Trained Upper Primary Teachers in Ganjam District, 2011-12

Block/ULB/ District	Teacher Strength			Trained Teachers			Percentage of Trained Teachers	Percentage of Female Teachers
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Block	2,354	1,267	3,621	2,302	1,240	3,542	97.80	34.99
ULB	871	469	1,340	851	458	1,309	97.70	35.00
District	3,225	1,736	4,961	3,153	1,698	4,851	97.80	34.99

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam.

4.18 School Administrative Set-up

4.18.1 Supervision

For monitoring the performance of educational institutions in Ganjam district, there are school inspectors at block levels. Moreover, Village Education Committees, Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) and

Mother Teacher Associations (MTA) have also been set up at the school level to supervise regular school activities.

4.18.2 Village Education Committee

Village Education Committees have been formed to monitor performance and attendance of teachers and education standards in primary schools. It has been

Table 4.23: Basic School Administrative set-up of Ganjam District, 2008-09

S.No.	Name of Block	No. of Educational Blocks	No. of BRC/ URC	No. of CRC
1	Aska	3	1	15
2	Beguniapada	3	1	14
3	Belaguntha	3	1	9
4	Bhanjanagar	3	1	14
5	Buguda	3	1	16
6	Chhatrapur	3	1	16
7	Chikiti	3	1	9
8	Dharakote	3	1	10
9	Digapahandi	3	1	13
10	Ganjam	3	1	9
11	Hinjilicut	3	1	11
12	Jagannathprasad	3	1	17
13	Kavisuryanagar	3	1	8
14	Khallikote	3	1	17
15	Kukudakhandi	3	1	14
16	Patrapur	3	1	16
17	Polasara	3	1	10
18	Purusottampur	3	1	15
19	Rangeilunda	3	1	11
20	Sanakhemundi	3	1	9
21	Seragad	3	1	12
22	Surada	3	1	17
	Ganjam District	66	22	282

Source: SSA, Ganjam, Annual Work Plan & Budget 2009-10, Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority.

observed that VEC act as an effective instrument to monitor school education in the district. VEC members are trained on issue of teaching, curriculum and co-curricular activities so as to improve their knowledge and skills and make them more effective. VEC can significantly contribute towards enhancing enrollment, quality of education, and other school activities.

The administrative set up of primary schools in different blocks for Ganjam district for the year 2008-09 is depicted in Table 4.23. There are 66 Education Blocks, 22 Block Resource Centre (BRC) and 282 Community Resource Centre (CRC) in the district. These agencies regularly monitor the performance of schools and take appropriate remedial measures to have quality education.

4.19 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

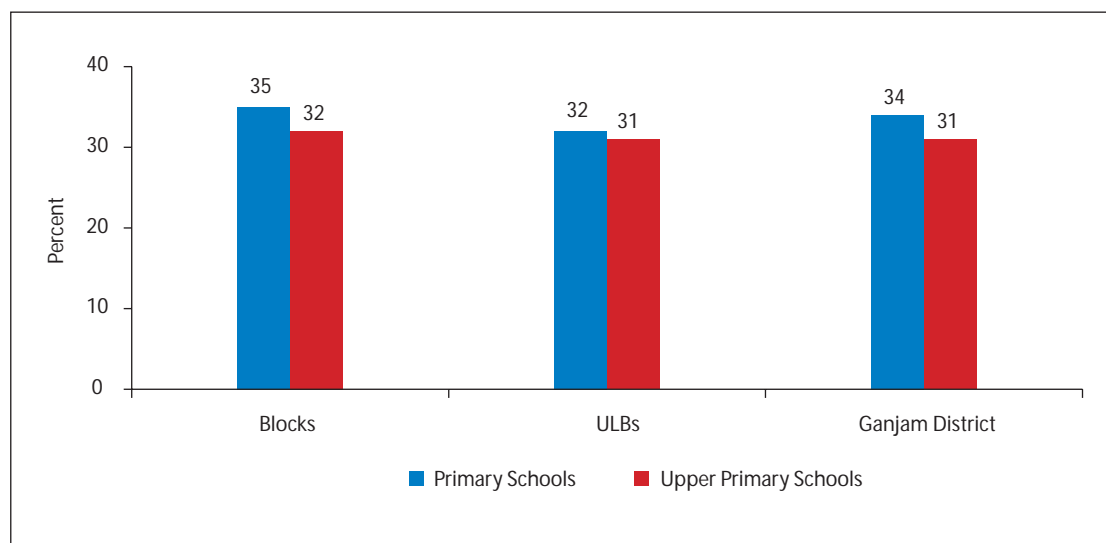
The ideal standard of Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is one teacher per 40 students. This helps teachers to concentrate on personal educational needs of each student. It is observed that almost all blocks in Ganjam district have more than 30 students per teacher. The PTR of Ganjam district for the

reference year 2011-12 is shown in Chart 4.18. It is found that the PTR in primary schools is 34 while in upper primary schools, it is 31. These ratios for rural areas (Block) are 35 and 32 percent and for urban areas (ULB) is 32 and 31 percent for primary and upper primary schools respectively. Table 4.24 summarises pupil-teacher ratios at primary and upper primary education levels for rural and urban areas for the years 2008-09.

4.20 Education Schemes

Universalisation of elementary education is an important objective of the education system. Prior to the launching of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* in the district, there were inadequate infrastructural facilities, lack of motivation level and high absenteeism among teachers. This was primarily due to lack of training, inappropriate academic curricula, weak community linkages and lack of sufficient financial resources. In order to address these problems and universalise elementary education, four major issues have been identified, i.e., (i) access, (ii) enrollment and retention, (iii) quality improvement and (iv) capacity-building which are being taken care of.

Chart 4.18: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Ganjam District, 2011-12



Source: OPEPA, Odisha, 2011-12.

Table 4.24: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Ganjam District, 2008-09

S. No.	Name of Block/ULB	Primary School			Upper Primary School		
		Pupil-Teacher Ratio w.r.t. Working Teachers	Pupil-Teacher Ratio w.r.t. Sanctioned Posts	Percentage Difference w.r.t. Entitlement Ratio of 1:40	Pupil-Teacher Ratio w.r.t. Working Teachers	Pupil-Teacher Ratio w.r.t. Sanctioned Posts	Percentage difference w.r.t. Entitlement Ratio of 1:40
	Block						
1	Aska	52	71	30	34	23	-16
2	Beguniapada	70	87	76	45	27	11
3	Belaguntha	50	68	25	34	23	-14
4	Bhanjanagar	39	56	-2	29	22	-28
5	Buguda	58	74	45	44	31	10
6	Chhatrapur	53	71	31	44	33	9
7	Chikiti	32	42	-20	33	18	-17
8	Dharakote	46	48	16	35	22	-13
9	Digapahandi	48	64	21	37	20	-8
10	Ganjam	42	54	5	49	34	23
11	Hinjilicut	53	69	32	33	25	-17
12	Jagannathprasad	43	56	8	43	25	7
13	Kavisuryanagar	56	80	39	33	22	-17
14	Khallikote	52	75	30	48	32	20
15	Kukudakhandi	48	66	21	28	22	-29
16	Patrapur	38	48	-4	34	16	-16
17	Polasara	59	82	48	49	31	23
18	Purusottampur	61	66	53	60	37	51
19	Rangellunda	36	52	-11	33	24	-16
20	Sanakhemundi	54	65	36	42	26	4
21	Seragad	56	66	39	33	23	-18
22	Surada	47	56	18	31	17	-23
	Total	49		21	38		-6
	Urban Local Bodies						
1	Aska	48	46	20	30	23	-26
2	Belaguntha	42	65	5	29	24	-29
3	Berhampur	48	93	20	32	28	-20
4	Bhanjanagar	45	40	12	40	24	-1
5	Buguda	46	54	14	42	69	4
6	Chhatrapur	48	98	20	38	33	-4
7	Chikiti	44	74	9	32	24	-21
8	Digapahandi	43	46	7	42	80	6
9	Ganjam	49	67	22	57	25	43
10	Gopalpur	42	63	5	20	20	-51
11	Hinjilicut	48	33	20	70	58	76
12	Kavisuryanagar	42	48	5	25	24	-38
13	Khallikote	41	42	2	52	37	30
14	Kodala	44	132	10	53	32	33
15	Polasara	48	41	19	29	26	-28
16	Purusottampur	46	61	15	49	39	22
17	Rambha	47	76	16	44	24	10
18	Surada	48	55	21	56	56	40
	Total	47		16	35		-11
	Ganjam District	48		21	37		-7

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

For better access the strategies adopted includes; opening of Non Residential Bridge Course (NRBC) and Residential Bridge Course (RBC) centres, enrollment of girls in institutions such as Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) hostels, organising motivational camps, engagement of tribal youth as community facilitators, bridge course camps for dropouts, and opening of new Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) centres. To increase enrollment ratios, decrease dropout rates and increase retention rates, MTA/PTA and VECs have been formed. Besides, steps have been taken for opening of ECCE centres, creating additional classrooms, separate classrooms for boys and girls, supplying aids and appliances to the disabled, and rationalise the number of teachers to have better access. The District Administration have also taken various initiatives such as providing training to teachers for tackling multi-grade situations, Teaching Learning Material (TLM) grants, supplementary reading materials and library books, block monitoring groups, and special coaching for slow learners, so as to improve the quality of education in the district. Different training camps are being organised to enhance the capacity of all stakeholders involved in the process from time to time.

4.20.1 Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal

The SSA and MDM programmes are two important programmes of Government which help increasing enrollment, retention of students, reduction of dropouts, and increase nutritional status of children. Past studies on assessment of SSA and MDM have observed that around 69.2 per cent of the schools provide hot cooked meals daily to students. The study also found that rice and dalma are the main components of the meal.

It has also been observed that 70 percent schools provide green vegetables while 83.6 percent schools provide eggs. About 77 percent children take meals on a regular basis. Moreover, for better outreach of the MDM programme, regular monitoring is undertaken by both teachers and parents.

It has also been observed that, about 78 percent schools have a clean environment, and 86.8 percent have proper lighting. More than half (54 percent) have classrooms with blackboards, TLM and proper seating arrangements. The KGBV run well in the district, with all of them providing meals, beds, furniture and consumables to the students. Three fourth of the teachers (i.e., 74.8 percent) have received grants for TLM for the year 2006-07 while 93 percent teachers have received training on TLM. More than 83 percent teachers are in position both in primary and upper primary schools. The same study also reveals that teachers seem to have a good rapport with students and none of the teachers were found to be habitually absent. About 76.4 percent children with special needs identified have been enrolled in schools. The scheme-wise allocation of funds under various educational programmes is presented in Annexure 4.6.

4.20.2 National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is an additional component for education of girls at the elementary stage, especially for disadvantaged girls from classes I to VIII. This is a separate and distinct gender component plan under SSA. The scheme is applicable in those blocks where female literacy in rural areas is less than the national average and the gender gap is above the national average. Out of school girls and those girls, who could

not complete their elementary education are covered under this programme.

Under this scheme, 86 model cluster school buildings have been completed and used for remedial teaching in vocational classes. Non-recurring and recurring grants have also been provided for teaching and learning equipments, organisation of sports, vocational training, engagement of part-time teachers, maintenance cost and organisation of Meena Melas to find talented girls.

4.20.3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Several steps have been initiated to reduce dropouts and to reach out to children among SCs, STs, OBCs and minority girls children through the KGBV programme with a view to mainstream them. This is a residential school for SC, ST and OBC girls and impart education from VI to VIII class. The following activities have been undertaken under the KGBV in the district:

- Seventeen (17) KGBV hostels of Model-III category are operational since 2005-06 in the district.
- Construction work of 10 KGBV hostel building has been completed and the work for another 7 KGBV was under progress.
- All KGBV hostels function in the existing school campuses.
- Vocational training like tailoring, broom-making, bamboo work, leaf stitching and other activities have been imparted to the girl inmates in all KGBV.
- Girls were provided uniform dress, slippers, shoes, sweaters, towels and all other consumable/non-consumable items regularly.
- The stipend money of girl inmates are deposited regularly.
- Different co-curricular activities were organised in all KGBV hostels for skill improvement of the inmates.

4.21 Girls Education

It is observed that girls lag behind boys in certain educational indicators such as literacy, retention and being out of school. Girls face several constraints including lack of awareness of parents, their engagement in income generating activities, household activities or taking care of siblings, and low rural female literacy making the mothers apathetic to her daughters' education. In order to reduce gender gap in literacy and improve educational attainment of girls, a policy framework has been provided under the SSA to ensure that girls have access to good quality elementary education. Due to concerted effort on girls' education, the gender gap which was 28.76 percentage point during 2001 has gradually been reduced to 19.86 percentage points during 2011.

4.22 Inclusive Education

Inclusive education is an integral component of the SSA. The success of SSA depends on the extent to which enrollment, retention and achievement rates of Children With Special Needs (CWSN) are enhanced to be at par with other children in the district. Ganjam has a district coordinator of inclusive education in place and 16 block resource teachers as on 2007-08. Of 7,608 identified CWSN, 6,446 CWSN are brought to the mainstream of primary education. Several steps such as conducting single window assessment camps, distributing aids and appliances, training teachers on Integrated Education for Disabled (IED), performing surgical corrections, constructing ramps and handrails, observing World Disabled Day, providing escort allowances and zonal level Behavioural Relaxation Training (BRT) to impaired children have been taken to improve access of CWSN to education.

Imparting quality education to ST children is also one of the major interventions of SSA by which social disparities may be reduced. Out of 22 blocks, six blocks viz., Surada, Bellaguntha, Patrapur, Khallikote, Jagannathprasad and Bhanjnagar have concentrated ST population. Tribal education, particularly ST girls' education in the district poses some difficulties like difference between the language used at home and at school, lack of community awareness, lack of proper subject competency, weak VEC and lack of child friendly atmosphere which needs special attention. To bring tribal children to schools, the District Administration has initiated several interventions such as training of tribal teachers, workshops on development of education materials in tribal dialects, supply of posters and charts to teachers and students and engagement of tribal youth volunteers.

4.23 Technical Education

There are two government Industrial Technical Institutes (ITI) in Ganjam district, viz., Industrial Training Institute, Berhampur and Industrial Training Institute, Chhatrapur. The latter is only for women while the former is for both men and women. Table 4.25 describes the availability of technical educational institutes and their strengths. In Ganjam at present, there are 210 private technical institutions with a total student strength of 3,556. They offer various trades including cutting and sewing, electrician, electronic, mechanic and fitter among others.

Engineering colleges in Ganjam include Parla Maharaja Engineering College at Government level and National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) with 450 seats, Roland Institute of Technology

Table 4.25: Trade-wise Number of Seats in Private ITIs in Ganjam District, 2007

Trade	No. of Affiliated Institutes	Total Seats
COPA	9	180
Cutting and Sewing	4	80
DCM (LMV)	3	64
DEO	2	80
Electrician	72	1,152
Fitter	89	1,424
Electronic Mech.	10	160
Health Sanitary Inspector	2	80
IT and ESM	4	64
Mech. Computer Hardware	2	40
Medical Trans.	2	80
Radio and TV	1	16
Stenography	2	32
Welder	6	72
Wireman	2	32
Total	210	3,556

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, 2008.

(RIT) with 300 seats and Sanjay Memorial Institute of Technology (SMIT) with 360 seats at private level. Most of the seats are in the disciplines of Computer Science, Electronic Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Other technical colleges include Berhampur School of Engineering and Technology (BSET) DUCP Engineering School, Berhampur Women's Polytechnic.

4.24 Education Index

Literacy by itself is not a very strong indicator of people's capacity to acquire employable skills. Higher skills in reading, writing, arithmetic and comprehension of information are to be imparted at the primary, middle and higher level of schooling. Hence, combination of literacy

Table 4.26: Status of Education Index in Ganjam District, 2001

S. No.	Name of Block	Education Index	Ranking	Name of ULB	Education Index	Ranking
1	Aska	0.771	2	Aska	0.877	5
2	Beguniapada	0.705	14	Belaguntha	0.865	6
3	Belaguntha	0.796	1	Berhampur	0.891	3
4	Bhanjanagar	0.739	6	Bhanjanagar	0.92	2
5	Buguda	0.752	3	Buguda	0.854	8
6	Chhatrapur	0.708	12	Chhatrapur	0.927	1
7	Chikiti	0.685	18	Chikiti	0.829	10
8	Dharakote	0.684	19	Digapahandi	0.782	14
9	Digapahandi	0.666	20	Ganjam	0.886	4
10	Ganjam	0.717	10	Gopalpur	0.69	18
11	Hinjilicut	0.726	9	Hinjilicut	0.864	7
12	Jagannathprasad	0.742	5	Kavisuryanagar	0.819	11
13	Kavisuryanagar	0.743	4	Khallikote	0.848	9
14	Khallikote	0.695	15	Kodala	0.754	17
15	Kukudakhandi	0.710	11	Polasara	0.762	16
16	Patrapur	0.688	17	Purusottampur	0.785	13
17	Polasara	0.693	16	Rambha	0.762	15
18	Purusottampur	0.708	13	Surada	0.811	12
19	Rangeilunda	0.730	8	Total	0.798	
20	Sanakhemundi	0.662	21	Ganjam District	0.763	
21	Seragad	0.739	7			
22	Surada	0.635	22			
	Total	0.755				

Source: Census of India, 2001.

with gross enrollment ratio is used to obtain education index. The standard method for calculating these sub indexes is (actual value – minimum value)/(maximum value – minimum value). To obtain education index of Ganjam, (2/3) of literacy index + (1/3) of Combined Gross Enrollment Ratio (CGER) index have been taken into consideration. Table 4.26 describes block-wise education index of Ganjam district. Overall, education index for Ganjam district is 0.763 while in rural areas, it varies from 0.635 in Surada to 0.796 in Belaguntha. In urban areas, education index ranges from 0.69 in Gopalpur to 0.92 in Bhanjanagar.

4.25 Rural-Urban Disparity

Education index highlights the extent of disparity that exists among rural and urban

areas in the district (Table 4.26). None of the blocks have an education index more than 0.8 where as 12 of the 18 ULBs have education index more than 0.8. There is a need for improving literacy levels and quality of education in rural areas so that education index gap between rural and urban areas is considerably reduced.

4.26 Secondary Schools

Table 4.27 summaries the total number of secondary schools in different blocks in Ganjam district. There are, 423 secondary schools that provide secondary education with a net enrollment of 69,499 students which includes 58.90 percent boys and 41.10 percent girls by 2007. The highest number of secondary schools is located in Aska (28) and Digapahandi (28) blocks with the lowest in Chikiti (12).

Table 4.27: Block-wise Number of Students and Schools Providing Secondary Education in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of Block	Boys	Girls	Total	SC	ST	No. of Secondary Schools
1	Aska	2,555	2,042	4,597	629	9	28
2	Beguniapada	1,530	1,174	2,704	217	20	19
3	Belaguntha	1,757	1,585	3,342	244	15	18
4	Bhanjanagar	1,739	1,428	3,167	415	123	20
5	Buguda	1,774	1,331	3,105	372	10	19
6	Chhatrapur	1,850	1,385	3,235	702	6	15
7	Chikiti	1,216	784	2,000	422	59	12
8	Dharakote	1,055	826	1,881	154	0	14
9	Digapahandi	2,465	1,364	3,829	361	193	28
10	Ganjam	1,453	692	2,145	448	341	16
11	Hinjilicut	1,914	1,509	3,423	381	4	17
12	Jagannathprasad	2,129	1,412	3,541	453	162	27
13	Kavisuryanagar	1,890	1,220	3,110	278	17	17
14	Khallikote	2,003	1,021	3,024	459	8	21
15	Kukudakhandi	2,095	1,477	3,572	389	73	19
16	Patrapur	1,764	971	2,735	376	110	19
17	Polasara	1,668	1,660	3,328	344	69	21
18	Purusottampur	2,185	1,561	3,746	688	6	20
19	Rangeilunda	2,894	1,741	4,635	591	47	22
20	Sanakhemundi	2,289	1,714	4,003	240	117	21
21	Seragad	1,455	964	2,419	240	5	15
22	Surada	1,273	685	1,958	262	91	15
	Total	40,953	28,546	69,499	8,665	1,485	423

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

Table 4.28: Urban Area-wise Number of Students and Schools Providing Secondary Education in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of ULB	Boys	Girls	Total	SC	ST	No. of Secondary Schools
1	Aska	870	777	1,647	160	13	5
2	Belaguntha	350	497	847	48	25	2
3	Berhampur Municipality	7,069	6,322	13,391	1,000	110	31
4	Bhanjanagar	823	771	1,594	228	26	4
5	Buguda	627	521	1,148	101	11	3
6	Chhatrapur	986	1,102	2,088	275	38	4
7	Chikiti	455	339	794	95	18	3
8	Digapahandi	494	447	941	79	3	2
9	Ganjam	436	307	743	152	11	2
10	Gopalpur	118	124	242	38	0	2
11	Hinjilicut	937	836	1,773	243	2	4
12	Kavisuryanagar	876	758	1,634	108	13	4
13	Khallikote	495	326	821	43	5	4
14	Kodala	294	433	727	63	2	2
15	Polasara	610	595	1,205	111	11	3
16	Purusottampur	531	581	1,112	271	0	2
17	Rambha	381	235	616	250	17	2
18	Surada	655	467	1,122	168	18	3
	Total	17,007	15,438	32,445	3,433	323	82

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

There are 82 secondary schools in urban areas of Ganjam district. Of them 38 percent are in Berhampur Municipality. About 32,455 students are enrolled in these schools where 47.58 percent are girls and 52.42 percent are boys. Table 4.28 summaries the total number of secondary schools imparting education across ULBs in Ganjam district.

Table 4.29 describes the composition of students in secondary schools across blocks in Ganjam district for the year of 2007. Of the total enrolled students in secondary education, 59 percent are boys and 41 percent are girls. Overall, the Student-School Ratio (SSR) for secondary school is 164, the range is from 131 in Jagannathprasad and Surada to 216 in

Chhatrapur. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary education is 0.70 ranging from 0.90 in Belaguntha to 0.51 in Khallikote.

Table 4.30 summarises the composition of students in secondary schools across ULBs in Ganjam district for the year 2007. Of the total enrolled students in secondary education, 52 percent are boys and 48 percent are girls. The gender parity ratio for secondary education is 0.91 which is higher than the ratio in rural areas. Moreover, Chhatrapur, Belaguntha, Gopalpur, Kodala and Purusottampur NACs, the gender parity index is above the district average, which indicates a healthy trend of higher enrollment of girls in comparison to boys in those areas.

Table 4.29: Block-wise Composition of Students, Student-School Ratio and Gender Parity Index in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of Block	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	SC (%)	ST (%)	Student-School Ratio	Gender Parity Index
1	Aska	56	44	13.68	0.20	164	0.80
2	Belaguntha	53	47	7.30	0.45	186	0.90
3	Bhanjanagar	55	45	13.10	3.88	158	0.82
4	Buguda	57	43	11.98	0.32	163	0.75
5	Chhatrapur	57	43	21.70	0.19	216	0.75
6	Chikiti	61	39	21.10	2.95	167	0.64
7	Dharakote	56	44	8.19	0.00	134	0.78
8	Digapahandi	64	36	9.43	5.04	137	0.55
9	Ganjam	68	32	20.89	15.90	134	0.48
10	Hinjilicut	56	44	11.13	0.12	201	0.79
11	Jagannathprasad	60	40	12.79	4.57	131	0.66
12	Kavisuryanagar	61	39	8.94	0.55	183	0.65
13	Khallikote	66	34	15.18	0.26	144	0.51
14	Kodala	57	43	8.03	0.74	142	0.77
15	Kukudakhandi	59	41	10.89	2.04	188	0.71
16	Patrapur	64	36	13.75	4.02	144	0.55
17	Polasara	50	50	10.34	2.07	158	1.00
18	Purusottampur	58	42	18.37	0.16	187	0.71
19	Rangeilunda	62	38	12.75	1.01	211	0.60
20	Sanakhemundi	57	43	6.00	2.92	191	0.75
21	Seragad	60	40	9.92	0.21	161	0.66
22	Surada	65	35	13.38	4.65	131	0.54
	Total	59	41	12.47	2.14	164	0.70

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

About 3,210 teachers worked across blocks in Ganjam district to impart secondary education during the year 2007. Out of the total, 15.20 percent are female teachers, it varies from 22.96 in Belaguntha to 8.74 in

Aska and it is depicted in Table 4.31. In ULBs, 849 teachers including 45 percent female teachers worked in the year 2007. The range of female teachers among ULBs varies from 28 percent in Aska to 70 percent in Polosara.

Table 4.30: Urban Area-wise Composition of Students, Student-School Ratio and Gender Parity Index in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of ULB	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	SC (%)	ST (%)	Student-School Ratio	Gender Parity Index
1	Aska	53	47	9.71	0.79	329	0.89
2	Belanguntha	41	59	5.67	2.95	424	1.42
3	Berhampur	53	47	7.47	0.82	432	0.89
4	Bhanjanagar	52	48	14.30	1.63	399	0.94
5	Buguda	55	45	8.80	0.96	383	0.83
6	Chhatrapur	47	53	13.17	1.82	522	1.12
7	Chikiti	57	43	11.96	2.27	265	0.75
8	Digapahandi	52	48	8.40	0.32	471	0.90
9	Ganjam	59	41	20.46	1.48	372	0.70
10	Gopalpur	49	51	15.70	0.00	121	1.05
11	Hinjilicut	53	47	13.71	0.11	443	0.89
12	Kavisuryanagar	54	46	6.61	0.80	409	0.87
13	Khallikote	60	40	5.24	0.61	205	0.66
14	Kodala	40	60	8.67	0.28	364	1.47
15	Polasara	51	49	9.21	0.91	402	0.98
16	Purusottampur	48	52	24.37	0.00	556	1.09
17	Rambha	62	38	40.58	2.76	308	0.62
18	Surada	58	42	14.97	1.60	374	0.71
	Total	52	48	10.58	1.00	396	0.91

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

Table 4.31: Status of Teachers in Secondary Schools by Blocks in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of Block	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Student-Teacher Ratio
1	Aska	188	18	206	8.74	22
2	Belanguntha	104	31	135	22.96	25
3	Bhanjanagar	115	34	149	22.82	21
4	Buguda	109	27	136	19.85	23
5	Chhatrapur	104	22	126	17.46	26
6	Chikiti	79	15	94	15.96	21
7	Dharakote	84	19	103	18.45	18
8	Digapahandi	182	26	208	12.50	18
9	Ganjam	115	16	131	12.21	16
10	Hinjilicut	117	21	138	15.22	25
11	Jagannathprasad	166	24	190	12.63	19
12	Kavisuryanagar	102	28	130	21.54	24
13	Khallikote	135	18	153	11.76	20
14	Kodala	105	24	129	18.60	21
15	Kukudakhandi	129	27	156	17.31	23
16	Patrapur	123	21	144	14.58	19
17	Polasara	129	17	146	11.64	23
18	Purusottampur	136	22	158	13.92	24
19	Rangeilunda	162	28	190	14.74	24
20	Sanakhemundi	141	20	161	12.42	25
21	Seragad	100	19	119	15.97	20
22	Surada	97	11	108	10.19	18
	Total	2,722	488	3,210	15.20	22

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

Table 4.32: Status of Teachers in Secondary Schools by ULBs in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of ULB	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Student-Teacher Ratio
1	Aska	35	14	49	28.57	34
2	Belaguntha	14	9	23	39.13	37
3	Berhampur	201	178	379	46.97	35
4	Bhanjanagar	24	22	46	47.83	35
5	Buguda	16	9	25	36.00	46
6	Chhatrapur	25	22	47	46.81	44
7	Chikiti	17	10	27	37.04	29
8	Digapahandi	13	11	24	45.83	39
9	Ganjam	12	10	22	45.45	34
10	Gopalpur	9	11	20	55.00	12
11	Hinjilicut	20	14	34	41.18	52
12	Kavisuryanagar	21	12	33	36.36	50
13	Khallikote	17	16	33	48.48	25
14	Kodala	8	6	14	42.86	52
15	Polasara	5	12	17	70.59	71
16	Purusottampur	9	7	16	43.75	70
17	Rambha	8	8	16	50.00	39
18	Surada	15	9	24	37.50	47
	Total	469	380	849	44.76	38

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

4.27 Higher Education

The district has 83 colleges imparting higher education. Of them, 44 are in blocks while 39 are in ULBs. Table 4.33 indicates the number of colleges in the district during 2007. Out of total colleges, 12 are women's colleges and most them are locked in urban areas (11) particularly in Berhampur Municipality. Among all blocks and ULBs, Berhampur

Municipality has the maximum number of colleges, i.e., 14. It is observed, that the number of colleges for women in the district, particularly in rural areas are less in number. Composition of students in colleges across blocks for the year 2007 is presented in Table 4.34. The overall gender parity index in higher education in rural areas is 0.48, varying from 0.29 in Rangeilunda to 1.02 in Seragad.

Table 4.33: Number of Colleges in Ganjam District, 2007

Block/ULB/District	General	Women	Total
Blocks	43	1	44
ULBs	28	11	39
District	71	12	83

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Ganjam, 2007.

Table 4.34: Block-wise Composition of College Students, Student-College Ratio and Gender Parity Index in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of Block	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	SC (%)	ST (%)	Student-College Ratio	Gender Parity Index
1	Aska	73	27	6.37	2.95	526	0.37
2	Belaguntha	70	30	5.31	0.55	427	0.43
3	Bhanjanagar	60	40	8.99	2.57	234	0.66
4	Buguda	59	41	7.16	0.00	217	0.70
5	Chhatrapur	61	39	10.42	0.95	264	0.65
6	Chikiti	70	30	6.72	1.95	231	0.43
7	Dharakote	75	25	7.43	0.53	189	0.33
8	Digapahandi	74	26	9.14	5.93	203	0.35
9	Ganjam	73	27	13.10	0.12	277	0.38
10	Hinjilicut	61	39	16.08	0.96	314	0.64
11	Jagannathprasad	67	33	6.32	0.22	459	0.50
12	Kavisuryanagar	63	37	2.44	0.61	164	0.59
13	Khallikote	56	44	12.57	0.57	350	0.78
14	Kodala	69	31	12.95	3.57	112	0.45
15	Kukudakhandi	69	31	9.37	1.32	171	0.45
16	Patrapur	65	35	7.92	5.07	269	0.55
17	Polasara	75	25	8.21	0.00	268	0.34
18	Purusottampur	67	33	11.67	0.83	120	0.50
19	Rangeilunda	77	23	7.98	1.33	451	0.29
20	Sanakhemundi	65	35	4.20	1.25	294	0.55
21	Seragad	49	51	7.37	2.63	95	1.02
22	Surada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	68	32	8.28	1.58	272	0.48

Source: District Statistical Office, Ganjam, 2008.

The composition of students in colleges across ULBs of Ganjam for the year 2007 is presented in Table 4.35. Overall, the Student-College Ratio (SCR) for urban areas is 586. It varies from 135 in Surada to 1,404 in Hinjilicut. The gender parity index for higher education in urban areas is 0.88 and it varies from 0.34 in Ganjam to 1.28 in Berhampur.

The status of teachers in colleges across blocks of Ganjam for the year 2007 is presented in Table 4.36. There were, 687 teachers working across blocks. Out of

them, 586 were males and 119 females, varying from eight in Kavisuryanagar to 64 in Belaguntha. The Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) for rural areas is 17 and it ranges from seven in Kodala to 27 in Patrapur. The status of teachers in colleges across ULBs of Ganjam for the year 2007 is presented in Table 4.37. Overall, 1,051 teachers work across ULBs. Out of them, 790 were males and 261 females. It varies from 12 in Belaguntha to 468 in Berhampur. The STR for urban areas is 22, ranging from four in Belaguntha to 36 in Kavisuryanagar.

Table 4.35: Urban Area-wise Composition of College Students, Student-College Ratio and Gender Parity Index in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of ULB	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	SC (%)	ST (%)	Student-College Ratio	Gender Parity Index
1	Aska	0	100	6.26	1.46	479	NA
2	Belaguntha	0	100	8.89	4.44	45	NA
3	Bhanjanagar	54	46	5.78	1.88	1,012	0.84
4	Buguda	61	39	7.38	0.82	610	0.64
5	Chhatrapur	52	48	16.39	3.67	445	0.91
6	Chikiti	65	35	9.69	1.87	588	0.55
7	Digapahandi	67	33	5.08	2.16	394	0.49
8	Ganjam	75	25	17.80	0.13	792	0.34
9	Gopalpur	70	30	13.24	0.00	672	0.44
10	Hinjilicut	62	38	8.05	0.07	1,404	0.60
11	Khallikote	75	25	10.67	1.32	530	0.34
12	Kodala	53	47	3.70	0.19	270	0.89
13	Purusottampur	58	42	13.44	0.36	826	0.72
14	Polasara	59	41	4.01	0.95	262	0.70
15	Kavisuryanagar	66	34	9.32	0.00	1,019	0.51
16	Rambha	73	27	19.91	1.42	422	0.37
17	Surada	60	40	12.64	2.97	135	0.66
18	Berhampur	44	56	8.42	3.46	676	1.28
	Total	53	47	9.32	2.17	586	0.88

Source: District Statistical Office, Ganjam, 2008.

Table 4.36: Status of Teachers in Colleges by Blocks in Ganjam District, 2007

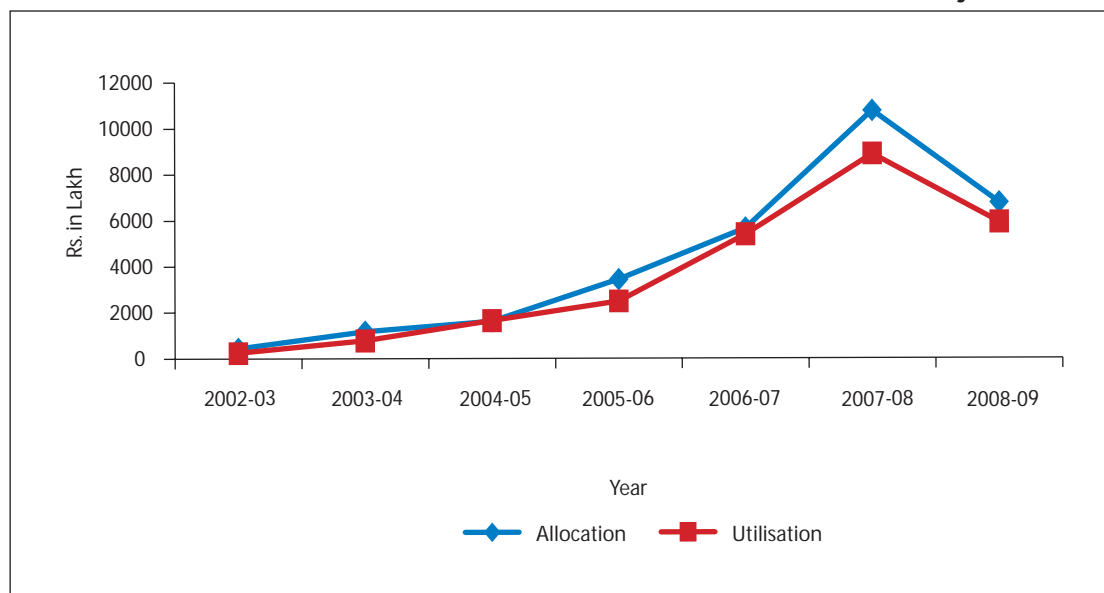
S. No.	Name of Block	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Student-Teacher Ratio
1	Aska	46	12	58	20.69	18
2	Belaguntha	57	7	64	10.94	20
3	Bhanjanagar	21	6	27	22.22	17
4	Buguda	23	5	28	17.86	15
5	Chhatrapur	22	5	27	18.52	20
6	Chikiti	28	3	31	9.68	15
7	Dharakote	12	6	18	33.33	21
8	Digapahandi	26	3	29	10.34	14
9	Ganjam	30	5	35	14.29	24
10	Hinjilicut	30	5	35	14.29	18
11	Jagannathprasad	37	4	41	9.76	22
12	Kavisuryanagar	8	-	8	0.00	21
13	Khallikote	16	2	18	11.11	19
14	Kodala	26	8	34	23.53	7
15	Kukudakhandi	35	20	55	36.36	12
16	Patrapur	29	1	30	3.33	27
17	Polasara	19	4	23	17.39	12
18	Purusottampur	17	1	18	5.56	7
19	Rangeilunda	34	12	46	26.09	20
20	Sanakhemundi	36	7	43	16.28	20
21	Seragad	16	3	19	15.79	10
22	Surada				0.00	NA
	Total	568	119	687	17.32	17

Source: District Statistical Office, 2008.

Table 4.37: Status of Teachers in Colleges by ULBs in Ganjam District, 2007

S. No.	Name of ULB	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Student-Teacher Ratio
1	Aska	9	7	16	43.75	30
2	Belaguntha	6	6	12	50.00	4
3	Bhanjanagar	58	23	81	28.40	25
4	Buguda	19	2	21	9.52	29
5	Chhatrapur	30	23	53	43.40	25
6	Chikiti	23	1	24	4.17	25
7	Digapahandi	32	14	46	30.43	17
8	Ganjam	31	4	35	11.43	23
9	Gopalpur	25	2	27	7.41	25
10	Hinjilicut	42	8	50	16.00	28
11	Khallikote	50	9	59	15.25	18
12	Kodala	23	7	30	23.33	18
13	Purusottampur	31	8	39	20.51	21
14	Polasara	21	3	24	12.50	22
15	Kavisuryanagar	23	5	28	17.86	36
16	Rambha	21	2	23	8.70	18
17	Surada	11	4	15	26.67	18
18	Berhampur	335	133	468	28.42	20
	Total	790	261	1,051	24.83	22

Source: District Statistical Office, Ganjam, 2008.

Chart 4.19: Total Funds Allocation and Utilisation for Education Sector in Ganjam District

Source: District Project Coordinator, SSA, Ganjam, 2009.

4.28 Fund Flow

Allocation and utilisation of funds under education sector in the district is presented in Chart 4.19 and Table 4.38 for the year 2002-2009. It reveals from the Chart and

Table that, allocation of resources under this sector has steadily increased over the years. Total allocation has increased from Rs.433 lakh in 2002-03 to Rs.6,759.70 lakh in 2008-09. The utilisation of funds has also gone up from Rs.246.28 lakh in 2002-03 to

Rs.5,906.16 lakh over the same period. The year-wise fund flow under SSA shows an increasing trend and the total allocation had increased from Rs.438.00 lakh in 2002-03 to

Rs.6,083.58 lakh in 2008-09. The resource use position has also improved from 66 percent in 2003-04 to more than 87 percent in 2008-09.

Table 4.38: Funds Allocation and Expenditure for Education Sector in Ganjam District

(Rs. in Lakh)

Education	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U
SSA	438.00	246.28	1,168.74	774.26	1,611.39	1,642.61	2,905.00	2,233.42	5,053.99	4,733.64	9,872.38	7,916.59	6,083.58	5,238.58
NPEGEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	342.33	143.76	401.32	301.87	468.66	443.22	309.85	308.94
KGBV	-	-	-	-	-	-	177.57	108.78	197.80	344.11	409.48	508.99	366.27	358.64
Total	438.00	246.28	1,168.74	774.26	1,611.39	1,642.61	3,424.90	2,485.96	5,653.11	5,379.62	10,750.52	8,868.80	6,759.70	5,906.16

Note: A: Allocation, U: Utilisation.

Source: District Project Coordinator, SSA, Ganjam, 2009.

4.29 Conclusion

Government of Odisha has introduced a number of programmes. The District Administration has implemented different programmes with a view to improving the spread and quality of education in the district. There is a remarkable increase in the overall literacy rates in the district, i.e., from 46.72 percent in 1991 to 71.09 percent in 2011. As per 2011 census, literacy rate of 71.09 percent in Ganjam district is still less than the state average of 72.87 percent. Interestingly, the female literacy level has a significant increase of 31.26 percent as compared to the increase in male literacy rate of 17.11 percent between 1991 and 2011. As per 2011 census, male and female literacy levels in the district have been reported 80.99 percent and 61.13 percent respectively. Though the gap in male-female literacy is 19.86 percentage points in 2011 as compared to 28.78 percentage points in 2001, it is still very high and needs to be brought down significantly. There is a reduction of about 9 percentage points in male and female literacy gap. Adequate

emphasis has been given in different plan periods to eliminate gender disparity in education. The proportion of out of school children (6-14 years) has been reported 0.16 percent in 2012 and has declined by 14.34 percentage points between 2005 and 2012. It clearly reveals that by 2015, the rate of out of school children will be considerably decreased. These may be due to effective intervention of Sarva Sikhya Abhiyaan (SSA) in the district.


In Ganjam district, the gross enrollment ratio was 105.62 percent and 90.89 percent at primary and upper primary school levels respectively. However, the significant achievement has been observed in the gross enrollment ratio at primary school at 105.80 percent in the district as compared to the state average of 99.69 percent. On the other hand, the gross enrollment ratio at upper primary school is 90.89 percent whereas that at the state level is 104.93 percent. It clearly indicates that there was need to enhance enrollments at the upper primary school levels. Overall, the net enrollment ratio was 99.84 percent in 2011-12

and there was less gender disparity in net enrollment ratios. It is likely to achieve 100 percent of net enrollment ratio by 2015 and then to achieve MDG targets. In primary education (I to V classes) and secondary education (VI to VIII classes), the gender parity indices are 0.93 and 0.99 respectively which means significant development has been made to achieve the MDG targets of universal primary education for all children aged 6-10 years. Improvements in school infrastructure and other incentives have brought down dropout rates to 2.6 percent. Similarly, the dropout rate in primary schools has also come down. Teacher pupil ratio has also improved and rural-urban disparity in education has been steadily declining. In order to improve the quality

of education in primary and secondary schools, more emphasis is required for effective supervision of implementation of various programmes and schemes. Need assessment of vocational schools and vocationalisation of courses at secondary and higher secondary levels is essential to improve the quality of education and enhance their employable skills. Various Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities have played an important role in sensitising school going children and their parents to take advantage of number of facilities provided by the Government for development of education and opportunities that could be exploited for improvement in knowledge and for better scope for employment.



Gender and Development

A photograph of a woman with dark hair, wearing a blue dress over a white collared shirt, sitting at a table. She is looking towards the right. In the background, a man with glasses is seated. On the table in front of her are several gift boxes, including one with a pink and white patterned design and another with a purple and gold floral pattern. A hand is visible on the right side of the frame, holding a white envelope. A sign with the word "PRESS" is visible on the wall behind the table.

"More countries have understood that women's equality is a rerequisite for development."

- Kofi Annan

Gender and Development



Women, who constitute about half of the population of Odisha, face several disadvantages. Gender disparities exist with respect to literacy, health indicators, employable skills and income earning capacities. Gender inequalities in social and economic life affects human well-being. Realising the importance of gender in human development, United Nations has laid great emphasis on gender issues in Millennium Development Goal (MDG). The MDG-3 is about gender equality and has been reproduced in Box 5.1. This chapter analyses the status of women and other gender issues in Ganjam district.

Gender equality encompasses equal opportunities, equal rights and equal treatment to both males and females, irrespective of the field in which these rights

Box 5.1: Millennium Development Goal: Goal 3

Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women

Indicators

Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in education by 2015.

- 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary secondary and tertiary education
- 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament

are exercised, opportunities are availed and treatment is meted out. In the real world, inequality and bias against female population exists in many forms. According to Sen (2005), inequality between women and men can appear in many wider forms and it has many faces like survival inequality, unequal facilities, asset ownership inequality, unequal sharing of household benefits and chores, domestic violence and physical victimisation²¹. Lack of women empowerment retards economic growth and slows down poverty reduction. Gender equality is important not only as a goal in itself but also as a means towards achieving other development goals like controlling infant deaths, education, health management and other goals. In recent years, Ganjam district has taken several steps to improve gender equality.

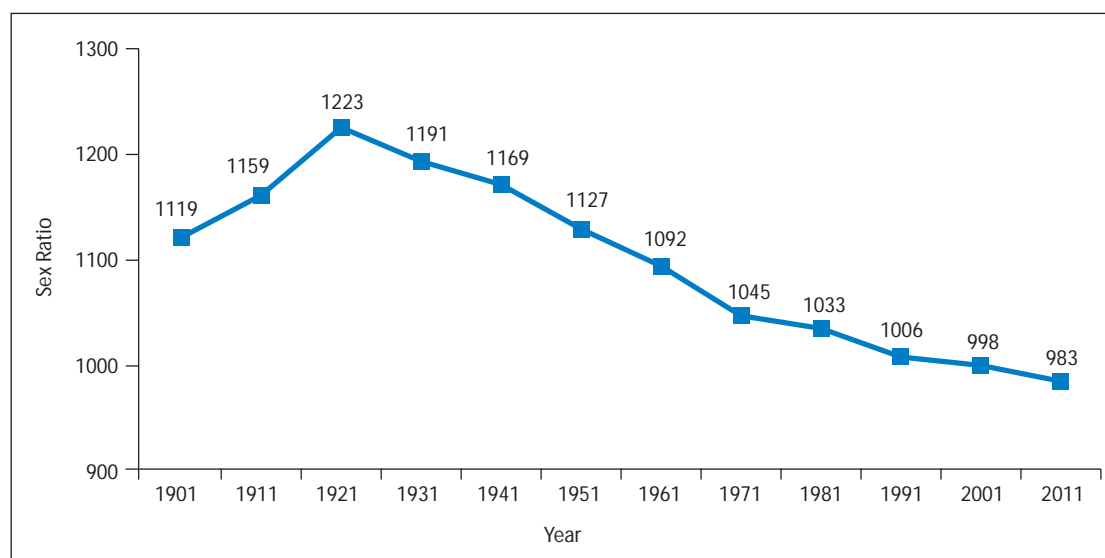
5.1 Sex Ratio

Women constitute 49.58 percent of the total population of the district and the sex ratio is 983 females for 1,000 males in 2011. In 1921, the sex ratio was 1,223 (Chart 5.1), which is

the highest ever. Since then, the sex ratio has been declining.

As per 2011 census the sex ratio in rural Ganjam is 995 while it is 941 in Urban. Block-wise information has not been available for 2011 census. Table 5.1 analyses sex ratios in the district by blocks as per 2001 census. It may be observed from Table 5.1 that Ganjam block reported the lowest sex ratio of 966 while Belaguntha block had the highest sex ratio of 1,068 as per 2001 census. Table 5.2 analyses the sex ratio in urban areas of the district as per 2001 census. Berhampur reported the lowest sex ratio of 933, while Belaguntha had the highest sex ratio of 1,027 in 2001. In 2011, the sex ratio in rural areas was 995 while in urban areas, it was 941. However, one of the challenges faced by Ganjam is the fast declining child sex ratio, i.e., the sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years. Child sex ratio of Ganjam district was only 908 girls per 1,000 boys which was just less than the State average of 941 as per 2011 census. Table 5.3 analyses sex ratio by rural and urban areas by social group and

Chart 5.1: Sex Ratio in Ganjam District, 1901-2011



Source: Census of India, 2011.

²¹ Sen, Amartya. 2005. *The Argumentative Indian: Writings on Indian History, Culture and Identity*, Penguin Books. London, England.

for the 0-6 years age group as per 2011 census. There are several social and cultural biases against women and girls. In recent years, the government has taken several steps to counter such bias and banned sex determination and sex selection tests. The

State has also taken a number of measures to improve human development indicators including education of girls, women's health and income levels. The State has made sustained efforts to empower women under Mission Shakti in recent years.

Table 5.1: Sex Ratio in Rural Areas of Ganjam District, 2001

S. No.	Name of Block	Sex Ratio
1	Aska	1,036
2	Belaguntha	1,068
3	Bhanjanagar	993
4	Buguda	1,043
5	Chhatrapur	999
6	Chikiti	1,044
7	Dharakote	1,012
8	Digapahandi	1,005
9	Ganjam	966
10	Hinjilicut	1,050
11	Jagannathprasad	1,024
12	Kavisuryanagar	1,008
13	Khalikote	1,016
14	Kodala	1,053
15	Kukudakhandi	971
16	Patrapur	1,045
17	Polasara	1,042
18	Purusottampur	1,037
19	Rangeilunda	994
20	Sanakhemundi	968
21	Seragad	976
22	Surada	1,002

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table 5.2: Sex Ratio in Urban Areas of Ganjam District, 2001

S. No.	Name of ULB	Sex Ratio
1	Aska	938
2	Bellaguntha	1,027
3	Berhampur Municipality	933
4	Bhanjanagar	935
5	Buguda	978
6	Chatrapur	966
7	Chikiti	984
8	Digapahandi	968
9	Ganjam	947
10	Gopalpur	996
11	Hinjilicut	974
12	Khalikote	939
13	Kodala	1,008
14	KS Nagar	941
15	Polasara	988
16	Purusottampur	960
17	Rambha	996
18	Sorada	966

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table 5.3: Sex Ratio Status in Ganjam District, 2011

Social Groups	Ganjam			Odisha		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
All Communities	983	995	941	979	989	932
Child sex ratio (0-6 Years)	908	907	913	941	946	913
Scheduled Castes	1,012	1,016	994	987	988	976
Scheduled Tribes	1,010	1,017	899	1,029	1,031	991

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 5.4: Decrease in Infant Deaths in Ganjam District, 1991 and 2001

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1991	104	113	102	109	112	107	68	65	71
2001	86	89	85	90	91	90	64	64	64
Annual decline (%)	1.88	2.36	1.81	1.90	2.05	1.72	0.60	0.15	1.03
Decadal decline (%)	17.31	21.24	16.67	17.43	18.75	15.89	5.88	1.54	9.86

Source: CDMO, Ganjam, 2008.

5.2 Infant Deaths and Gender

Infant death rate among females is the number of female babies not surviving beyond their first year of birth among every 1,000 live babies born. Table 5.4 analyses infant deaths for males and females in both rural and urban areas in Ganjam district, as per 1991 and 2001 censuses. It may be observed that at 102 and 85 respectively, female infant deaths in both 1991 and 2001 were lower than those for male infant deaths at 113 and 89 respectively. However, decline of 21.24 percent in male infant deaths was higher than the 16.67 percent decline in female infant deaths. This trend was prevalent in both urban and rural areas. By 2001, the total infant death rate declined by 17.31 percent.

In 1991, female infant deaths in Ganjam (102) was lower than the State average (110) but

higher than that for India (75). This trend was prevalent in both urban and rural areas. By 2001, female infant deaths for the district, State and nation had declined to 85, 94 and 53 respectively, with female infant deaths being lower in the district than in the State, in both urban and rural areas though it was higher than that of the national average.

Child mortality rate among females is defined as the probability of female children not surviving above the age of five years. Table 5.5 analyses child mortality rates for urban and rural Ganjam in 1991 and 2001. It may be observed that there was a decline of 37.91 percent in child mortality rate in 2001. It has been further observed that female child mortality rate of 159 in rural areas was lower than the male child mortality rate of 165 in 1991. However, female child mortality rate of 102 was higher than the male child mortality rate of 99 in rural Ganjam in 2001.

Table 5.5: Decrease in Child Deaths in Ganjam District, 1991 and 2001

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1991	153	168	150	163	165	159	87	83	93
2001	95	108	96	100	99	102	66	65	68
Annual decline (%)	4.65	4.32	4.36	4.77	4.98	4.34	2.72	2.41	3.08
Decadal decline (%)	37.91	35.71	36.00	38.65	40.00	35.85	24.14	21.69	26.88

Source: CDMO, Ganjam, 2008.

5.3 Marriage

For young girls, marriage at an early age is a health hazard, not only because of her own health in an early reproduction process but also for the risk of her child's survival. This is a social evil. To address the problem, efforts have been made by the State through several legislations as well as by way of generating greater awareness. As a result, the age at marriage in Ganjam district has gradually been increasing. In Ganjam district, more than 50 percent girls are generally married below the age of 18 years. Traditionally, parents in Odisha get their daughters married at the earliest, because of a strong prevalent dowry system and social traditions. As a result of early marriages, girls face a reproductive span of a longer duration. Early marriages also affect the education of girls. Increasing female literacy and effective awareness programmes that aim at changing the social ethos are expected to help increase the marriage age in Ganjam and other districts.

5.4 Adolescent Care

While collecting information during field visits, it was learnt from the health officials including the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), Chatarpur, that Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets and de-worming drugs were supplied free to adolescent girls at the village level under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). Adolescents receive health guidance particularly reproductive and sexual health guidance from Anganwadi Worker (AWW), who give them ample scope and opportunity to discuss freely their sexual and reproductive health issues, such as period of pregnancy and use of sanitary napkins and other advice. Under the Reproductive and Child Health

(RCH) programme, many adolescent girls in Ganjam district have benefitted from different interventions. The relevant RCH information is disseminated through various health service centres to help adolescent girls understand reproductive health issues and to help them at the childbirth stage.

5.5 Education

Several steps have been taken to improve female literacy and to bridge the gap with male literacy in the State as well as in the district. The educational deprivation of girls in comparison to that of boys is mainly influenced by socio-economic factors. The primary reason behind parental motivation for educating boys rather than girls is economic security. An educated male child can get a better and secure job and provide financial back up to the family, particularly for their aging parents. Another related consideration is upgraded social status. Poor parents generally attempt to raise their socio-economic status through good education of their sons. An educated girl, on the other hand, will leave the family and go to her husband's place. Further, many parents feel that educating girls up to the inter-mediate or graduate level is fraught with the problem of providing a bigger dowry as the groom would be from higher education status. However, this situation has been changing fast with urbanisation and modernisation of the district economy. Table 5.6 reports gender disparity in literacy by block and ULB.

Inequalities between girls and boys in access to schooling or healthcare are more acute among the poor people than rich people. These disparities disadvantage women and girls and limit their capacity to participate in and benefit from development. Education, on the other hand, brings awareness about their

Table 5.6: Gender Disparity in Literacy, 2001

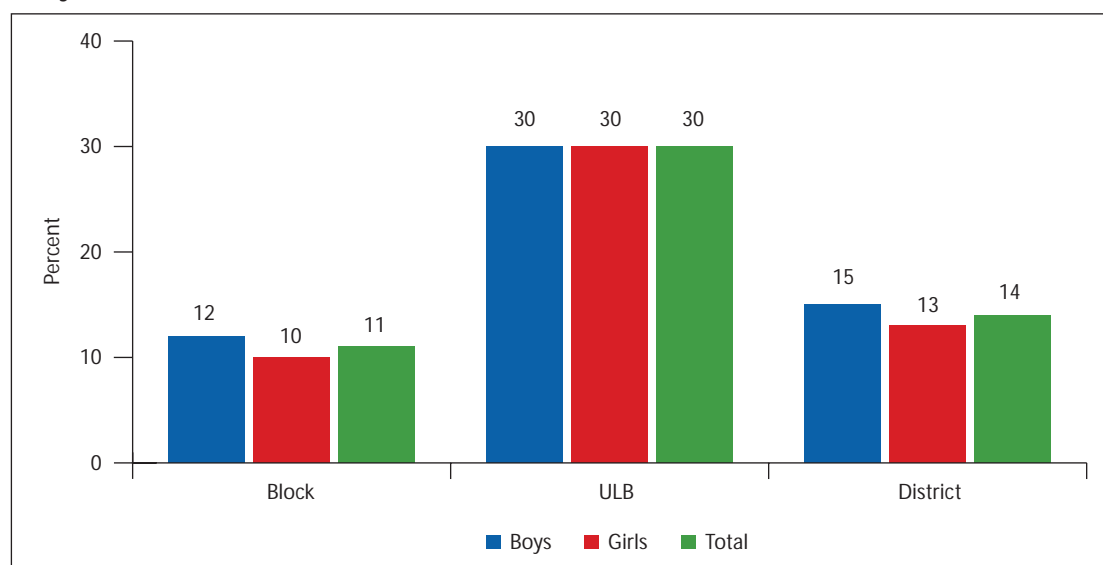
S. No.	Name of Block	Gender Disparity	Name of ULB	Gender Disparity
1	Aska	0.59	Aska	0.22
2	Beguniapada	0.82	Belaguntha	0.29
3	Belaguntha	0.47	Berhampur municipality	0.19
4	Bhanjanagar	0.60	Bhanjanagar	0.17
5	Buguda	0.59	Buguda	0.31
6	Chhatrapur	0.75	Chhatrapur	0.18
7	Chikiti	1.04	Chikiti	0.44
8	Dharakote	0.81	Digapahandi	0.38
9	Digapahandi	1.04	Ganjam	0.37
10	Ganjam	0.94	Gopalpur	0.36
11	Hinjilicut	0.66	Hinjilicut	0.39
12	Jagannathprasad	0.61	Kavisuryanagar	0.36
13	Kavisuryanagar	0.77	Khallikote	0.41
14	Khallikote	0.89	Kodala	0.57
15	Kukudakhandi	0.33	Polasara	0.50
16	Patrapur	0.88	Purusottampur	0.44
17	Polasara	0.78	Rambha	0.58
18	Purusottampur	0.88	Surada	0.33
19	Rangeilunda	0.59	Total	0.25
20	Sanakhemundi	0.95	Ganjam District	0.62
21	Seragad	0.75		
22	Surada	0.97		
	Total	0.76		

Source: Census of India, 2001.

empowerment and its benefits, increases their mobility and allows for economic participation. Educated, healthy women are able to engage in productive activities, find formal sector employment, earn higher incomes and enjoy greater returns from education. With education, women are more aware of their children's needs and better able to protect and take care of them. Moreover, educated women give greater emphasis to providing schooling to their children, thereby improving the economic status of their households. There is evidence that children of literate mothers generally spend more hours per day in reading and being engaged in schooling activities as compared to the children of illiterate mothers.

The percentage of girls achieving first division in Class V has been shown in Chart 5.2. It may be observed from Chart 5.2 that 13 percent girls and 15 percent boys secured more than 60 percent marks in their annual examinations. Many girls also engage in household chores in addition to their studies and still achieve comparable results. It is prudent to draw the inference taking note of district information that girls, if given equal opportunities and facilities, would perform better than boys. There has been improvement in the gender parity index in terms of education. By 2011, there was a lower percentage of out of school girls in comparison to boys. In terms of primary gross enrollment, girls have registered a higher increase on a relative basis from 2001

Chart 5.2: Percent of Students of Class V Securing (≥ 60 percent) in Annual Examination in Ganjam District



Source: Calculated from OPEPA, 2007.

to 2011. In 2011, there were many blocks and ULBs where Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) among girls was higher than that among boys. A similar trend was evident among Scheduled Tribe (ST). However, in the case of Scheduled Caste (SC), the school dropout rate among girl students has remained high, primarily because of their engagement in household work or taking care of siblings. During 2011-12, the dropout rate among girls of Ganjam district in primary, upper primary and high school level stood at 3.00, 2.89 and 50.2 percent respectively and is highest among scheduled tribes, i.e., 0.9, 5.8 and 60.6 percent respectively during the same year (Table 5.7).

The total literacy campaign has been generally successful in many parts of the district.

Increased enrollment and retention of girls in schools calls for parental interest, supported by the active involvement of Non-Government Organisations (NGO), village committees and local leaders. Dropouts of girls from schools have also come down substantially.

5.6 Female Work Participation

Female work participation rate in Ganjam in 2001 was 31.12 percent, an increase of four percentage points in comparison to the decade before. Consequently, the rank of Ganjam has improved to 14 in 2001 from 15 in 1991 in terms of female work participation rate. It has been observed that districts in which the proportion of ST is high, the work participation rate of women is also high. The degree of casual employment is greater in the

Table 5.7: Dropout Rates of Level of Education in Ganjam District, 2011-12

Social Group	Primary School			Upper Primary School			High School		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Communities	3.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	2.9	3.6	49.1	50.2	49.7
Scheduled Castes	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.1	7.6	6.8	58.8	60.4	59.6
Scheduled Tribes	0.1	0.9	0.5	5.3	5.8	5.6	65.6	60.6	63.1

Source: Economic Survey.

Table 5.8: Women Participation in Important Issues

(Figures in percent)

S. No.	Name of Block	Participation in Decision-Making	Having Economic Independence	Wage Discrimination
1	Aska	65.00	22.50	100.00
2	Beguniapada	80.00	46.15	87.18
3	Belaguntha	77.50	5.00	90.00
4	Bhanjanagar	80.00	5.00	95.00
5	Buguda	60.00	30.00	90.00
6	Chhatrapur	62.50	22.50	94.00
7	Chikiti	67.50	45.00	90.00
8	Dharakote	55.00	10.00	90.00
9	Digapahandi	90.00	75.00	85.00
10	Ganjam	92.50	10.00	95.00
11	Hinjilicut	87.50	35.00	95.00
12	Jaganathprasada	75.00	30.00	97.00
13	Kavisuryanagar	80.00	30.00	90.00
14	Khalikote	90.00	17.50	97.50
15	Kukudakhandi	77.50	62.50	90.00
16	Patrapur	75.00	17.50	96.00
17	Polasara	97.50	10.00	95.00
18	Purusottampur	95.00	20.00	92.50
19	Rangeilunda	70.00	65.85	90.24
20	Sanakhemundi	85.00	65.00	97.50
21	Seragad	82.50	10.00	95.00
22	Surada	72.50	15.00	82.50
	Total	78.07	29.55	93.52

Source: Primary Survey for DHDR 2008-09.

case of female workers than male workers. This is particularly true of urban Odisha and Ganjam, where nearly half the male workers are engaged in regular wage/salary employment that provides livelihood security.

Women work more hours per day than men. In many areas of Ganjam where tribal population is significant, women spend long hours on collecting fuel and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) because the gender-based division of labour. Women also shoulder greater responsibilities at home where they discharge several household chores. As many household chores are not paid, these activities do not get counted as employment. In rural areas where women are employed as agricultural workers, most of them work on

their own lands. Wages paid to women who work as paid labourers on others' lands are lower than those paid to men. There is wide spread discrimination against women as regards wage parity with men.

Table 5.8 analyses the results of a household survey in the district to ascertain the participation of women in various important activities. Women's participation in decision-making among rural areas of the district was found to be 78.07 percent. However, this participation does not reflect in women gaining economic independence as only 29.55 percent said that they have some control over monetary issues. Further, a very high percentage (93.52 percent) said that they faced wage discrimination.

5.7 Access to Productive Assets

Increased access to productive assets and resources also raises productivity. Many societies have institutions and practices that limit women's access to productive assets and resources such as land, financial services and employment in the formal sector. Land titling is especially problematic. Women generally do not hold titles to land, even when they are its primary users, and are, thus, often unable to use land as collateral for credit. Evidence from several studies suggests that female farmers are as efficient as male farmers but less productive because they have less access to productive inputs and human capital. Even in the agriculture sector, women may show the same productivity as men if they receive equal inputs.

5.8 Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups

Despite many areas in which women face discrimination, the situation has been improving in many respects. For example, in Ganjam, women empowerment has become visible at least on the economic front. Ganjam district leads in the State in Self Help Group (SHG) formation. More than two lakh women are now members of women SHGs, as may be seen from Table 5.8 Most of the women SHGs are engaged in some sort of income generation activities. Members of these SHGs



Women Empowerment through SHGs

are engaged in various small entrepreneurial activities or agricultural and allied activities like animal rearing, fish processing and dairy farming. With support from the District Administration and banks, some of the SHGs are doing extremely well. They have been able to earn a good income from the above vocations. Women folk in rural as well as in urban areas of the district are supplementing their household incomes. Apart from economic empowerment, women members of SHGs discuss about health, education and other social issues of concern that they are confronted with on a day to day basis. Through these discussions, women members are becoming vocal in social and political matters. Ganjam is one of the districts in the State where a D-MASS (District-Mahila Sanchayika Sangha) has been formed and it is functioning smoothly.

Through organisation of SHGs and taking up viable businesses, women have achieved what appeared to be problematic and

Table 5.9: Self Help Groups-A Leap Forward in Women Empowerment in Ganjam District, 2011-12

Detail	Value
No. of women SHGs formed	22,351
No. of SHG members	2,77,821
Saving amount of SHG members (Rs. lakh)	7,175.15
No. of district level federations formed (D-MASS)	1
No. of block level federations formed (B-MASS)	23
No. of SHG enrolled in B-MASS	21,380
No. of SHG members enrolled in B-MASS	2,56,384
Saving amount of SHG enrolled in B-MASS (Rs. lakh)	7,175.7

difficult some years before. Now rural as well as urban women are engaged in a wide range of economic activities that provide them good income and sustained livelihood.

5.9 Economic Empowerment of Women

Steps taken by the District Administration have resulted in a spectacular achievement in the formation of 22,351 Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) whose internal savings

have reached Rs.7,175.15 lakh (Table 5.9). The process that had a modest beginning in 1999 has within a span of ten years accelerated fast to reach the current stage. Members of these SHGs have taken up several economic activities providing them with employment and income for better living, enhanced self respect and dignity. Economic empowerment has provided them with better social and political status. They are now more empowered to take decisions on economic and political affairs.

Table 5.10: Achievement of Women's Self Help Groups in Ganjam District, 2011-12

S. No.	Name of Block/ ULB	Pisculture		Mid-Day Meal Programme		No. of SHG Involved in PDS Retailing (Kerosene)	No. of SHG Involved in Gas Retailing
		Total GP Tank	Tanks Lease out to SHG	No. of Primary Schools	No. of SHG Tagged		
1	Chhatrapur	316	8	145	-	3	1
2	Ganjam	317	-	130	127	1	1
3	Khalikote	577	4	165	71	2	1
4	Beguniapada	369	14	139	100	0	1
5	Polasara	245	4	158	116	6	-
6	Purusotampur	352	25	127	125	7	1
7	Kabisuryanagar	290	28	114	78	2	1
8	Hinjilicut	239	22	91	13	2	1
9	Berhampur	-	-	-	-	0	0
10	Rangeilunda	465	24	158	119	8	1
11	Kukudakhandi	321	6	131	97	4	1
12	Digapahandi	381	8	223	56	23	1
13	Sanakhemandi	326	44	171	124	1	1
14	Chikiti	386	15	143	89	8	1
15	Patrapur	386	1	238	92	2	1
16	Bhanjanagar	181	19	214	71	0	0
17	Belguntha	292	2	122	35	0	1
18	Buguda	333	1	137	82	1	0
19	Jagannathprasad	263	12	199	86	1	2
20	Aska	303	15	152	49	7	1
21	Dharakote	259	-	183	125	-	1
22	Sorada	327	7	242	117	2	1
23	Seragad	237	9	122	67	1	1
	Total	7,165	268	3,499	1,839	81	20



Sun dried fish for value addition



Vocational training of tribal women

As per the decision of the State Government, women self help groups are involved in Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme. During 2011-12, about 43,720 WSHGs were tagged to supply MDM to children of 59,653 primary schools in the State, Out of these 1,839 WSHGs supplied MDM to 3,499 primary schools in Ganjam district. Further, 81 SHGs of Ganjam district were involved in kerosene distribution during the year (Table 5.10).

Out of total 7,165 Gram Panchayat (GP) tanks in Ganjam district, 268 were leased out to 268 WSHGs for pisciculture purposes. Their performance were found to be encouraging

and satisfactory. During 2011-12, 161 WSHGs had participated in different fairs/exhibitions with a business turnover Rs. 39.34 lakh.

Women members are able to help each other to face health and other problems with financial support from their SHG. Although this support is in the form of loans, it helps patients who reside in the rural and remote parts of the district. It is important to mention here that on many instances, the patients' families are unable to meet the cost of transportation. In such cases, the support in terms of funds is of paramount importance and this has been possible

Poultry Management: Maa Santoshi Atma Sahayak Gosthi in Chhatrapur Block

Women at Ghadaghadapally village in Chamakhandi GP of Chhatrapur block in Ganjam district formed an SHG called "Maa Santoshi Atma Sahayaka Gosthi" which carried out successful poultry farming. This success brought them accolades from many quarters.

Smt. Sakuntala Panda, the Secretary of the SHG, said that in the initial phase, many people had discouraged them to take up this vocation. However, they took up the challenge and were supported by the CDPO, Ganjam and the Livestock Inspector of Chamakhandi. They initially faced problems in marketing their products but with continued efforts and good quality products, they were able to attract traders in adequate numbers to lift their products. With their own initiative and entrepreneurship, they solved their marketing problem. This group was invited by the District Administration to exhibit their success to the public in the district exhibition.

because of SHGs, who save regularly. Being able to discuss freely issues that concern them, helps empower women and improve their decision-making qualities.

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) can enable greater participation of women and men in the economy. ICT has

enormous potential to reach dispersed rural populations and may be used to create greater awareness, educate them and to provide them with training, job opportunities, and access to markets. Availability of information is important for their economic activities as well as increasing their participation in the political process.

Public Voice: Participation of Women

Elected women members in Ganjam are now very enthusiastic and take active part in developmental planning and implementation at the panchayat level. This has been marked at Mallad GP in an interface with all elected representatives of this GP. During field visits for consultation with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members including women representatives of Mallad Panchayat in Ganjam block, it was noticed that three women members namely, Smt. P. Jayanti, Smt. Malati Gouda and Smt. K. Uma Pradhan were very vocal and put up their demands for some of the developmental works in their respective wards. According to the *Sarpanch* of Mallad, Mr Dharanidhar Swain, a few years back, the situation was not like this. Some women members suggested that fishery activities be carried out at their village and questioned the *Sarpanch* as to why some of the tanks were not being used for fishery activities. Some of the issues related to women are now extensively discussed as per their demands says Mr. Dharanidhar Swain. Interestingly, women members present in the meeting discuss the need for better irrigation facilities for farmers of their panchayat. Regarding their involvement and participation in all activities of the panchayat, women members are now happy and express their gratitude to the *Sarpanch*. Ganjam women are undergoing rapid transformation as a result of their empowerment and decision making processes resulting from conscious government policies.

5.10 Conclusion

A large number of programmes pertaining to gender and development has been introduced by Government of Odisha. The District Administration has implemented various programmes that aim at improving gender parity and development indicators in Ganjam district. The overall sex ratio in Ganjam district has declined from 1009 in 1991 to 983 in 2011. There is 26 points decline in sex ratio between 1991 and 2011. As per 2011 census, the district has recorded a rural


sex ratio of 995 females per thousand males while the urban sex ratio stands at 941. The total sex ratio of 983 in Ganjam district is 4 points higher than the state average of 979 in 2011. In terms of child sex ratio (0-6 year age group), it has been observed that the district has witnessed a sharp decline from 952 in 1991 to 908 in 2011, which is 44 point decline. The state has as 12 point decline during the same period.

The literacy rates have been risen from 46.72 percent in 1991 to 71.09 percent

in 2011. The female literacy rate has witnessed considerable improvement (31.26 percentage points) as compared to the increase of 17.11 percentage points in male literacy rates between 1991 and 2011. The male-female literacy gap has declined from 34.01 percentage points in 1991 to 19.89 percentage points in 2011. In order to achieve MDG targets by 2015 as regards

gap in literacy rates for males and females, significant effects are needed. Proportion in dropout rate of children in primary schools is 3.3 and marginal gender gap has been observed. It clearly reveals that by 2015, there will be much less dropouts in primary schools and upper primary schools and less gender disparity in dropout rate at all levels of education.





“What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Environment



Rapid growth in population, and increasing demands for scarce natural and other resources have led to environmental degradation in Ganjam district. The prospects of global warming have been attracting the attention of policy makers, citizens and others. Global warming occurs due to release of excessive carbon dioxide and other pollutants from industrial units or burning of fossil fuels. The average global temperature is expected to rise by 2° to 5° celsius which may adversely impact the people of this coastal district. The rise in temperature may lead to rise in the sea level, causing in turn, inundation of low lying areas along its coastline. The district has already been experiencing some changes in rainfall and temperature patterns.

Forests tend to ameliorate local climates, add to environmental improvement and

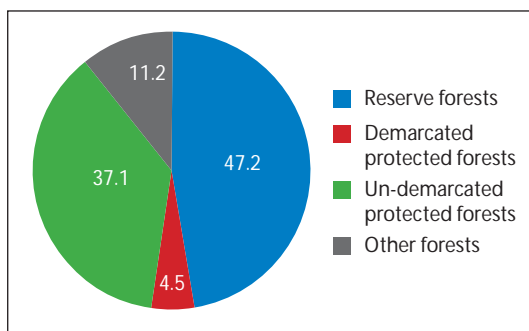
contribute significantly to ecological stability. However, degradation of forests due to increasing biotic interference has become a matter of concern. There is considerable awareness to arrest forest degradation. The Government, *Vana Sanarakhayana Samittes* and other civil society organisations need to take steps to correct the situation.

6.1 Forests

The forests of Ganjam district come under the mix moist peninsular high and low level sal forests, tropical moist and dry deciduous and tropical deciduous forest types which provide a wide range of raw materials. The forest sector in Ganjam has a rich biodiversity.

As per the Forest Status Report, the total forest area in the district is 3,149.90 sq

Chart 6.1: Legal Classification of Forests

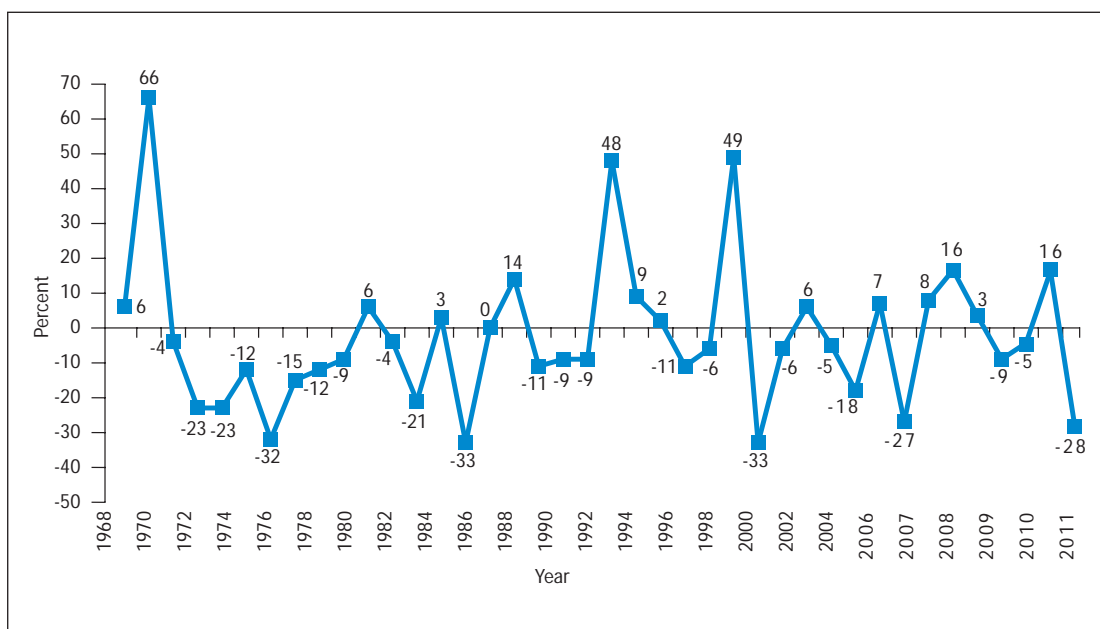


km and constitutes 38.40 percent of the total geographical area of the district. Out of the total forest area, 61 percent is very dense, while 39 percent is open forest area. About 47 percent forest area is legally classified as reserve forests, 4.5 percent as demarcated protected forests, 37 percent as un-demarcated protected forests and the rest 11.2 percent as other forests. Chart 6.1 delineates forests by legal classification. Forest degradation is in fact due to pressure exerted from increasing demands for fuel wood, fodder and timber and diversion of forest land to non-forest uses.

6.2 Rainfall

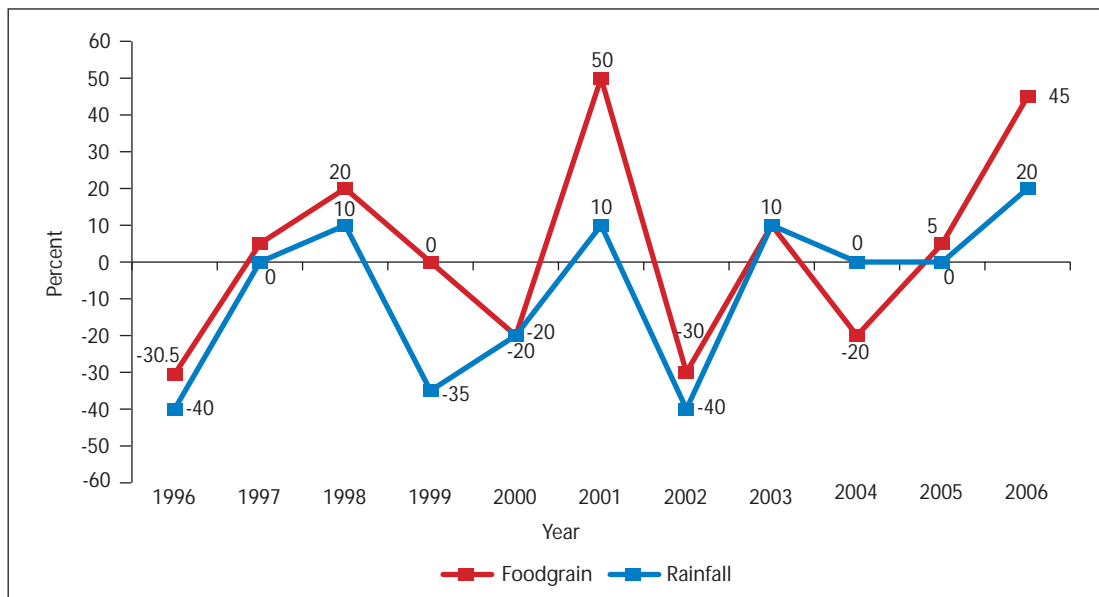
Long-term analysis of rainfall provides patterns which are used for planning purposes. Out of the 42 years between 1970 and 2011, for 24 years, rainfall has been below normal.²² As for the years after 2005, three years have seen deficient rainfall and three years, i.e., during 2006, 2007 and 2010 rainfall was significantly above normal. During 2011, Ganjam district faced huge shortage of rainfall, i.e., the average rainfall declined by 28.35 percent over the normal rainfall for the district. There are thus wide variations in rainfall patterns. In some years, rains are deficient and create droughts or drought like conditions. In other years, excessive rainfall and heavy downpour within a short span cause severe floods and flash floods. These variations present a challenge to the District Administration, especially in the context of agricultural production. It is expected that because of global warming, climatic patterns may be

Chart 6.2: Variation in Rainfall in Ganjam District, 1970-2011



Source: Statistical Abstracts of Odisha and Odisha Agricultural Statistics, Odisha (various year).

²² Normal rainfall refers to the simple average of the last 50 years rainfall. This is provided by the Revenue and Disaster Management, Department of Odisha.

Chart 6.3: Capitalise Rainfall Foodgrain Production in Ganjam District, 1996-2006

Source: Odisha Agricultural Statistics, (various year).

more and more erratic. Chart 6.2 analyses variations in rainfall over the years. Chart 6.3 analyses relationships between rainfall and food grain productions. In Ganjam, crop yield and rainfall are positively co-related as may be observed from Chart 6.3.

According to recent findings by the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), climatic change is likely to adversely affect the coastal eco-system of Odisha and Ganjam. Though the projected extent of change and its effect on the State have not been carefully studied, the trend analysis forecasts an increased occurrence of extreme weather events in the coming years. This change in the climate would cause more floods and threaten bio-diversity of mangroves. This will also increase the risk of coastal agriculture due to frequent soil erosions, salination, floods and storms.

The rising sea surface temperature would have a serious impact on the distribution and production of particular fish species. The timing of their catch would affect aqua culture and sea fishing activities in the district. These factors would affect the

district economy and livelihoods of many groups of people.

The response to some of the threats posed to natural habitats such as Chilika lake is encouraging. The lake was under the threat of degeneration leading to loss in livelihoods of fishermen. A channel was created joining the Bay of Bengal with the lake. This led to rejuvenation of the eco-system of the lake.

6.3 Disaster Vulnerability in Ganjam

Floods, droughts, cyclones and tidal waves occur very frequently in the district. An analysis of available data indicates that every alternative year, this district faces a natural calamity. It was severely affected by the Super Cyclone during 1999. The Super Cyclone caused un-precedented damage to life and property. Table 6.1 gives an account of the nature of and losses caused by Super Cyclone 1999. Table 6.2 lists the main relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the State. After Super Cyclone 1999, the State Government established Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority

(OSDMA) to take appropriate ameliorating measures. Relief and rehabilitation measures are taken up on a massive scale. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme, a milestone in the arena of preparedness, has been introduced in Ganjam district. The motto of this programme is to prepare all villagers with regular mock drills, training and Information Education and Communication (IEC) programmes before a disaster, so that the loss caused by disasters can be minimised and recovery and rehabilitation can be expedited. In the coastal areas covering four blocks, 16 Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) have been constructed to provide shelter to people in emergencies. For an undisrupted communication system, OSDMA

has installed 29 Very High Frequency (VHF) stations in this district.

6.4 Floods

In the years of 2003 and 2006, the district faced two major floods due to heavy rain in the months of October and July respectively. On an average, floods have occurred in the district mainly in three rivers, namely, Rushikulya, Badanadi and Loharakhandi. During 2003 floods, the total number of houses severely and marginally affected were 31,32,479 and 18,061 respectively. Although the number of casualties was nine, the flood caused a loss of Rs. 32,662 lakh worth of property. More than 1,910

Table 6.1: Super Cyclone Statistics, 1999

Detail of Occurrence	Observations
Actual rainfall received On 16 th and 17 th of October, 1999 (mm)	194.72
Actual rainfall received on 29 th and 30 th of October, 1999 (mm)	145.84
No. of blocks affected	22
No. of gram panchayats affected	444
No. of villages affected	3,162
No. of ULBs affected	18
Total population affected in rural areas (in lakhs)	26.90
Total population affected in urban areas (in lakhs)	4.50
Human lives lost (in nos.)	183
Severely injured persons (in nos.)	402

Source: District Emergency Cell, Ganjam, 2009.

Table 6.2: Relief and Rehabilitation Measures, 1999

Relief and Rehabilitation Measures	Observations
House building assistance (NFCR/CRF)	2,365.00
Chief Minister's Relief Fund	638.00
Infrastructure development of health institutes out of CMRF through OSDMA	221.00
Revenue building re-construction: NFCR	51.00
Revenue building re-construction: NCCF	34.00
Through works department (MCS)	89.05
Total	3,398.05

Source: District Emergency Cell, Ganjam, 2009.

ha of agricultural land was covered under sand-cast for which subsidy was provided to 3,732 farmers. Table 6.3 summarises the extent of impact of floods in 2003 in the district. Table 6.4 analyses the impact of floods in 2006 in the district.

In the year 2009, the district also faced floods due to heavy rains in the month of September. Due to this flood, 108 villages of 38 Gram Panchayats (GP) and three blocks and 15 wards of two ULBs were affected. About

3,475 houses were damaged in this flood. More than 1,385 ha of agricultural land was covered under sand-cast. Number of human casualties was nine. Table 6.5 summarises the extent of impact of floods in 2009.

6.5 Disaster Risk Management Programme: 2003-2007

With a view to building capacities of local people to tackle disasters and to reduce disaster induced risks, the State

Table 6.3: Floods in Ganjam District in 2003: Some Observations

Detail of Floods	Observations
Actual rainfall received (in mm.)	
6 th October, 2003	71.56
7 th October, 2003	42.84
8 th October, 2003	69.32
No. of villages marooned	119
No. of block affected	18
No. of gram panchayats affected	475
No. of villages affected	2,786
Total no. of population affected by flood	14,37,074
Total no. of population affected by floods in urban areas	72,989
Total rural area affected (ha.)	2,45,682
Total urban area affected (ha.)	7,473

Source: District Emergency Cell, Ganjam, 2009.

Table 6.4: Floods in Ganjam District in 2006: Some Observations

Detail of Floods	Observations
No. of villages affected	2,786
No. of villages marooned	7
No. of ULBs affected	18
No. of wards affected	112
Total no. of population affected	2,35,680
Crop area affected (ha.)	20,785
Area having crop loss area > 50% (ha.)	8,444
Crop area sand cast (ha.)	80
No. of houses damaged	141
Name of the blocks affected	Chhatrapur, Ganjam, Purusottampur, Kavisuryanagar, Polosara, Beguniapada, Khallikote, Hinjilicut, Rangeilunda, KukudaKhandi, Chikiti, Patrapur, Sanakhemundi, Digapahandi, Bhanjanagar, Bellaguntha, Jaganathprasad, Buguda, Seragad, Surada

Source: District Disaster Management Authority, 2009.

Table 6.5: Floods in Ganjam District in 2009: Some Observations

Detail of Floods	Observations
No. of villages marooned	108
No. of blocks affected	03
No. of GPs affected	38
No. of ULBs affected	02
No. of wards affected	15
Area sand cast(ha)	1,385
Human casualty	9
Houses damaged	
Fully	198
Severely	876
Partially	2,325
Hut	76

Government implemented the Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) in Odisha with support from Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Ganjam district was also covered under this programme. DRM has been implemented in 13 blocks and 13 ULBs in Ganjam district.

Implementation of this programme is monitored by the District Emergency Cell. The objectives of the programme are as follows:

- Capacity-building support
- Education, awareness programme at all levels and sustainable recovery
- Multi-hazard preparedness response and mitigation plans from State level to village level.
- Networking knowledge for effective approaches, methods and tools for DRM and developing and promoting appropriate policy framework.

6.6 Crop Failure

In 2001, crop loss was severe in two blocks, i.e., Chhatrapur and Ganjam due

to drought. In the next year (2002), all blocks were affected. The main reason for this was moisture stress. In 2003, twelve blocks, viz., Chhatrapur, Ganjam, Khallikote, Purusottampur, Hinjilicut, Rangeilunda, Kukudakhandi, Chikiti, Patrapur, Aska, Seragad and Dharakote reported crop loss. The highest number of villages affected was in Ganjam block -59. The main cause for crop loss in 2003 was the flood. In 2004, out of 22 blocks, 18 were affected by worst hit moisture stress. Table 6.6 depicts the extent of crop loss in affected villages from 2001 to 2006. The vulnerability of coastal districts including Ganjam has increased due to loss of mangroves in the past few decades leaving these districts open to cyclones and storm surges.

6.7 Impact on Health, Education and Livelihood

Incidence of sickness, mainly water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery increase during floods and droughts. Households cope by reducing food intake for variable periods to maintain their food supplies during the flood. Floods also cause a breakdown in avenues of earning livelihoods. This has a direct impact on the education of children who are forced to withdraw from schools and seek engagement in work. Moreover, flooding of schools also leads to

Table 6.6: Number of Villages Affected for Crop Loss in Ganjam District

(Figures in Nos.)

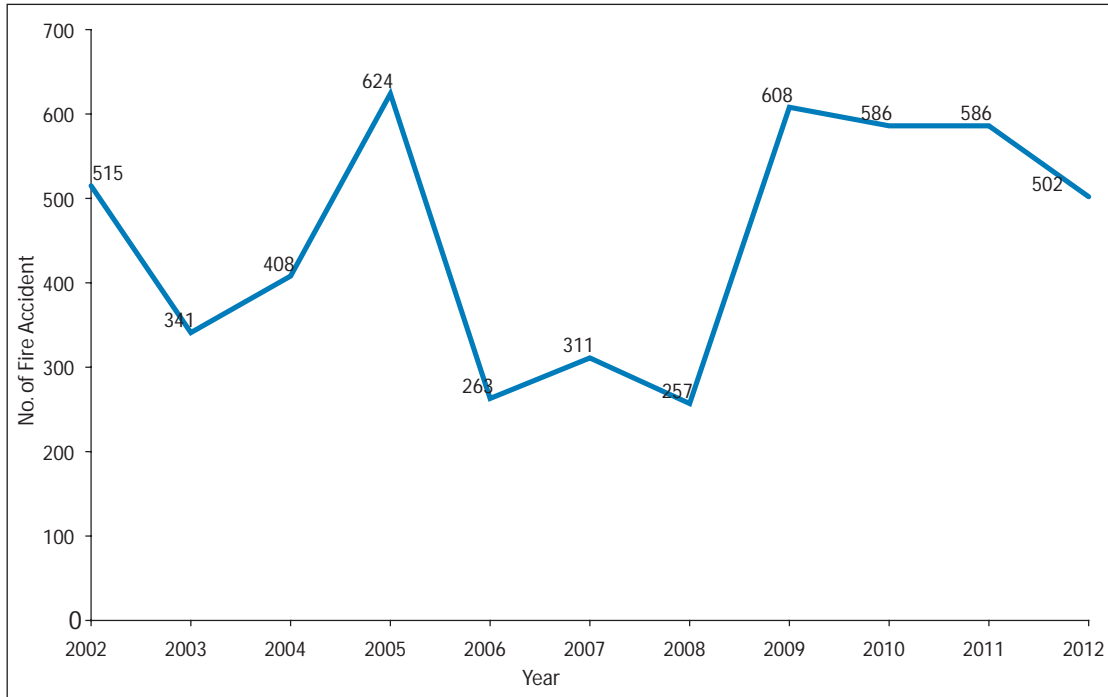
Year	Crop Loss (50-74 percent)	Crop Loss (More than 75 percent)
2001	5	0
2002	1,784	527
2003	172	35
2004	548	295
2005	457	311
2006	2,786	0

Source: District Disaster Management Authority, 2009.

the suspension of classes till flood waters recede. Farm households attempt to reduce expenditure by cutting back on labour hiring. Income from dairy activities often decreases due to increase of livestock mortality and sale of cattle in the wake of floods or droughts.

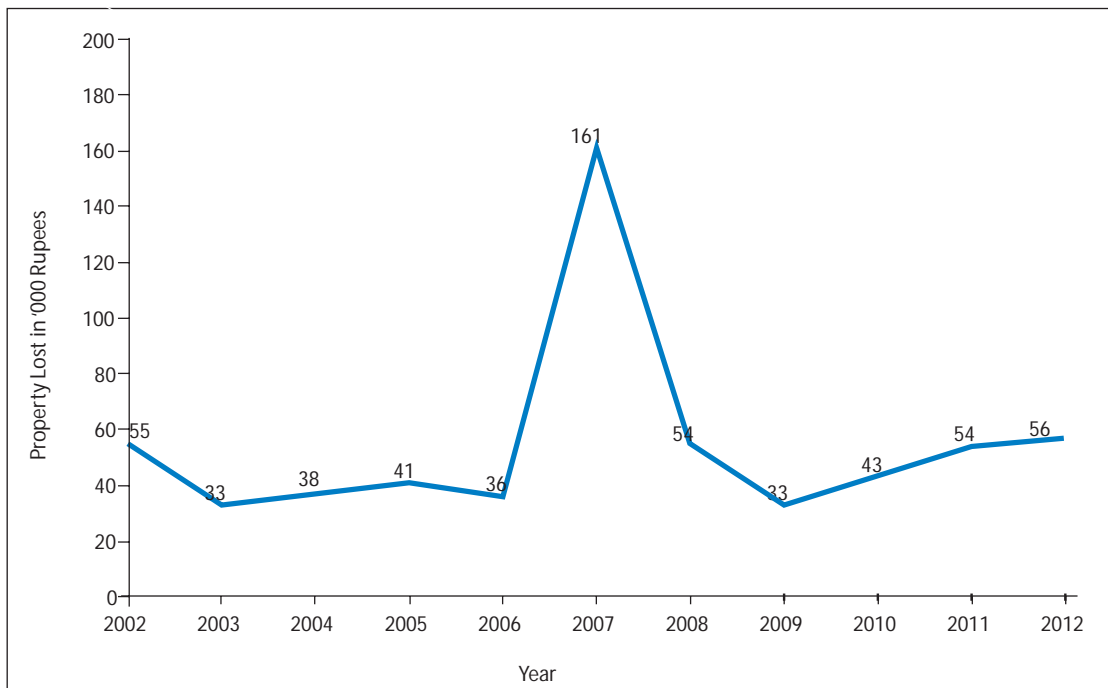
Micro studies in Ganjam have shown that households living in flood prone areas feel that the most significant schemes of the government are the housing scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, Food for Work Programme (now National Rural Employment Guarantee

Chart 6.4: Number of Fire Accidents in Ganjam District, 2002-12



Source: District Disaster Management Authority, 2009.

Chart 6.5: Property Lost Per Fire Accident in Ganjam District, 2002-12



Source: District Disaster Management Authority, 2009.

Table 6.7: Number of Fire Accidents and Loss of Property in Ganjam District, 2002-2012
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	No. of Fire Accidents	Loss of Property	Loss of Property per Fire Accident
2002	515	285.30	0.55
2003	341	112.52	0.33
2004	408	153.37	0.38
2005	624	255.92	0.41
2006	263	95.80	0.36
2007	311	501.78	1.61
2008	257	139.73	0.54
2009	608	199.56	0.33
2010	586	252.38	0.43
2011	586	317.98	0.54
2012	502	281.11	0.56

Source: District Disaster Management Authority, 2012.

Scheme), and the rural road building schemes such as *Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana*. These schemes have provided relief in the aftermath of floods and cyclones, enabled recovery and rebuilding and helped improve connectivity in affected villages.

6.8 Other Calamities

6.8.1 Fire Accidents and Lightning

Fire accidents are also a major disaster in the district. Every year about 500 fire accidents occur in this district and thatched houses in rural area are prone to fire accidents in the district. The losses due to fire have been growing from 2009-12 as may be seen from Table 6.7. The number of lightning incidents has however, been fluctuating over the years, as may be seen from Table 6.8. Data between 2002 and 2012 reveals that incidents of lightning have been more during 2008, 2009 and 2012. Chart 6.4 gives the number of fire accidents in different years from 2002 to 2012. Chart 6.5 analyses property lost per fire accident.

The worst affected block in 2005 was Surada with 194 fire accidents, which affected 2,713 people. The year 2010 witnessed the maximum loss of seven human lives. Apart from this, there have been 236 incidents of lightning in the district from 2002 to 2012, leading to loss

Table 6.8: Number of Lightning Incidents in Ganjam District

Year	Number of Lightning Incidents
2002	12
2003	21
2004	13
2005	23
2006	15
2007	22
2008	37
2009	38
2010	12
2011	15
2012	28

Source: District Disaster Management Authority, 2012.

Table 6.9: Human Casualties due to Sunstroke Recorded in Ganjam and Odisha

Year	Ganjam	Odisha
2008-09	7	68
2009-10	9	87
2010-11	8	100
2011-12	1	22

of 235 people. Among all the blocks in Ganjam, Bhanjanagar and Digapahandi are among the worst hit blocks in terms of lightning in Ganjam.

6.9 Heat Wave

Generally heat wave occurs in the State from April to June. Mostly poor people, farmers, laborers and old people suffer from sunstroke

and lose their lives. Human casualties due to sunstroke during last four years is given in Table 6.9.

Since heat wave has, so far, not been notified as a natural calamity, State Government under took all required measures to tackle the situation out of its own fund. Ex-gratia assistance @ Rs.10,000/- per family is being provided to the bereaved families of the sunstroke victims from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

6.10 Conclusion

Issues arising out of climatic and environmental changes are currently being addressed by the District Administration through disaster preparedness programmes and DRM programme.





“Prosperity or wealth depends on
Good Governance of the state”

- Chanakya

Governance



Governance means the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented. In the given socio-economic context, governance is defined as a process in which power is exercised in the management of a society's social and economic resources. It comprises mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and various groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences. Governance manages all such processes, by which individuals raise their own capabilities and exploit opportunities to realise their potential

with an enlarged set of choices. Good governance is one which always stands for enhancement of political, social and economic justice for its citizens. It follows the rule of law and has several characteristics that include participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive²³.

7.1 Participation

Participation by both men and women is a key aspect of good governance. It needs to be well informed and organised. This means

²³ UNESCAP definition.

freedom of association and expression on one hand and an organised civil society on the other. It also requires full protection of human rights, impartial enforcement of laws with an independent judiciary and an impartial and effective police force. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible by those who are affected by decisions taken at various levels and their enforcement. It also requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time frame.

7.2 Enforcement

Enforcement of good governance requires a broad and long-term perspective on *'what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development'*. This means that all groups, particularly the most vulnerable ones, have opportunities to improve and maintain their well-being.

Good governance requires that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment. Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. It cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

7.3 Political Governance

Decentralisation of power from the district level to village level, reservation in grassroots level institutions, social mobilisation of the marginalised communities and competitive election processes have created opportunities for people of the district for participation in decision-making. Women are increasingly taking part in political processes and becoming members of political parties and other democratic and

development institutions. Better orientation and capacity-building measures have been undertaken so that the people would oversee actual implementation of rights based programmes and meaningfully contribute to improve political institutions.

7.4 Economic Governance

A decentralised planning process provides better opportunities for economic governance and rapid development of rural and urban economy. Proper management of human and natural resources for increasing the growth rate in a sustainable environment is a basic requirement for better economic governance. Providing information on how to produce, what to produce, and for whom to produce helps in achieving good economic governance. A number of interventions for employment generation both in public works and under self-employment schemes have been put in place to improve economic conditions of the rural poor. Along with improvements in political governance, positive steps have been taken by the District Administration to start decentralised planning from the village panchayat and ward levels onwards and integrate them at the district level. However, several challenges still remain to be addressed. Box 7.1 highlights some achievements and challenges faced by the district.

7.5 Civil Governance

For promotion of social well-being and provision of justice to the people, every government has a significant role to play for effective implementation of different development activities. A considerable presence of Civil Society Organisation (CSO), Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), Community Based Organisation (CBO), Youth Associations, SHGs and women associations (*Mahila Sanghs*) and their active

Box 7.1: Economic Governance

Achievements	Challenges
Substantial growth in formation of women SHGs.	Lack of skill and finance are the major challenges before SHGs.
Self sufficiency in food grain as a result of more agricultural production, especially paddy.	Lack of storage facilities and support prices, Government sponsored procurement centres with adequate market information.
Visible economic growth due to financial assistance through banks, co-operatives and micro financial institutions.	Financial assistance not timely and not sufficient.
Expansion in small and medium entrepreneurship.	Poor incentives and patronisation for small and micro enterprises.
Revenue generation through land, excise and sale tax has been increased.	Pilferage in revenue generation process.
Exports of fish, flowers and fruits fragrant generating local income.	Lack of promotional incentives.
Transportation, communication and information changed the scenario of the district economy.	Inadequate infrastructure like poor road communication and information centres.

Box 7.2: Civil Governance

Achievements	Challenges
Accessible legal service.	Poor and marginalised not been able to have good access to judicial system.
Traditional thrust on decision-making by village headman changed to judicial process.	Failure in meeting timely justice and expensive process.
Considerable presence of civil society and NGO.	Social mobilisations slow due to lack of skills.
Institutional framework for checking corruption.	Despite stringent laws, bribe, red tapism and sluggishness in development works.
Women atrocities decreased.	Use of alcohol, atrocities at family and community level.
Impressive development in sex ratio.	Clandestine amniocentesis and abortion of girl child are main challenges.
People's participation increased in governance due to <i>gram sabha</i> and <i>palli sabha</i> .	Quarrel and conflicts, major challenges at grass root level during <i>gram sabha</i> and <i>palli sabha</i> .

role in addressing local issues emphasise the human development perspective in Ganjam district. A recent assessment of Odisha Civil Society Poverty Programme (OCSPP) found that active involvement of CVO improved development effectiveness of various interventions. Box 7.2 summarises some achievements of the social and economic life of the people.

7.6 Conclusion

Steps taken in Ganjam during the last few years have some notable achievements, concerns and challenges. A notable step taken in political governance that has achieved a fair degree of success is involvement of common people and their representatives both in rural and

urban areas in the planning process. From 2008-09 a participatory planning process was adopted to include projects and schemes after consultation with people at different Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) levels. The general development and employment schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are first approved at the *palli sabha* level in rural areas. This process has been further strengthened through capacity-building support from UNDP and the State Government.

Another important achievement relates to implementation of development and social projects through involvement of civil societies. Performance evaluation of Odisha

Civil Society Poverty Programme showed that the CSO involved in implementing schemes under the programme did well. Supervision and co-ordination of District Administration further helped realisation of benefits.

The issue of improved governance in the district has to be addressed at multiple levels. Operations of various institutions concerning social, economic and political processes towards the goal of human development need to be further strengthened. All related institutions required for full implementation of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution need to be strengthened and their operations effectively supervised to obtain the desired results.



Strategic Future Interventions



“The future depends on what you do today.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Strategic Future Interventions



Considerable progress has taken place in literacy, education and awareness creation and provision of health facilities specifically for women and children. Gender related indicators, particularly in terms of participation by women in economic, political and social arenas and livelihood opportunities have shown an upward surge. Simultaneously, a number of problems have cropped up due to climatic change related disasters which necessitate additional resources and preparedness of administration. The people and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) should be well-prepared to deal with such disasters while ensuring growth and income distribution. Several development interventions have improved the quality of life of the people

in the district. However, there is a need to further improve human development indicators.

8.1 Strategic Interventions

8.1.1 Livelihood Improvement

Options available to working people to earn their livelihoods have been changing fast due to changes in the economy both within the State and outside. Opening up of the Indian economy, changes in systems in health and education sectors and faster spread of communication have hugely changed the non-food requirements across socio-economic groups, thereby, necessitating a search for better income earning opportunities.

Agriculture, though remunerative under proper management, does not always provide adequate income to the needy households because of the small size of land hold. Farmers, agricultural workers and other workers earn similar levels of income despite differences in their endowment and resource use. Though there is substantial reduction in poverty levels, the incidence of poverty is still very high in the district.

Improving incomes across socio-economic groups, therefore, requires further public investment in infrastructure (i.e., roads, irrigation, and energy) and adoption of mixed livelihood options by households, e.g., agriculture and food processing, retail trade and earning from services. This requires multi-skill formation within households, so that each member in the working age groups pursues some kind of income earning activity. *Mission Shakti* has set a trend by integrating Self Help Group (SHG) in productive activities. Manpower planning, capacity-building and market linkages are some of the important activities that should be integrated in the decentralised planning process to expand livelihood options. There is also a need for building capacities of local people, introducing improved techniques and technologies for remunerative agriculture, improving managerial and co-ordination abilities of local people who should be encouraged to undertake further value addition by way of further processing and marketing of agricultural products. Efforts should also be made to improve governance with social audit, so that development goals set by the district "Vision 2020" are attained.

8.1.2 Capacity-building

Poverty has been reduced in the district as well as in the State in recent years due to several interventions. However, Odisha suffers repeatedly from recurrent natural shocks including floods, cyclone and droughts. Such natural shocks as well as

other calamities including health concerns add to vulnerabilities of those who are poor and those who have just crossed the poverty line. In the event of occurrence of any natural shocks or serious illnesses, households which remained just above the poverty line may fall back below the poverty line. Such households face a number of vulnerabilities. They need to be assisted and their capacities built to cope with such vulnerabilities. There is also need to strengthen and improve livelihood options for the vulnerable and the other groups.

Agriculture, which is the mainstay of the population in Ganjam, needs better infrastructure. Improvement in performance of traditional agriculture through technology intervention (i.e., advanced technology including bio-technology, use of machinery and tools and agro-processing in potential areas), identification of high potential areas for traditional and new crops to be introduced for development of the agriculture sector are priority areas. Improvement in extension and marketing, introduction of Information Technology (IT) for market information dissemination, location specific agricultural research emphasis and implementation of water resource use plan, and agro-processing for value addition are some of the specific steps needed to improve agriculture.

Inclusive growth along with other rural non-agricultural activities (i.e., mineral and agro-processing, small restaurants and budget hotels, tourism promotion and miscellaneous services) that accelerate agricultural growth while increasing labour productivity due to improved knowledge and technology-base need to be further pursued.

Horticulture, which is already at a low base, has the potential to grow around 10 percent per year. Emphasis should be placed on new crops including medicinal and aromatic plants and on improving technology, training, information systems, infrastructure (i.e.,

nurseries, cold storage, reefer trucks) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, packaging, processing and marketing.

Animal husbandry and poultry require upgrading of stock, improvement in animal health, fodder and feed development and its processing industry, milch-cows and dairy processing. Disease surveillance is also very important. There should be systematic processing of non timber forest products. Currently, the District has been ranked second in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in India. Such efforts are praiseworthy and need to be sustained for a longer duration and should be applied as well to other employment generating schemes in the district.

On the industrial front, there is need to give a boost to Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sectors including ancillary and modern products in rural and urban areas. This needs effective promotion programmes and incentives, tie-up with banking and marketing, textile promotion and provision for technical and market support.

8.1.3 Rural-Urban Linkages

It has been observed that there is a huge gap between rural and urban areas in terms of health, education, infrastructure and communication facilities. To enhance rural-urban linkages, development of a 'hub and spoke model' needs to be emphasised in the district. This would require growth of infrastructure like roads, schools, hospitals and other works. Such interventions will have a positive effect not only on livelihood sustainability but also on dissemination of new ideas and technology.

Further, reliable and uninterrupted electric power supply is also an important requirement to accelerate the development process. Only 685 villages are yet to be

electrified. With sustained effort, all these villages should be provided with electricity or other forms of energy. Steps should be taken to use solar power as alternative source of energy at an affordable cost.

All weather road connectivity should be ensured to all villages by 2020. Every village should have a knowledge centre with computer and internet facilities. Unemployed youth, including women, can be employed in these centres after appropriate training. This will help keep villages aware of the latest developments. Likewise, infrastructure facilities should be created in urban slums. Education and healthcare facilities in urban slums need to be developed either under the public sector or under the PPP mode. The economic empowerment of women in urban areas, especially for slum dwellers, is also necessary. Involvement of women in various unorganised sectors may provide them with a good source of livelihood. Technological interventions such as vulnerability information mapping systems should be in place to reduce the impact of disasters.

8.1.4 Education

The literacy rate of the district as per the 2011 census is 71.09 percent. Further, the female literacy rate is lower at 61.13 percent. With sustained efforts, it should be possible to achieve a literacy rate at least 95 percent for males and a minimum 90 percent for females by 2020. Appropriate financial and human resources should be directed to achieve these targets.

The mid-day meal programme should aim at 100 percent coverage of potential beneficiaries. This can be achieved if the quantity, quality and regularity of the meals are ensured. The aim should be to provide meals in such a manner that the maximum number of children find it palatable and pleasurable to receive meals in schools.

Once regularity in attendance is achieved, the quality of the teaching can be upgraded. To ensure quality education, teachers need be periodically trained in modern teaching techniques and their performance should be carefully monitored.

The rate of dropouts should be substantially reduced in primary and secondary education. In tribal pockets, bi-lingual Odiya along with local tribal dialect language) learning materials, teaching aids, pictorial presentations and their local costumes can provide a motivation to reduce dropout rates. Besides, the teacher-student ratio should be at an appropriate level.

There should be at least one quality vocational training institute in each block of the district. Vocational training centres should aim at making the youth self-reliant by skilling them for taking up self-employment and income-generating activities. Facilities and opportunities available through Government institutions such as Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) should be fully exploited.

8.1.5 Women Participation

8.1.5.1 Better Participation in Decision-making

The female literacy rate is 61.13 percent in 2011. Efforts have been made to continuously improve the literacy levels for both females and males in the district. There is also need to improve their skills both for self-employment as well as employment elsewhere. Once the education and skill levels improve and earning opportunities expand, women will be more self-reliant and confident. They would be in a better position to participate in the decision-making process at the level of their households as well as at the community level.

8.1.5.2 Effective Functioning of Women Self Help Groups

To make them more efficient, members of Women Self Help Group (WSHG) should be provided with adequate training. Capacity-building of SHG can be done by imparting training in organisation development and management, along with vocational training and marketing. Exposure visits to other successful SHG of the State as well as at the national level will help them learn from "Best Practices". Production from SHG Federations may be linked up to the market and marketing avenues should be expanded.

8.1.6 Health

8.1.6.1 Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Strategies to reduce MMR and IMR include:

- Motivating pregnant women for institutional deliveries and provision of health kits to pregnant women
- Accessibility to the health infrastructure (transportation and communication)
- Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHAs) should be given professional training before going to work in villages
- Provision of free of cost institutional deliveries and follow up consultations by doctors
- Provision of free of cost immunisation for newborn babies
- Immunisation help should reach children in remote areas
- Nutritional food support during pregnancy
- Create awareness among women to take special care to maintain a balanced diet and observe hygiene during pregnancy to avoid low birth weight babies

Malnutrition, especially during pregnancy, has to be tackled. Besides promotion of healthy eating habits, and nutrition has to be improved in general. Some monitorable indicators for human development are given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Monitorable Indicators on General and Human Development

Indicators	Present Status	Perspective Plan Goal
Per capita Net District Domestic Products Growth Rate at 2004-05 prices	7.04 ²⁴	10.00
Per Capita Net District Domestic Products/Income (2009-10 at 2004-05 prices)	21,415	30,000
Work Participate Rate (%)	42.55	50.00
Human Development Index*	0.551	0.750
Employment for at least 200 days including all (%)	-	80.00
Poverty Ratio (Head Count Ratio)	40	12
Infant Mortality Rate [#]	59	37
Maternal Mortality Ratio ^{\$}	297	120
Total Fertility Rate	2.3	2.00
Children Malnutrition (0-3years)	54.40	5.00
Sex Ratio	983	1,000
Child Sex Ratio	908	1,000
Literacy Rate (%)	71.09	95
Female Literacy Rate (%)	61.13	90
Gender Gap in Literacy	19.86	5

Source: Census of India, 2011; * Odisha Human Development Report, 2004; # Annual Health Survey, Odisha, 2010-11; \$ Annual Health Survey, Odisha, 2011-12.

8.1.7 Ensure Gender Equality

Currently, the sex ratio in Ganjam is 983 which is above the State average of 979 in 2011. However, the sex ratio in the 0-6 year age group has come down substantially and is now at 908. This is a cause of concern. The district should aim to increase this to 980 by 2020. Monitoring of sex determination tests through ultrasound and amniocentesis techniques should be completely banned. Empowering of women would entail giving greater support to WSHG. There is a need for a sustained campaign to expand education for girls, for pre-verification of female foeticides and lowering of fertility levels.

8.1.8 Safe Drinking Water

Safe drinking water should be made available to all households. This will help in reducing water borne diseases. Rainwater harvesting

projects can be started at the household level to meet their domestic needs of drinking water and other uses. In urban areas, it can be made mandatory when the plan for a house building is being approved by the prescribed authority. There is a shortage of drinking water supply in many blocks, Notified Area Councils (NAC) and even in Berhampur municipality. To address this problem, water supply schemes have been implemented by the State and Central Government. Two divisions of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) function smoothly to tackle the problems faced by the people.

8.1.9 Combating HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has reached endemic proportions in Ganjam, primarily due to the migrant population of the district. Ganjam has had

²⁴ CY: 2009-10 at constant Price Yr.2004-05.

Table 8.2: Categorisation of Blocks on the Basis of their Socio-Economic Profile

Categories of Development	Name of Block
Developed	Chhatrapur, Hinjilicut, Khalikote, Kukudakhandi
Developing	Aska, Beguniapada, Belaguntha, Bhanjanagar, Buguda, Digapahandi, Ganjam, Kavisuryanagar, Polasara, Purusottampur, Rangeilunda
Under developed	Chikiti, Dharakote, Jagannathprasad, Patrapur, Sankhemundi, Seragad, Surada

Source: DRDA, Ganjam.

around one thousand cases of HIV/AIDS. Awareness programmes need to be put in place to educate people about the modes of transmission of the disease and its fatal nature. Besides the provision of conventional medicines to HIV/AIDS patients, it needs to include other Indian systems of medicine (e.g., Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sewa Rigpa and Homeopathy) to boost immunity. The alternative systems treat the body holistically and have a positive effect on the psychological well being of the patients.

8.1.10 Reduce Disparity across Regions (Blocks and Panchayats) and Socio-Economic Groups

There is disparity in the sectoral growth among different blocks in the district. The number of industries present in the area, availability of raw materials, methods of production in agriculture, fertiliser consumption, stock of animal resources,

infrastructure like roads, bridges, electricity, schools, colleges, and hospitals differ in different blocks. These factors lead to imbalance in growth across the district. The reasons for backwardness of different blocks should be found out and accordingly, region specific strategies should be adopted. Table 8.2 categorises different blocks on a development scale that helps classify blocks as developed, developing and under-developed.

By 2020, all villages should have all weather road connectivity. All villages should also get e-governance facility. In each block and NAC, at least one community centre should be built and managed, if possible, in PPP mode. This centre will cater to social needs like get-togethers of youth, elderly people and women groups so that they are able to have interactions on socio-economic issues. Such local level counters should be equipped to disseminate useful information to the youth and other stakeholders.



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Annexure



Annexure 1: Methodology for DHDR Preparation

State Governments in India aim to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) thorough effective poverty reduction strategies and an action plan for human development. The States which have prepared Human Development Reports are participating in the GOI-UNDP Project on “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development” which aims at providing a human development perspective in State Plan documents, research services to identify policy options to finance human development and strengthening State statistical systems to get development related information. Government of Odisha in Planning and Coordination Department is preparing District Human Development Reports for five selected districts, namely Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh.

District Human Development Report (DHDR) preparation followed the guideline issued by Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Odisha. The approach adopted was consultative and participatory in nature supported by qualitative and quantitative information on the district. The Technical Support Institution appointed to prepare the DHDR worked closely with the Planning and Coordination Department and District Administration. DHDR for Ganjam district was prepared in a participatory manner involving all the stakeholders on the basis of data from secondary sources, findings from primary survey and consultations with various stakeholders. A District Level Core Committee was constituted to facilitate preparation of DHDR. The committee included all relevant officials from the district, civil society, academicians and elected representatives. This plan and methodology

for DHDR preparation was shared and ratified by the core committee. At the beginning of the DHDR preparation process, a consultative meeting was organised at district level involving Government officials, PRI members, civil society organisations, academicians and people’s representatives to discuss on the process of DHDR preparation. Suggestions of different stakeholders were taken into consideration and incorporated in the overall design for preparing the DHDR.

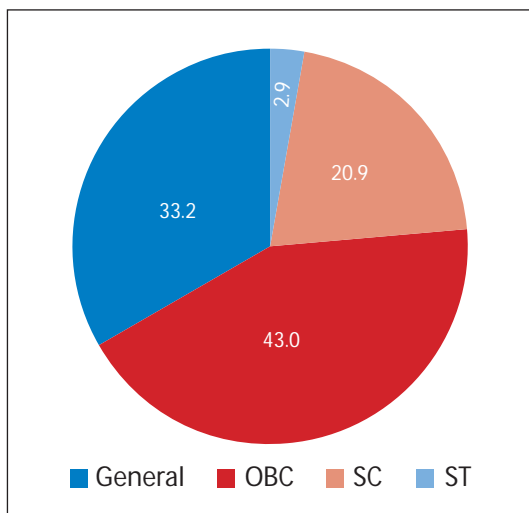
The District Human Development Report is based on information from secondary and primary sources. The secondary data source consists of research documents, records, pamphlets, reports and research studies conducted by government institutions and non-governmental organisations. Secondary research included analysis of information and data collected from various district offices including agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, industry, mining, education, health and planning. Published data from Odisha Economic Survey, Odisha Economic Census, District Statistical hand book, Census of India, National and State HDR, District and State Gazette, National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) reports were reviewed and analysed to understand key indicators and their trend for the district.

The primary source comprises of data collected by the research team from rural (villages) and urban areas through sample household survey, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and individual interaction. Primary survey information concerning livelihood opportunities, income, employment status, assets of the household, health and sanitation, education and learning, women’s

participation in decision-making and in other important matters are some of the major questions that the people provided both through structured research tools and focus

group discussions. The sample comprised of 2,280 households (1920 rural households and 360 urban households) from 95 villages and 7 urban areas. The Gram Panchayats, villages and wards surveyed were selected carefully after consultation with concerned officials and NGOs. Villages from Gram Panchayats and wards were selected after consultation with peoples' representatives, officials and NGOs taking into consideration the areas developed, developing and underdeveloped. Each identified social and economic group was given proportional representation while randomly selecting households in villages and urban wards. While at group levels focus group discussion were conducted and individuals in households were interviewed with pre-tested questionnaire. The following charts give percentage distribution of sample size across social groups.

Percentage Distribution of Sample Size in the Primary Survey



List of GPs Covered for Primary Survey in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block	Name of Gram Panchayat
1	Aska	Babanpur, Chadheipalli
2	Beguniapada	Chandanpur, Khandianai
3	Bellaguntha	Mangalpur, Tanarada
4	Bhanjanagar	Kulada, Sanakonda
5	Buguda	A. Karadabadi, Kholakhali
6	Chhatrapur	Aryapalli, Narendrapur
7	Chikiti	K Nuagaon, Pitatali, Ramachandrapur
8	Dharakote	Dharakote, Dhaugaon
9	Digapahandi	Gokarnapur, Sidheswarpur
10	Ganjam	Palanga, Ramagarh, Subalaya
11	Hinjilicut	Burupada, Kanchura, Makarajhola, Saru
12	Jaganath Prasad	Gandhadhar, Rauti
13	Kabisurya Nagar	Jarada, Nandiagada
14	Khalikote	Langaleswar, Srikrushna Saranapur
15	Kukudakhandi	Dakhinapur, Kankia, Lathi, Sihala
16	Patrapur	Badapur, Patrapur, Samantiapalli, Samarapur, Tumba
17	Polsara	Mathura, Sodaka
18	Purusottampur	Bhatakumurada, Ch Nuagaon
19	Rangeilunda	Golabandha, Golanthra, Randhu
20	Sanakhemundi	Goutami, Sahashpur
21	Seragada	Dhabalpur, Takrada
22	Sorada	Gopalpursasan, Nuagada

Annexure 1.1: Sub-District-wise Demographic and Socio-Economic Indicators of Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Sub-District	No. of House-holds	Total Population			Total Child Population (0-6 Years)			House-hold Size	Child Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	Arjyapalli Marine	1,721	8,001	3,997	4,004	1,096	574	522	4.6	909	1002
2	Asika	30,153	1,43,770	72,253	71,517	16,351	8,644	7,707	4.8	892	990
3	Badagada	27,397	1,25,836	62,767	63,069	17,259	8,970	8,289	4.6	924	1005
4	Bhanjanagar	38,693	1,77,235	88,958	88,277	20,687	10,864	9,823	4.6	904	992
5	Brahmapur (M.Corp.)	74,720	3,56,598	185,754	170,844	32,174	16,848	15,326	4.8	910	920
6	Brahmapur Sadar	29,648	1,43,763	73,697	70,066	16,705	8,781	7,924	4.8	902	951
7	Buguda	29,924	1,36,212	67,575	68,637	16,146	8,387	7,759	4.6	925	1016
8	Chamakhandi	10,785	48,236	23,951	24,285	5,474	2,863	2,611	4.5	912	1014
9	Chhatrapur	20,415	94,683	47,468	47,215	10,207	5,388	4,819	4.6	894	995
10	Dharakote	12,199	57,528	28,883	28,645	6,919	3,685	3,234	4.7	878	992
11	Digapahandi	30,350	1,37,239	68,736	68,503	16,982	8,825	8,157	4.5	924	997
12	Gangapur	23,918	1,14,480	56,466	58,014	13,667	7,182	6,485	4.8	903	1027
13	Ganjam	9,743	45,243	22,471	22,772	5,329	2,775	2,554	4.6	920	1013
14	Golanthara	31,598	1,47,582	73,369	74,213	18,613	9,638	8,975	4.7	931	1012
15	Gopalpur	14,936	67,957	35,185	32,772	7,462	3,972	3,490	4.5	879	931
16	Hinjili	34,464	1,62,779	81,608	81,171	19,139	9,957	9,182	4.7	922	995
17	Jagannathprasad	18,600	79,901	40,186	39,715	9,200	4,802	4,398	4.3	916	988
18	Jarada	25,655	1,15,201	56,205	58,996	14,032	7,223	6,809	4.5	943	1050
19	Kabisuryanagar	37,590	1,76,640	88,382	88,258	21,574	11,394	10,180	4.7	893	999
20	Khalikote	30,757	1,46,713	75,544	71,169	18,968	10,010	8,958	4.8	895	942
21	Kodala	31,998	1,51,318	76,475	74,843	19,460	10,223	9,237	4.7	904	979
22	Nuagaon	24,931	1,14,436	57,367	57,069	14,230	7,332	6,898	4.6	941	995
23	Patapur	28,268	1,33,574	68,111	65,463	17,467	9,220	8,247	4.7	894	961
24	Polasara	29,297	1,36,703	68,952	67,751	16,871	8,839	8,032	4.7	909	983
25	Purusottampur	34,689	1,59,869	79,306	80,563	19,248	10,153	9,095	4.6	896	1016
26	Ramagiri	2,710	12,986	6,535	6,451	2,222	1,173	1,049	4.8	894	987
27	Rambha	20,618	95,659	48,209	47,450	12,246	6,386	5,860	4.6	918	984
28	Seragad	13,599	66,224	33,773	32,451	8,238	4,342	3,896	4.9	897	961
29	Surada	19,129	87,684	44,155	43,529	11,593	6,073	5,520	4.6	909	986
30	Tarasingi	19,762	84,981	42,880	42,101	10,599	5,636	4,963	4.3	881	982
	Ganjam District	7,58,267	35,29,031	17,79,218	17,49,813	4,20,158	2,20,159	1,99,999	4.7	908	983

Note: M.Corp.: Municipal Corporation.
Source: Census of India, 2011.

(Contd..)

S. No.	Name of Sub-District	Percentage of SC Population to Total Population	Percentage of ST Population to Total Population	Literacy Rate			Work Participation Rate			Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Arjyapalli Marine	6.3	0.1	40.3	50.1	30.7	39.4	52.7	26.1	66.8	85.4	29.2
2	Asika	19.4	0.5	76.3	86.0	66.6	39.2	54.8	23.5	63.4	74.1	38.0
3	Badagada	19.4	15.0	58.5	69.5	47.6	49.3	58.2	40.4	49.9	65.8	27.1
4	Bhanjanagar	19.8	5.1	77.2	85.4	69.0	42.4	57.1	27.7	58.8	70.8	33.9
5	Brahmapur (M.Corp.)	9.9	0.9	89.3	92.8	85.4	33.8	52.6	13.4	91.8	93.9	83.0
6	Brahmapur Sadar	21.0	0.7	71.6	80.8	62.1	40.1	56.5	22.9	78.0	86.9	55.0
7	Buguda	19.8	1.7	73.8	82.8	65.0	40.8	55.0	26.9	51.8	65.1	25.2
8	Chamakhandi	30.7	0.5	69.4	81.1	57.9	39.4	53.8	25.3	67.0	76.4	47.3
9	Chhatrapur	23.9	0.5	73.6	84.6	62.6	40.8	54.0	27.5	54.4	63.7	36.0
10	Dharakote	18.2	0.3	72.0	82.3	61.8	41.0	54.9	27.0	56.3	68.8	30.6
11	Digapahandi	15.7	5.8	64.2	75.7	52.8	48.4	57.5	39.3	56.4	73.1	31.9
12	Gangapur	14.5	1.9	74.5	83.7	65.7	41.3	55.4	27.6	54.7	66.8	31.1
13	Ganjam	17.0	0.4	70.0	81.8	58.5	37.5	51.9	23.2	64.6	73.1	45.7
14	Golanthara	26.5	2.0	62.6	74.8	50.6	44.3	55.8	32.9	64.0	75.7	44.2
15	Gopalpur	19.3	0.5	69.4	79.9	58.2	41.9	56.5	26.2	73.4	81.2	55.5
16	Hinjili	22.0	0.1	71.7	82.0	61.4	43.0	55.9	30.2	63.4	77.7	36.7
17	Jagannathprasad	23.1	1.2	77.8	85.2	70.3	42.8	57.8	27.5	50.0	64.1	20.1
18	Jarada	16.7	5.7	60.7	73.0	49.1	49.1	56.4	42.1	50.3	68.0	27.8
19	Kabisuryanagar	18.3	0.3	72.0	83.3	60.8	42.1	54.4	29.8	50.1	62.3	27.8
20	Khalikote	18.9	4.3	68.5	79.2	57.1	40.0	54.3	24.9	46.4	56.3	23.4
21	Kodala	17.2	2.1	68.0	79.2	56.8	43.7	56.2	31.0	59.2	72.3	35.1
22	Nuagaon	17.1	6.7	65.9	78.0	53.9	49.2	57.3	40.9	52.3	68.5	29.4
23	Patapur	13.7	6.5	61.9	72.5	51.0	48.3	57.4	38.8	50.8	67.2	25.5
24	Polasara	17.8	4.3	69.9	79.7	60.0	42.4	56.1	28.4	58.7	68.1	40.0
25	Purusottampur	32.2	0.2	67.5	79.0	56.4	44.1	56.0	32.3	62.1	73.6	42.5
26	Ramagiri	0.6	87.5	35.5	44.5	26.5	54.8	54.9	54.6	37.6	51.1	23.8
27	Rambha	33.4	0.5	66.6	79.6	53.5	41.4	54.2	28.5	58.1	70.3	34.6
28	Seragad	19.6	0.3	69.4	80.1	58.4	45.0	56.7	32.7	54.1	68.9	27.5
29	Surada	24.1	7.6	63.5	73.6	53.4	46.1	57.4	34.7	56.1	73.5	26.9
30	Tarasingi	26.8	12.1	70.8	81.4	60.1	46.0	58.5	33.4	53.6	66.1	31.3
	Ganjam District	19.5	3.4	71.1	81.0	61.1	42.6	55.6	29.2	60.0	72.5	35.7

Note: M.Corp.: Municipal Corporation.
Source: Census of India, 2011.

(Contd...)

S. No.	Name of Sub-District	Percentage of Marginal Workers to Total Workers			Percent-age of Cultivators to Total Workers	Percent-age of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers	Percent-age of Household Industry Workers to Total Workers	Percentage of Others Workers to Total Workers
		Persons	Males	Females				
1	Arjyapalli Marine	33.2	14.6	70.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	98.1
2	Asika	36.6	25.9	62.0	19.0	31.1	4.9	45.0
3	Badagada	50.1	34.2	72.9	27.7	50.8	4.0	17.4
4	Bhanjanagar	41.2	29.2	66.1	16.9	32.9	4.4	45.8
5	Brahmapur (M.Corp.)	8.2	6.1	17.0	0.9	1.3	4.6	93.2
6	Brahmapur Sadar	22.0	13.1	45.0	13.3	24.7	3.7	58.2
7	Buguda	48.2	34.9	74.8	20.7	38.1	4.1	37.0
8	Chamakhandi	33.0	23.6	52.7	13.2	25.8	4.0	57.0
9	Chhatrapur	45.6	36.3	64.0	14.5	35.7	2.7	47.0
10	Dharakote	43.7	31.2	69.4	22.4	40.7	6.9	30.0
11	Digapahandi	43.6	26.9	68.1	21.1	47.8	3.2	27.9
12	Gangapur	45.3	33.2	68.9	25.3	39.0	4.9	30.8
13	Ganjam	35.4	26.9	54.3	15.7	25.6	3.2	55.6
14	Golanthara	36.0	24.3	55.8	13.3	29.8	2.5	54.5
15	Gopalpur	26.6	18.8	44.5	9.1	13.0	2.5	75.5
16	Hinjili	36.6	22.3	63.3	19.9	42.0	4.6	33.5
17	Jagannathprasad	50.0	35.9	79.9	22.5	45.8	4.0	27.7
18	Jarada	49.7	32.0	72.2	22.2	52.0	3.1	22.7
19	Kabisuryanagar	49.9	37.7	72.2	19.9	44.3	3.9	31.9
20	Khalikote	53.6	43.7	76.6	19.8	46.7	2.9	30.6
21	Kodala	40.8	27.7	64.9	23.4	44.3	3.0	29.3
22	Nuagaon	47.7	31.5	70.6	20.1	52.8	2.9	24.2
23	Patapur	49.2	32.8	74.5	24.0	53.9	2.9	19.3
24	Polasara	41.3	31.9	60.0	22.0	41.2	4.6	32.2
25	Purusottampur	37.9	26.4	57.5	23.8	44.0	3.6	28.6
26	Ramagiri	62.4	48.9	76.2	15.9	58.1	0.4	25.6
27	Rambha	41.9	29.7	65.4	26.7	32.0	3.0	38.3
28	Seragad	45.9	31.1	72.5	25.5	44.8	3.9	25.7
29	Surada	43.9	26.5	73.1	26.1	39.8	3.2	30.9
30	Tarasingi	46.4	33.9	68.7	21.7	48.3	3.7	26.3
	Ganjam District	40.0	27.5	64.3	19.0	37.7	3.7	39.6

Note: M.Corp.: Municipal Corporation.
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Annexure 1.2: Town-wise Demographic and Socio-Economic Indicators of Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Town	No. of Households	Total Population			Total Child Population (0-6 Years)		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Brahmapur (MC)	74,720	3,56,598	1,85,754	1,70,844	32,174	16,848	15,326
2	Asika (NAC)	4,581	21,428	10,961	10,467	2,366	1,226	1,140
3	Bellaguntha (NAC)	2,317	11,297	5,664	5,633	1,207	633	574
4	Bhanjanagar (NAC)	4,546	20,482	10,308	10,174	1,960	1,034	926
5	Buguda (NAC)	3,179	15,176	7,781	7,395	1,600	832	768
6	Chhatrapur (NAC)	4,841	22,027	11,100	10,927	2,033	1,057	976
7	Chikiti (NAC)	2,465	11,645	5,934	5,711	1,262	669	593
8	Digapahandi (NAC)	2,955	13,190	6,679	6,511	1,454	764	690
9	Ganjam (NAC)	2,523	11,747	6,071	5,676	1,277	680	597
10	Gopalpur (NAC)	1,480	7,221	3,622	3,599	794	413	381
11	Hinjilicut (NAC)	5,189	24,671	12,678	11,993	2,703	1,373	1,330
12	Kabisurjanagar (NAC)	3,562	17,430	9,005	8,425	1,974	1,051	923
13	Khalikote (NAC)	2,769	13,022	6,734	6,288	1,491	795	696
14	Kodala (NAC)	2,802	13,965	7,234	6,731	1,540	835	705
15	Polasara (NAC)	4,806	23,119	11,876	11,243	2,593	1,385	1,208
16	Purusottampur (NAC)	3,224	15,366	7,894	7,472	1,645	879	766
17	Rambha (NAC)	2,495	12,111	6,113	5,998	1,430	728	702
18	Surada (NAC)	3,152	14,867	7,505	7,362	1,712	862	850
19	Agastinuagan (CT)	1,291	6,411	3,128	3,283	918	452	466
20	Arjyapalli (CT)	1,721	8,001	3,997	4,004	1,096	574	522
21	Badagada (CT)	1,521	6,982	3,575	3,407	797	384	413
22	Badakodanda (CT)	1,122	5,137	2,618	2,519	591	315	276
23	Bhabinipur (CT)	2,224	10,411	5,325	5,086	997	510	487
24	Borigam (CT)	974	4,855	2,477	2,378	580	303	277
25	Golabandha (CT)	1,392	6,232	3,776	2,456	680	368	312
26	Kukudakhandi (CT)	1,594	7,361	3,666	3,695	800	414	386
27	Kullada (CT)	1,220	5,645	2,830	2,815	672	357	315
28	Lalsingi (CT)	1,627	7,078	3,581	3,497	758	390	368
29	Lochapada (CT)	3,644	16,377	8,502	7,875	1,604	837	767
30	Makundapur (CT)	1,079	4,983	2,527	2,456	513	260	253
31	Mundamarai (CT)	905	4,253	2,064	2,189	464	240	224
32	Palurgada (CT)	1,052	5,019	2,493	2,526	700	356	344
33	Pathar (CT)	1,229	6,072	3,064	3,008	823	436	387
34	Patrapur (CT)	1,294	6,059	3,061	2,998	620	318	302
35	Pitala (CT)	907	4,458	2,265	2,193	493	260	233
36	Seragad (CT)	1,362	6,653	3,426	3,227	789	440	349
37	Surala (CT)	1,719	8,258	4,182	4,076	1,052	520	532
38	Suvani (CT)	1,624	7,993	4,020	3,973	1,017	515	502
39	Venktraipur (CT)	1,098	4,401	2,092	2,309	516	296	220
	Ganjam (Urban)	1,62,205	7,68,001	3,95,582	3,72,419	77,695	40,609	37,086
	Ganjam District	7,58,267	35,29,031	17,79,218	17,49,813	4,20,158	2,20,159	1,99,999

Note: MC: Municipal Council; NAC: Notified Area Council; CT: Census Town.
Source: Census of India, 2011.

(Contd..)

S. No.	Name of Town	Household Size	Child Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Percentage of SC Population to Total Population	Percentage of ST Population to Total Population	Literacy Rate			Work Participation Rate		
							Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Brahmapur (MC)	4.8	910	920	9.9	0.9	89.3	92.8	85.4	33.8	52.6	13.4
2	Asika (NAC)	4.7	930	955	17.7	0.8	85.8	92.1	79.2	33.1	52.5	12.8
3	Bellaguntha (NAC)	4.9	907	995	14.1	2.7	80.8	87.4	74.3	37.1	54.3	19.9
4	Bhanjanagar (NAC)	4.5	896	987	18.5	1.3	89.3	93.9	84.6	35.4	53.7	16.9
5	Buguda (NAC)	4.8	923	950	12.4	1.6	83.3	89.6	76.7	34.1	54.2	12.9
6	Chhatrapur (NAC)	4.6	923	984	12.9	1.4	89.8	95.0	84.7	34.6	52.7	16.2
7	Chikiti (NAC)	4.7	886	962	23.3	0.5	75.7	85.4	65.7	36.3	54.5	17.4
8	Digapahandi (NAC)	4.5	903	975	17.3	1.0	78.4	85.6	71.0	38.8	56.1	21.0
9	Ganjam (NAC)	4.7	878	935	25.0	0.0	85.3	94.0	76.1	31.2	50.2	10.8
10	Gopalpur (NAC)	4.9	923	994	9.4	0.3	61.8	69.9	53.7	36.7	49.3	23.9
11	Hinjilicut (NAC)	4.8	969	946	20.6	0.4	81.6	88.7	74.0	32.9	53.1	11.6
12	Kabisurjanagar (NAC)	4.9	878	936	16.2	0.3	80.7	89.2	71.8	35.1	53.3	15.6
13	Khalikote (NAC)	4.7	875	934	14.2	4.4	82.9	91.7	73.4	29.8	48.6	9.7
14	Kodala (NAC)	5.0	844	930	8.8	0.1	70.8	80.0	60.9	38.3	55.0	20.4
15	Polasara (NAC)	4.8	872	947	14.0	0.8	78.6	87.0	69.8	39.3	56.3	21.4
16	Purusottampur (NAC)	4.8	871	947	27.4	0.1	78.2	86.8	69.3	39.0	56.0	21.0
17	Rambha (NAC)	4.9	964	981	32.7	0.1	75.5	85.7	65.1	32.9	52.4	13.0
18	Surada (NAC)	4.7	986	981	30.6	1.2	77.7	85.5	69.7	33.7	53.1	13.9
19	Agastinuagan (CT)	5.0	1031	1050	7.4	0.2	37.1	47.8	27.0	36.4	46.6	26.6
20	Arjyapalli (CT)	4.6	909	1002	6.3	0.1	40.3	50.1	30.7	39.4	52.7	26.1
21	Badagada (CT)	4.6	1076	953	21.8	0.3	70.3	78.7	61.5	44.0	61.7	25.4
22	Badakodanda (CT)	4.6	876	962	17.3	0.1	72.3	80.9	63.4	39.0	60.4	16.8
23	Bhabinipur (CT)	4.7	955	955	14.1	0.5	85.4	91.7	78.8	35.6	54.6	15.7
24	Borigam (CT)	5.0	914	960	25.7	0.0	70.4	81.2	59.3	43.3	60.6	25.3
25	Golabandha (CT)	4.5	848	650	6.7	1.2	82.1	90.9	68.1	52.9	70.9	25.2
26	Kukudakhandi (CT)	4.6	932	1008	27.1	0.6	72.8	81.4	64.3	38.3	53.5	23.2
27	Kullada (CT)	4.6	882	995	30.1	0.1	78.5	87.5	69.5	37.9	55.1	20.7
28	Lalsingi (CT)	4.4	944	977	14.4	1.9	87.5	92.9	81.9	34.4	50.5	17.9
29	Lochapada (CT)	4.5	916	926	7.3	2.8	89.5	93.4	85.3	33.9	54.4	11.7
30	Makundapur (CT)	4.6	973	972	8.6	0.1	84.9	92.5	77.0	33.2	54.5	11.2
31	Mundamarai (CT)	4.7	933	1061	16.9	0.4	74.8	82.6	67.5	34.7	52.1	18.3
32	Palurgada (CT)	4.8	966	1013	69.4	0.0	74.3	84.7	64.2	31.5	47.8	15.5
33	Pathar (CT)	4.9	888	982	86.6	0.7	74.2	81.2	67.1	32.2	52.8	11.3
34	Patrapur (CT)	4.7	950	979	24.4	0.1	73.0	83.1	62.6	33.3	52.8	13.4
35	Pitala (CT)	4.9	896	968	20.2	0.0	75.2	82.7	67.4	41.8	56.9	26.2
36	Seragad (CT)	4.9	793	942	22.9	0.2	79.8	87.2	72.2	39.7	54.6	23.9
37	Surala (CT)	4.8	1023	975	69.8	0.0	61.7	80.8	42.0	42.2	51.2	33.0
38	Suvani (CT)	4.9	975	988	55.5	0.0	53.7	70.5	36.8	48.2	54.0	42.3
39	Venkatraipur (CT)	4.0	743	1104	6.6	0.2	53.9	64.4	44.9	37.3	46.3	29.1
	Ganjam (Urban)	4.7	913	941	15.8	0.9	83.3	89.3	76.9	35.1	53.3	15.9
	Ganjam District	4.7	908	983	19.5	3.4	71.1	81.0	61.1	42.6	55.6	29.2

Note: MC: Municipal Council; NAC: Notified Area Council; CT: Census Town.
Source: Census of India, 2011.

(Contd...)

S. No.	Name of Town	Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers			Percentage of Marginal Workers to Total Workers			Percentage of Cultivators to Total Workers	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers	Percentage of Household Industry Workers to Total Workers	Percentage of Others Workers to Total Workers
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	Brahmapur (MC)	91.8	93.9	83.0	8.2	6.1	17.0	0.9	1.3	4.6	93.2
2	Asika (NAC)	88.3	91.1	76.3	11.7	8.9	23.7	4.2	8.8	5.2	81.7
3	Bellaguntha (NAC)	77.2	87.5	49.1	22.8	12.5	50.9	5.6	12.8	10.3	71.3
4	Bhanjanagar (NAC)	82.3	86.8	67.9	17.7	13.2	32.1	1.8	3.3	3.3	91.6
5	Buguda (NAC)	76.8	81.8	54.4	23.2	18.2	45.6	6.9	11.1	4.6	77.4
6	Chhatrapur (NAC)	82.7	88.6	63.1	17.3	11.4	36.9	1.0	2.5	4.5	92.1
7	Chikiti (NAC)	76.7	84.7	50.8	23.3	15.3	49.2	4.2	13.1	3.6	79.2
8	Digapahandi (NAC)	77.0	84.4	57.0	23.0	15.6	43.0	6.4	15.0	4.8	73.8
9	Ganjam (NAC)	82.0	86.0	62.3	18.0	14.0	37.7	4.9	9.4	3.2	82.4
10	Gopalpur (NAC)	86.4	89.0	80.8	13.6	11.0	19.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	98.7
11	Hinjilicut (NAC)	81.6	86.5	58.0	18.4	13.5	42.0	8.4	11.8	6.0	73.8
12	Kabisurjanagar (NAC)	72.6	79.4	47.4	27.4	20.6	52.6	4.0	11.5	5.3	79.1
13	Khalikote (NAC)	67.3	68.9	58.4	32.7	31.1	41.6	9.5	21.2	1.9	67.4
14	Kodala (NAC)	76.5	85.1	51.7	23.5	14.9	48.3	15.1	24.6	5.0	55.2
15	Polasara (NAC)	62.5	71.6	37.1	37.5	28.4	62.9	10.7	23.0	8.8	57.5
16	Purusottampur (NAC)	74.3	80.6	56.5	25.7	19.4	43.5	7.9	25.5	4.5	62.1
17	Rambha (NAC)	76.8	79.2	67.4	23.2	20.8	32.6	8.3	7.6	6.0	78.2
18	Surada (NAC)	86.3	89.5	73.5	13.7	10.5	26.5	2.4	3.7	5.0	88.9
19	Agastinuagan (CT)	70.6	75.0	63.3	29.4	25.0	36.7	5.5	20.9	1.2	72.4
20	Arjyapalli (CT)	66.8	85.4	29.2	33.2	14.6	70.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	98.1
21	Badagada (CT)	61.8	71.5	37.4	38.2	28.5	62.6	5.8	27.6	24.0	42.6
22	Badakodanda (CT)	47.6	53.6	25.1	52.4	46.4	74.9	8.8	10.6	3.0	77.6
23	Bhabinipur (CT)	89.7	91.5	83.4	10.3	8.5	16.6	3.3	2.6	2.2	91.9
24	Borigam (CT)	67.1	80.6	33.4	32.9	19.4	66.6	9.0	16.4	1.2	73.4
25	Golabandha (CT)	85.2	92.5	53.5	14.8	7.5	46.5	3.0	7.5	1.3	88.2
26	Kukudakhandi (CT)	89.0	94.9	75.5	11.0	5.1	24.5	4.3	16.1	5.2	74.4
27	Kullada (CT)	69.4	79.4	42.5	30.6	20.6	57.5	3.4	28.0	8.3	60.3
28	Lalsingi (CT)	82.3	88.3	65.1	17.7	11.7	34.9	5.2	6.6	2.8	85.4
29	Lochapada (CT)	84.8	87.8	69.5	15.2	12.2	30.5	1.5	4.9	10.3	83.3
30	Makundapur (CT)	75.9	81.6	47.6	24.1	18.4	52.4	2.9	9.6	8.4	79.2
31	Mundamarai (CT)	59.1	70.8	27.5	40.9	29.2	72.5	4.8	23.7	7.0	64.5
32	Palurgada (CT)	45.4	55.5	14.8	54.6	44.5	85.2	5.0	7.1	2.0	85.8
33	Pathar (CT)	85.5	92.4	52.6	14.5	7.6	47.4	1.7	0.5	0.7	97.1
34	Patrapur (CT)	80.2	90.3	39.6	19.8	9.7	60.4	14.5	22.7	10.3	52.6
35	Pitala (CT)	58.1	68.2	35.4	41.9	31.8	64.6	4.5	17.5	32.9	45.1
36	Seragad (CT)	68.5	80.4	39.5	31.5	19.6	60.5	7.6	16.7	6.4	69.3
37	Surala (CT)	76.1	79.8	70.1	23.9	20.2	29.9	5.6	10.6	1.3	82.5
38	Suvani (CT)	59.0	70.5	44.2	41.0	29.5	55.8	3.4	18.3	1.0	77.2
39	Venkatraipur (CT)	54.0	68.6	32.8	46.0	31.4	67.2	5.1	10.0	1.5	83.3
	Ganjam (Urban)	83.0	87.8	65.5	17.0	12.2	34.5	3.5	7.5	5.1	84.0
	Ganjam District	60.0	72.5	35.7	40.0	27.5	64.3	19.0	37.7	3.7	39.6

Note: MC: Municipal Council; NAC: Notified Area Council; CT: Census Town.
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Annexure 1.3: District-wise Villages Electrified in Odisha

S. No.	Name of Block	No. of Revenue Villages	Number of Villages Electrified		Percentage of Villages Electrified
			During the Year 2008-09	Up to the end of the Year (31.03.2009)	
1	Angul	1,661	162	1,197	72.1
2	Balasore	2,587	-	2,380	92.0
3	Bargarh	1,180	-	1,080	91.5
4	Bhadrak	1,243	-	951	76.5
5	Balangir	1,764	1	1,412	80.0
6	Boudh	1,115	-	152	13.6
7	Cuttack	1,856	-	1,695	91.3
8	Deogarh	711	-	254	35.7
9	Dhenkanal	1,076	-	816	75.8
10	Gajpati	1,512	185	632	41.8
11	Ganjam	2,812	19	2,006	71.3
12	Jagatsinghpur	1,227	-	1,111	90.5
13	Jajpur	1,575	-	1,429	90.7
14	Jharsuguda	346	-	321	92.8
15	Kalahandi	2,099	1	1,014	48.3
16	Kandhamal	2,379	-	355	14.9
17	Kendrapara	1,407	-	1,178	83.7
18	Keonjhar	2,069	1	1,458	70.5
19	Khurda	1,358	-	1,214	89.4
20	Koraput	1,922	-	131	6.8
21	Malkangiri	979	-	61	6.2
22	Mayurbhanj	3,748	-	2,050	54.7
23	Nabarangpur	876	-	144	16.4
24	Nayagarh	1,531	86	965	63.0
25	Nuapada	648	-	481	74.2
26	Puri	1,591	-	1,486	93.4
27	Rayagada	2,467	-	327	13.3
28	Sambalpur	1,238	2	851	68.7
29	Subarnapur	829	-	599	72.3
30	Sundargarh	1,723	9	1,021	59.3
	Odisha	47,529	466	28,771	60.5

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 1.4: Year-wise Length of Different Categories of Road (in Km.) in Ganjam District

Categories of Road	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
National Highway Roads	212	212	210
State Highway Roads	565	532	532
Major District Roads	150	184	184
Other District Roads	489	458	458
Forest Roads	486	105	486
Grampanchayt Roads	6,717	6,717	6,717
Classified Village Roads	-	-	-
P.S. Roads	NA	NA	NA
Village Roads	NA	476	2266
Urban Roads	NA	NA	NA

Note: NA: Not Applicable.

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 1.5: Distance of Sub-Divisional Headquarters/Block Headquarters/Main Haats (Markets) from District Head Quarters of Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of the Sub-Divisional Hqrs./Block Hqrs./Main Haats	Distance on Road from State Hqrs. (in Kms)	Distance on Road from District Hqrs. (in Kms.)	Whether Public/Private or both Bus Services Available
	Sub-Divisional Head Qrs.			
1	Berhampur	179	22	Both
2	Bhanjangan	125	132	-do-
3	Chatrapur	157	0	-do-
	Block			
1	Aska	165	62	Both
2	Belaguntha	175	110	-do-
3	Bhanjangan	125	102	-do-
4	Buguda	187	91	-do-
5	Chhatrapur	157	0	-do-
6	Chikti	204	54	-do-
7	Dharakote	183	72	-do-
8	Digapahandi	201	50	-do-
9	Ganjam	149	10	-do-
10	Hinjilicut	185	44	-do-
11	Jaganthaprasad	115	116	-do-
12	Kabisuryanagar	124	38	-do-
13	Khalikote	139	60	-do-
14	Kodala	180	54	-do-
15	Kukudakhandi	193	33	-do-
16	Patrapur	192	40	-do-
17	Polasara	138	80	-do-
18	Purusottampur	215	70	-do-
19	Rangeilunda	181	32	-do-
20	Sanakhumundi	157	65	-do-
21	Shragada	225	64	-do-
22	Sorada	204	107	-do-
	Important Haats			
1	Hinjilicut Weekly Market	178	44	Both
2	Narendrapue Weekly Market	174	14	-do-
3	Bellaguntha Weekly Market	175	110	-do-

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.



Annexure 1.6: Report Card of PAHELI Survey

Ganjam, Odisha
District Human Development
Report Card

Supported by Planning & Coordination Department, Odisha

Total household refers to the total number of households surveyed in the district. All other numbers in boxes represent the percent of total households surveyed.

I. LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

Adult women were asked questions regarding the household.

No. of meals a household has in a day

Total HH	1 or less	2 or more
601	4.3	95.7

Sets of clothing owned by the woman of the house

Total HH	2 or fewer	More than 2 sets
600	17.8	82.2

Type of house

Total HH	No house	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
600	1.5	29	27.8	41.7

Source of household fuel for cooking food

Total HH	Firewood	Coal	Kerosene	Gas
597	88.6	3.4	1.5	6.5

Ownership of animals for the household

Total HH	No Animal	Goats	Cows	Any other
594	66.2	2.0	29.6	2.2

Assets owned

Total HH	No Assets	Some assets
597	29.1	70.9

Loans & Types of Loans

Total HH	With any kind of loan	Of families with loans, those with bank loan	13.6
590	66.1		

Use of iodized salt during cooking

Total HH	Iodine	No Iodine
582	35.9	64.1

Migration

Total HH	HH who did not migrate
597	72.5



II. WATER AND SANITATION

Total household refers to the total no. of households surveyed in the district.
All other numbers in boxes represent the percent of total households surveyed.

Adult women were asked questions regarding the household.



Main source of water supply

Total HH-600	River or Stream	Pond or Tank	Well	Handpump, Tubewell or Tap	Tanker
Normal times	4.0	3.2	26.3	45.8	21.0
Summer months	6.1	5.0	29.0	41.0	19.0



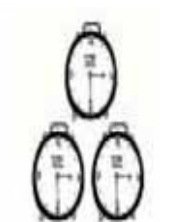
Main supplier of water

Total HH	Government	Private Source	Community source	Don't know
495	26.0	12.2	2.6	59.0



Distance travelled daily to access drinking water source

Total HH-601	1km. or more	Less than 1km.	In home/ close to home
Normal times	1.1	19.0	79.9
Summer times	1.9	21.0	77.1



Time taken each day to collect water for all needs of the household

Total HH-601	1hr. or more	Less than 1hr.
Normal times	13.3	86.7
Summer times	21.0	79.0



Water shortage experienced by the household in a year

Total HH	1-2 months	3-4 months	More than 4 months	None
590	31.4	59.3	6.1	3.2



Bacterial contamination of drinking water in the households²

Total HH	Safe	Contaminated
81	76.5	23.5



Access to sanitation for members of the household

Total HH	In an open area	In a public toilet	In a latrine in house/close to house
600	81.2	1.2	17.7



III. MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

Total refers to the children and mothers surveyed in district.

All other numbers in boxes represent the percent of the total referred to in the above sentence.



Mothers were asked these questions.

Intake of Iron tablets while pregnant

Total Mothers	Yes	No	Don't know
117	68.4	21.4	10.3

Minimum of one Pre-natal check up undertaken

Total Mothers	Yes	No	Don't know
117	67.0	20.0	12.8



Birth place of child

Total children	At home	In govt. hospital	In Pvt. hospital
118	24.6	70.3	5.1



Child visited by a health worker one month prior to the survey

Total children	Yes	No
118	55.9	44.1

Babies breastfed colostrums

Total children	Yes	No
117	92.3	7.7



Commencement of regular breast feeding practices for the child

Total children	First day	Second day	After two days
120	92.3	93.3	95.5

Exclusive breast feed given to child for the first 6 months

Total children	Yes	No
90	66.7	33.3

Number of months after birth child is given solid foods

Total children	0-6 months	0-9 months	After 10 months
102	33.3	49.0	17.7

Child immunization card

Total children	Yes	No
112	89.3	10.7

Child suffering from diarrhoea one ORS treatment month prior to survey

Total children	diarrhoea	No diarrhoea	Of children who had diarrhoea, those which were treated with ORS	54.9
119	59.7	33.6		



Adult Nourishment based on height and weight

Total	Below normal	Normal	Above normal
Men-43	18.6	44.2	37.2
Women-49	26.5	30.6	42.9

IV. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total refers to the total children/adult men/adult women surveyed in the district. All other numbers in boxes represent the percent of the total referred to in the above sentence.



Pre-School Enrollment of children in the 3-4 year old age group

Total children (3-4)	Anganwadi/balwadi or ICDS centre/preschool
73	45.2



School Enrollment of children in the 6-14 year old age group

Total children (6-14)	In school	Out of school
530	96.2	3.8

Reading and Arithmetic ability among children enrolled in Standards III - V

Total children	Can read a Std1 level paragraph	Can do subtraction
207	58	60.4



Adult Education and Reading

Adult Men

School Enrollment

Total Men	With Schooling	No Schooling
1,068	73.2	26.8

Adult Women

School Enrollment

Total Women	With Schooling	No Schooling
847	54.7	45.3

Ability to read a Standard I paragraph

Total Men	Can Read	Can't Read
608	67.6	32.4

Ability to read a Standard I paragraph

Total Women	Can Read	Can't Read
440	53	47.1

ଉତ୍ତର ପଦାକ୍ଷରୀ: ୧

ପ୍ରଥମ ଦିଗ	ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଦିଗ	ଉତ୍ତର	ଫଳ
୩ ୭	୨୫ ୩୮	୫୧ - ୩୫	୧୬
୧ ୫	୮୮ ୨୫	୮୩ - ୧୮	୬୫
୮ ୮	୩୯ ୩୩	୫୮ - ୫୭	୧
୫ ୩	୫୮ ୮୨	୫୩ - ୧୮	୩୫

କଟି ଯୋଗ କରନ୍ତୁ
କଟି ନିରାକର କରନ୍ତୁ
କଟି ଯୋଗ କରନ୍ତୁ
କଟି ନିରାକର କରନ୍ତୁ

ପଢ଼ିବାର ଶକ୍ତି
(୩୫ - ୧)

ପୁରା ଓ ମାମା ଏବଂ ପୁରା ବୁଦ୍ଧି
ଭାବେ । ଯେତେବେଳେ ବହୁତ ଭାବେ
କଳା ବୋଧହୁଏ । ଉପରରେ
କେତେକ ଅଭାବ ରଖାଯାଇଛି ।
ପୁରା ଶାନ୍ତ ପୋଷିବୁ ଉପର
ଦେଖ । ଏ ଉପର ଉପ ପୋଷିବୁ
ନାଭିରେ କଳ ପଦାକ୍ଷରୀ । ଏକ
କୃତ୍ରିମ ମାନା କେତେକ ଆସିବ ।
କେତେକ ଚାହୁଁ ଦେଖିବେ ।
କୃତ୍ରିମ ମାନା ଉପରୁ ଯୋଷିବେ ।

କେତେକ କେତେ ଦେଖ ।
ପଦକ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ବାଳ ନାସ ।
ଅଭାବ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏ ଦେଖା ଉପର ।
କେତେକ ଦେଖୁ ନିଜେ ଅଭାବ ।

(୩୫ - ୧)
କେତେକ ପଦକ ଶାନ୍ତ ଆସିବ ।
ଏହି ପଦକରେ ଶାନ୍ତ ହୁଏ ।
କାହା ଉପର କେତେକ ଆସିବେ ।
ଅଭାବ ଚାହୁଁ ପଦକ କୃତ୍ରିମ ଦେଖୁ ।

V. VILLAGES OF THE DISTRICT

Total villages visited: 29

All figures represent the total number of villages surveyed.



This section is based on observations by the survey team and on responses from member of the Panchayat.

Access to electricity

Yes	No
97.0	3.0

Presence of electricity at the time of the survey

Yes	No
69.0	31.0

Transport related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Tar Road	52.0	48.0
Bus Stop	14.0	86.0

Communication related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Post Office	62.0	38.0
Few Cell Phones	97.0	3.0
STD Booth	48.0	52.0
Internet Access	3.0	97.0



Other facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Bank	14.0	86.0
PDS Shop	45.0	55.0



Education related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Private Primary School	21.0	79.0
Government Primary School	69.0	31.0
Government Middle School	79.0	21.0
Government Secondary School	10.0	90.0
Private Secondary School	34.0	66.0



Medical related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Medicine Shop	17.0	83.0
Ambulance	3.0	97.0
Government Hospital	17.0	83.0
Private Doctor	41.0	59.0
Private Hospital	38.0	62.0

National Schemes

Villages with	Exists	Does not exist
Sampoorna Gramina Rozgar Yojana	34.0	66.0
Indira Awaas Yojana	17.2	45.2
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	28.0	72.0

Annexure 2.1: District-wise Below Poverty Line Households (Rural) in Odisha, 1992 and 1997

S.No.	Name of District	BPL Survey (Rural), 1992			BPL Survey (Rural), 1997			Difference in BPL from 1992-1997
		Total Number of Households	Total Number of BPL Households	Percentage of BPL Households	Total Number of Households	Total Number of BPL Households	Percentage of BPL Households	
1	Angul	1,83,237	1,26,343	69.0	2,03,152	1,20,581	59.4	-9.6
2	Balangir	2,38,968	1,81,195	75.8	3,29,700	2,01,310	61.1	-14.8
3	Balasore	3,14,008	2,64,088	84.1	3,49,446	2,57,606	73.7	-10.4
4	Bargarh	2,10,971	1,47,027	69.7	2,91,901	1,76,241	60.4	-9.3
5	Bhadrak	1,99,323	1,79,130	89.9	2,05,185	1,36,849	66.7	-23.2
6	Boudh	66,776	54,145	81.1	89,617	71,872	80.2	-0.9
7	Cuttack	2,53,293	1,87,783	74.1	3,35,998	1,76,002	52.4	-21.8
8	Debagarh	48,237	33,833	70.1	55,298	43,571	78.8	8.7
9	Dhenkanal	1,63,168	1,37,670	84.4	2,03,032	1,27,159	62.6	-21.7
10	Gajapati	87,454	82,478	94.3	1,12,029	68,763	61.4	-32.9
11	Ganjam	4,52,732	3,40,435	75.2	5,48,308	3,01,585	55.0	-20.2
12	Jagatsinghpur	1,61,946	1,08,827	67.2	1,72,300	90,895	52.8	-14.4
13	Jajpur	2,52,138	1,79,838	71.3	2,80,769	1,69,595	60.4	-10.9
14	Jharsuguda	58,439	34,158	58.5	68,164	33,415	49.0	-9.4
15	Kalahandi	2,41,294	2,06,961	85.8	3,07,835	1,93,054	62.7	-23.1
16	Kendrapara	1,88,768	1,16,990	62.0	2,19,436	1,31,424	59.9	-2.1
17	Keonjhar	2,11,611	1,75,533	83.0	2,86,923	2,20,820	77.0	-6.0
18	Khurda	1,84,484	1,42,850	77.4	2,26,800	1,34,192	59.2	-18.3
19	Koraput	1,88,169	1,62,931	86.6	2,64,707	2,21,846	83.8	-2.8
20	Malkangiri	79,865	67,737	84.8	1,08,870	89,138	81.9	-2.9
21	Mayurbhanj	3,63,869	3,15,084	86.6	4,82,176	3,74,867	77.7	-8.8
22	Nabrangpur	1,51,834	1,37,504	90.6	2,15,429	1,58,684	73.7	-16.9
23	Nuapada	94,039	78,652	83.6	1,27,022	99,465	78.3	-5.3
24	Nayagarh	1,52,455	1,32,219	86.7	1,83,437	1,24,576	67.9	-18.8
25	Phulbani	1,13,741	1,00,802	88.6	1,45,335	1,13,970	78.4	-10.2
26	Puri	2,07,887	1,55,279	74.7	2,36,721	1,63,639	69.1	-5.6
27	Rayagada	1,41,862	1,22,061	86.0	1,88,499	1,35,785	72.0	-14.0
28	Sambalpur	1,37,286	99,155	72.2	1,50,799	90,141	59.8	-12.5
29	Sonepur	91,909	57,250	62.3	1,10,098	80,396	73.0	10.7
30	Sundergarh	2,25,696	1,67,622	74.3	2,85,141	1,85,969	65.2	-9.0
	Odisha	54,65,459	42,95,580	78.6	67,84,127	44,93,410	66.2	-12.4

Source: BPL Survey in 1992 and 1997, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 2.2: Block-wise Below Poverty Line Households (Rural) in Ganjam District, 1992 and 1997

S.No.	Name of Block	BPL Survey (Rural), 1992			BPL Survey (Rural), 1997			Difference in BPL from 1992-1997
		Total Number of Households	Total Number of BPL Households	Percentage of BPL Households	Total Number of Households	Total Number of BPL Households	Percentage of BPL Households	
1	Aska	18,195	14,514	79.8	27,836	9,750	35.0	-44.7
2	Belguntha	19,400	11,371	58.6	22,199	8,733	39.3	-19.3
3	Bhanjanagar	20,471	17,227	84.2	27,574	15,275	55.4	-28.8
4	Buguda	18,041	13,230	73.3	23,812	13,635	57.3	-16.1
5	Chhatrapur	21,362	14,280	66.9	26,409	14,349	54.3	-12.5
6	Chikiti	17,822	13,330	74.8	20,717	11,600	56.0	-18.8
7	Dharakote	18,252	12,087	66.2	21,689	13,191	60.8	-5.4
8	Digapahandi	22,471	16,338	72.7	28,459	16,369	57.5	-15.2
9	Ganjam	13,310	10,558	79.3	17,368	10,302	59.3	-20.0
10	Hinjilikatu	18,822	15,893	84.4	22,157	9,182	41.4	-43.0
11	Jaganath	21,090	15,284	72.5	27,951	17,668	63.2	-9.3
12	Kabisuryanag	19,470	14,471	74.3	20,796	9,431	45.4	-29.0
13	Khalikote	23,479	20,256	86.3	26,464	15,677	59.2	-27.0
14	Beguniapada	23,509	16,362	69.6	24,981	16,634	66.6	-3.0
15	Kukudahandi	19,901	16,190	81.4	24,643	13,354	54.2	-27.2
16	Patrapur	23,259	19,301	83.0	26,729	16,682	62.4	-20.6
17	Polsara	19,653	15,274	77.7	25,454	15,318	60.2	-17.5
18	Purusottamp	23,567	16,382	69.5	27,281	12,607	46.2	-23.3
19	Rangailunda	25,640	18,290	71.3	26,406	16,181	61.3	-10.1
20	Sanakhemund	25,601	18,929	73.9	30,328	15,735	51.9	-22.1
21	Shergarh	19,037	14,641	76.9	23,444	10,015	42.7	-34.2
22	Sorada	20,380	16,227	79.6	25,611	19,897	77.7	-1.9
	Ganjam District	4,52,732	3,40,435	75.2	5,48,308	3,01,585	55.0	-20.2

Source: BPL Survey in 1992 and 1997, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 2.3: Information on Migration of Workers from Ganjam District to Other States during the last 5 years

S. No.	Name of the State where Migrated	Number of Person Migrated				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Andhra Pradesh	785	815	630	740	925
2	Chhattisgarh	0	20	120	70	40
3	Delhi	0	0	0	20	0
4	Goa	205	105	125w	45	30
5	Gujarat	251	1,271	1,150	1,130	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	70	0	0	0	0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	20	20	0	0	0
8	Jharkhand	30	0	0	0	0
9	Karnataka	696	791	861	745	1,566
10	Kerala	410	290	285	240	45
11	Madhya Pradesh	0	20	40	50	15
12	Maharashtra	1,540	1,265	1,065	745	80
13	Meghalaya	25	25	0	0	0
14	Pondicherry	115	115	140	140	0
15	Rajasthan	85	145	65	45	0
16	Tamil Nadu	715	985	1,090	795	202
17	Uttar Pradesh	130	130	130	130	100
18	Uttarakhand	50	50	50	50	0
19	West Bengal	15	15	15	15	0
	Total	5,142	6,062	5,766	4,960	3,003

Source: District Labour Office, Ganjam.

Annexure 2.4: Block-wise Self Employment under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna Programme

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of BPL Families	Number of Families Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered					
				SC	ST	OC	Total	Women	Disabled
1	Aska	9,750	362	105	26	131	262	210	8
2	Belaguntha	8,733	232	93	23	116	232	186	8
3	Bhanjangan	15,275	414	166	41	207	414	331	13
4	Buguda	13,635	346	138	35	173	346	277	10
5	Chhatrapur	14,349	378	151	38	189	378	302	12
6	Chikti	11,600	332	133	33	166	332	266	10
7	Dharakote	13,191	351	140	35	176	351	281	11
8	Digapahandi	16,369	435	174	45	216	435	348	14
9	Ganjam	10,302	266	106	27	133	266	133	8
10	Hinjilicut	9,180	261	104	26	131	261	209	7
11	Jaganthaprasad	17,668	463	185	46	232	463	370	14
12	Kabisuryanagar	9,431	243	97	24	122	243	194	7
13	Khalikote	15,677	414	166	41	207	414	311	13
14	Kodala	16,634	440	176	44	220	440	352	14
15	Kukudakhandi	13,350	347	139	35	173	347	278	10
16	Patrapur	16,682	452	181	45	226	452	362	14
17	Polasara	15,318	414	166	41	207	414	331	13
18	Purusottampur	12,607	326	130	33	163	326	261	10
19	Rangeilunda	16,181	420	168	42	210	420	336	13
20	Sanakhumundi	15,735	414	166	41	207	414	331	12
21	Shragada	10,015	268	107	27	134	268	214	8
22	Sorada	19,897	522	309	52	261	522	438	11
	Total	3,01,579	8,100	3,300	800	4,000	8,000	6,321	240

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 2.5: Employment Generation under NREGS during the Financial Year 2008-09

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of Person-days Generated					
		SC	ST	Others	Total	Men	Women
1	Aska	80,903	7,961	2,55,121	3,43,985	1,91,152	1,52,833
2	Beguniapada	1,09,452	23,677	2,72,063	4,05,192	2,15,640	1,89,552
3	Bellaguntha	65,811	7,021	3,40,798	4,13,630	2,29,874	1,83,756
4	Bhanjanagar	1,16,546	45,020	2,99,410	4,60,976	2,59,293	2,01,683
5	Buguda	1,33,692	30,687	4,00,595	5,64,974	3,12,889	2,52,085
6	Chatrapur	2,22,761	15,874	4,64,040	7,02,675	3,37,356	3,65,319
7	Chikiti	63,545	18,310	2,36,317	3,18,172	1,37,555	1,80,617
8	Dharakote	79,830	46,555	2,80,692	4,07,077	2,17,921	1,89,156
9	Digapahandi	76,498	54,747	2,75,484	4,06,729	2,08,119	1,98,610
10	Ganjam	66,604	2,997	1,92,081	2,61,682	1,34,994	1,26,688
11	Hinjilicut	3,01,398	1,600	4,48,845	7,51,843	3,38,754	4,13,089
12	Jagannathprasad	92,923	37,856	2,64,216	3,94,995	2,18,533	1,76,462
13	Kabisuryanagar	1,36,570	3,715	4,01,178	5,41,463	2,86,626	2,54,837
14	Khallikote	2,07,678	13,189	3,73,733	5,94,600	3,11,277	2,83,323
15	Kukudakhandi	1,26,572	53,778	1,44,158	3,24,508	1,25,341	1,99,167
16	Patrapur	51,897	59,195	2,68,783	3,79,875	1,79,221	2,00,654
17	Polosara	1,12,190	39,604	5,44,141	6,95,935	3,78,365	3,17,570
18	Purushottampur	1,68,390	1,789	2,74,680	4,44,859	2,23,841	2,21,018
19	Rangeilunda	1,10,333	1,364	2,65,227	3,76,924	1,74,189	2,02,735
20	Sanakhemundi	47,764	37,543	1,94,856	2,80,163	1,45,321	1,34,842
21	Seragad	84,410	10,712	2,99,815	3,94,937	2,24,457	1,70,480
22	Surada	64,507	59,480	1,69,325	2,93,312	1,69,386	1,23,926
	Total	25,20,274 (25.83)	5,72,674 (5.87)	66,65,558 (68.30)	97,58,506 (100.00)	50,20,104 (48.56)	47,38,402 (51.44)

Source: http://164.100.12.7/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall2412_0809.html, 2009

Annexure 2.6: Production of Salt and Employment of Ganjam District

Year	Production in Mt.			No. of Employment		
	Co-op. Sector	Private Sector	Total Production	Ganjam	Odisha	Percentage of Employment
1999	9,327	18,482	27,809	6,716	7,248	92.66
2000	5,574	6,429	12,003	3,212	3,744	85.79
2001	10,117	18,357	28,474	7,422	7,906	93.88

Source: http://as.ori.nic.in/dhorissa/hc_saltintro.htm#TABLE%20-%203.1

Annexure 3.1: Block-wise Health Care Infrastructures (Allopathic) in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of Govt. Medical Colleges/Hospitals	Number of Community Health Centre	Number of Primary Health Centre (Old/New) / UGPHC / Other Hospital	Number of Sub Centres	Number of Private Hospitals / Nursing Homes / Medical College Hospitals	Number of Doctors	Number of Staff Nurses	Number of ASHA Worker	Number of Hospital Beds	Number of Drug Stores	Number of Patients Treated
1	Aska	1	1	3	23	NA	5	1	138	6	2	37,815
2	Belaguntha	NA	1	3	19	NA	5	2	126	16	1	35,477
3	Bhanjanga	1	1	4	22	NA	9	3	149	30	3	2,52,923
4	Buguda	NA	NA	4	18	NA	4	1	117	6	1	21,337
5	Chhatrapur	1	1	3	20	NA	6	2	147	16	1	25,649
6	Chikti	NA	1	5	17	NA	7	1	116	6	1	33,733
7	Dharakote	NA	1	4	17	NA	7	2	103	18	2	40,597
8	Digapahandi	1	1	6	23	NA	9	0	164	6	4	45,755
9	Ganjam	NA	1	3	15	NA	4	0	91	6	1	21,763
10	Hinjilicut	NA	1	3	19	NA	5	0	12	6	2	30,463
11	Jagantprasad	NA	1	4	22	NA	8	2	116	16	4	37,493
12	Kabisuryanager	NA	NA	2	17	NA	2	2	129	16	3	11,519
13	Khalikote	NA	1	4	23	NA	4	0	142	0	4	26,851
14	Kodala	NA	1	3	21	NA	6	0	119	6	2	34,135
15	Kukudakhandi	NA	1	4	19	NA	6	0	125	6	3	22,699
16	Patrapur	NA	NA	7	23	NA	12	3	118	36	2	71,019
17	Polasara	NA	NA	6	21	NA	4	0	140	0	1	5,802
18	Purusottampur	1	1	4	24	NA	7	0	139	16	1	43,114
19	Rangellunda	NA	1	3	20	NA	6	0	141	6	2	36,050
20	Sanakhumundi	NA	1	6	23	NA	9	52	152	26	2	76,530
21	Shragada	NA	1	4	19	NA	8	3	120	26	2	42,239
22	Sorada	1	1	5	19	NA	9	3	126	30	1	59,949
	Total	6	18	90	444	0	142	77	2,730	300	45	10,12,912

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.2: Urban Area-wise Health Care Infrastructures (Allopathic) in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of ULB	Number of Govt. Medical Colleges / Hospitals	Number of Community Health Centre	Number of Primary Health Centre (Old/ New) / UGPHC / Other Hospital	Number of Sub Centres	Number of Private Hospitals Nursing Homes / Medical College Hospitals	Number of Doctors	Number of Staff Nurses	Number of ASHA Worker	Number of Hospital Beds	Number of Drug Stores	Number of Patients Treated
1	Aska (NAC)	0	1	0	0	1	8	6	NA	60	4	74,139
2	Belaguntha (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	36	12	NA	132	3	24,767
3	Berhampur (M)	2	0	0	0	4	5	5	NA	30	15	39,204
4	Bhanjanager (NAC)	1	0	0	0	2	14	7	NA	80	6	1,24,291
5	Buguda (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	2	2	NA	16	3	18,278
6	Chhatrapur (NAC)	1	0	0	0	NA	14	6	NA	60	4	64,747
7	Chikti (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	5	3	NA	30	2	28,296
8	Digapahandi (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	2	0	NA	10	2	18,745
9	Ganjam (NAC)	0	0	1	0	NA	1	0	NA	0	2	18,090
10	Gopalpur (NAC)	0	0	1	0	NA	1	0	NA	0	2	11,244
11	Hinjilicut (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	3	2	NA	0	2	44,995
12	Kabisuryanagar (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	3	2	NA	16	3	22,774
13	Khalikote (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	5	3	NA	30	4	47,464
14	Kodala (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	3	4	NA	30	2	30,320
15	Polsara (N)	0	1	0	0	NA	6	1	NA	80	2	52,297
16	Purusottampur (NAC)	0	1	0	0	NA	3	2	NA	10	3	17,860
17	Rambha (NAC)	0	0	1	0	NA	1	0	NA	0	2	20,003
18	Sorada (NAC)	0	0	1	0	NA	3	0	NA	10	3	14,068
	Total	4	11	4	0	7	115	55	0	594	64	6,71,582

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.3: Block and Urban Area-wise AYUSH Infrastructures (Homeopathic), Patients Treated in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block / ULB	Number of Dispensaries	Number of Doctors	Number of Homeo Assistant	Number of Beds Available	Number of Patients Treated
	BLOCK					
1	Aska	1	6	1	NA	0
2	Belaguntha	1	1	1	NA	8,040
3	Bhanjangan	-	4	4	NA	44,412
4	Buguda	2	-	1	NA	0
5	Chhatrapur	2	2	-	NA	29,490
6	Chikti	2	2	1	NA	21,208
7	Dharakote	1	-	1	NA	0
8	Digapahandi	1	-	-	NA	0
9	Ganjam	1	1	1	NA	13,394
10	Hinjilicut	2	1	-	NA	4,006
11	Jaganthaprasad	1	1	1	NA	9,667
12	Kabisuryanager	2	-	-	NA	0
13	Khalikote	2	-	1	NA	0
14	Kodala	1	-	1	NA	0
15	Kukudakhandi	1	1	1	NA	44,622
16	Patrapur	1	-	1	NA	0
17	Polasara	6	3	4	NA	39,523
18	Purusottampur	2	-	1	NA	0
19	Rangeilunda	1	1	-	NA	10,913
20	Sanakhumundi	1	1	1	NA	18,349
21	Shragada	2	-	1	NA	0
22	Sorada	2	-	1	NA	0
	Total	35	24	23	0	2,43,624
	Urban Local Bodies					
1	Aska (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Belaguntha (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Berhampur (M)	1	18	2	50	31,159
4	Bhanjanagar (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Buguda (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Chhatrapur (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Chikti (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Digapahandi (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Ganjam (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Gopalpur (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Hinjilicut (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Kabisuryanager (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Khalikote (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Kodala (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Polasara (N)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Purusottampur (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Rambha (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Sorada (NAC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	1	18	2	50	31,159

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.4 : Block and Urban Area -wise AYUSH Infrastructures (Ayurvedic/Unani), Patients Treated in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block / ULB	Number of Dispensaries	Number of Doctors	Number of Ayurvedic / Unani Assistant	Number of Beds Available	Number of Patients Treated
	BLOCK					
1	Aska	4	4	5	NA	33,017
2	Belaguntha	3	3	3	NA	34,210
3	Bhanjangan	2	2	2	NA	22,081
4	Buguda	1	1	1	NA	12,975
5	Chhatrapur	2	2	2	NA	30,792
6	Chikti	1	1	1	NA	6,574
7	Dharakote	1	1	4	NA	6,089
8	Digapahandi	4	4	4	NA	51,153
9	Ganjam	2	2	2	NA	74,607
10	Hinjilicut	2	2	2	NA	13,530
11	Jaganthaprasad	3	3	3	NA	77,356
12	Kabisuryanager	2	2	2	NA	25,202
13	Khalikote	2	2	2	NA	20,076
14	Kodala	2	2	2	NA	30,436
15	Kukudakhandi	2	2	2	NA	23,959
16	Patrapur	2	2	2	NA	28,385
17	Polasara	4	4	4	NA	58,742
18	Purusottampur	2	2	2	NA	16,750
19	Rangeilunda	2	2	2	NA	15,457
20	Sanakhumundi	3	3	3	NA	34,352
21	Shragada	NA	NA	NA	NA	42,239
22	Sorada	2	2	2	NA	5,022
	Total	48	48	52	0	6,63,004
	Urban Local Bodies					
1	Aska (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
2	Belaguntha (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
3	Berhampur (M)	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bhanjanager (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
5	Buguda (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chhatrapur (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chikti (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
8	Digapahandi (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
9	Ganjam (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gopalpur (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
11	Hinjilicut (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kabisuryanager (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
13	Khalikote (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kodala (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
15	Polasara (N)	0	0	0	0	0
16	Purusottampur (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
17	Rambha (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
18	Sorada (NAC)	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.5: Trends of Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality Ratio in Odisha

S.No.	Name of District	OHDR, 2004	AHS, 2010-11*					AHS, 2011-12*				
		IMR (1999)	IMR	NMR	PNNR	U5MR	MMR	IMR	NNR	PNMR	U5MR	MMR
1	Anugul	95	50	31	20	60	253	48	32	16	58	212
2	Balangir	97	100	75	25	115	253	98	72	26	110	212
3	Baleshwar	101	49	35	14	58	276	47	34	13	53	222
4	Bargarh	100	66	51	15	74	253	62	48	14	72	212
5	Baudh	104	64	48	16	89	311	60	46	14	88	297
6	Bhadrak	65	55	35	20	66	276	51	34	18	61	222
7	Cuttack	63	63	39	24	91	276	61	38	23	88	222
8	Debagarh	49	58	41	17	72	253	62	45	17	78	212
9	Dhenkanal	97	76	54	22	90	253	69	47	22	80	212
10	Gajapati	143	65	32	33	85	311	61	30	31	82	297
11	Ganjam	107	61	38	23	93	311	59	37	22	90	297
12	Jagatsinghapur	125	56	32	25	67	276	51	30	23	64	222
13	Jajapur	118	53	40	12	63	276	50	37	13	59	222
14	Jharsuguda	71	51	41	10	58	253	47	37	10	55	212
15	Kalahandi	51	59	32	27	77	311	56	30	25	75	297
16	Kandhamal	169	88	43	45	145	311	86	41	45	142	297
17	Kendrapara	77	64	45	19	70	276	61	44	16	66	222
18	Kendujhar	117	58	41	17	85	253	57	43	15	81	212
19	Khordha	57	76	46	29	102	276	72	45	27	100	222
20	Koraput	136	56	36	20	72	311	53	34	18	69	297
21	Malkangiri	151	55	33	22	79	311	52	33	20	77	297
22	Mayurbhanj	48	53	38	14	72	276	50	38	13	73	222
23	Nabarangapur	117	54	32	23	87	311	51	29	21	85	297
24	Nayagarh	98	67	40	27	86	276	65	38	27	83	222
25	Nuapada	62	56	33	23	75	311	52	31	21	74	297
26	Puri	73	80	42	38	108	276	78	42	37	105	222
27	Rayagada	131	65	32	33	105	311	61	30	31	103	297
28	Sambalpur	102	56	35	22	73	253	52	32	20	67	212
29	Sonapur	96	54	36	18	84	253	52	35	17	81	212
30	Sundargarh	62	55	39	16	65	253	49	34	15	58	212
	Odisha	97	62	40	22	82	277	59	39	21	79	237

Source: Odisha Human Development Report, 2004; *Annual Health Survey, 2010-11, Odisha; **Annual Health Survey, 2011-12, Odisha.

Annexure 3.6: Block-wise Number of Infant Death in Ganjam District

S.No.	Name of Block	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Aska	35	40	40	41	43	35
2	Beguniapada	NA	35	53	50	51	43
3	Bellaguntha	18	15	26	21	23	22
4	Bhanjanagar	32	21	34	51	47	45
5	Buguda	29	20	34	52	45	59
6	Chhatrapur	31	18	41	35	41	35
7	Chikiti	17	26	49	46	36	49
8	Dharakote	18	27	45	56	57	47
9	Digapahandi	17	26	49	46	33	44
10	Ganjam	10	25	53	49	50	49
11	Hinjilikut	NA	26	39	53	33	33
12	Jaganthaprasad	NA	49	58	61	35	39
13	Kabisuryanagar	16	22	41	39	59	31
14	Khalikhote	25	17	29	36	32	45
15	Kukudahandi	44	49	35	46	41	38
16	Patrapur	30	22	34	56	56	31
17	Polosara	17	32	63	59	57	50
18	Purusottampur	NA	NA	40	38	34	28
19	Rangailguda	27	18	41	45	43	40
20	Sanakhemundi	46	26	44	37	37	32
21	Sheragarh	NA	NA	21	48	56	63
22	Sorada	NA	45	41	38	50	52
	Total	NA	NA	910	1,003	959	910

Source: DSWO Ganjam, 2008; NA: Not Available.

Annexure 3.7: Block-wise Number of Major Causes of Infant Deaths

S. No.	Name of Block	Total Infant Death	Report Caused	Causes of Death							
				LBW/ Premature	ARI	Diarrhoea	Measles	Malaria	Basic Malnutrition	Sepsis	Others
1	Aska	53	53	32	8	0	2	0	0	0	11
2	Beguniapada	62	62	6	3	5	5	3	10	0	30
3	Bellaguntha	24	14	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	5
4	Bhanjanagar	48	48	9	10	7	5	4	0	3	13
5	Buguda	79	48	6	4	4	0	2	2	0	27
6	Chhatrapur	65	49	9	9	1	0	15	1	2	12
7	Chikiti	48	48	0	0	18	1	0	10	3	16
8	Dharakote	62	62	33	14	0	0	0	7	0	8
9	Digapahandi	79	72	9	1	4	1	0	1	3	53
10	Ganjam	54	54	16	9	0	0	0	0	7	22
11	Hinjilicut	55	50	16	18	1	0	0	0	3	12
12	Jagannathprasad	50	50	11	4	0	0	4	0	0	31
13	Kabisuryanagar	51	45	18	9	2	0	1	0	1	14
14	Khalikhote	81	81	21	22	2	1	0	4	5	26
15	Kukudakhandi	67	59	17	12	0	0	3	4	0	20
16	Patrapur	18	15	1	2	5	3	3	1	3	0
17	Polasara	89	89	14	24	0	0	0	0	23	28
18	Purusottampur	41	39	10	10	5	5	2	2	0	5
19	Rangailguda	61	61	14	15	8	0	0	5	1	18
20	Sanakhemundi	52	52	8	12	0	2	6	7	11	6
21	Sheragarh	91	91	14	9	0	0	5	22	0	41
22	Sorada	74	74	21	11	2	1	1	16	0	22
	Ganjam District	1,331	1,236	290	207	71	29	50	101	65	423

Note: 1,331 number of infant death have been occurred among the 32,765 live birth up to October 2008.
Source: DSWO Ganjam, 2008.

Annexure 3.8: Block-wise Integrated Child Development Scheme in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of AWCs	Number of AWCs Provided with Safe Drinking Facilities	Number of AWCs Provided with Toilet Facilities	Number of Children Covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme	Number of Pregnant /Nurishing Mother Covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme
1	Aska	144	37	NA	14,748	2,722
2	Belaguntha	106	106	NA	12,728	2,219
3	Bhanjangan	129	129	NA	16,210	3,245
4	Buguda	113	113	NA	14,132	3,034
5	Chhatrapur	147	147	NA	21,280	3,372
6	Chikti	96	96	NA	13,651	2,400
7	Dharakote	103	103	NA	12,241	1,881
8	Digapahandi	150	150	NA	18,770	3,560
9	Ganjam	94	94	NA	12,181	2,317
10	Hinjilicut	121	118	NA	17,108	3,754
11	Jaganthaprasad	131	131	NA	14,557	3,038
12	Kabisuryanagar	119	51	NA	12,884	2,933
13	Khalikote	147	147	NA	16,653	3,734
14	Kodala	119	119	NA	13,873	2,723
15	Kukudakhandi	150	135	NA	14,940	3,330
16	Patrapur	118	118	NA	15,332	2,784
17	Polasara	122	122	NA	19,071	3,972
18	Purusottampur	139	139	NA	16,593	3,551
19	Rangeilunda	141	141	NA	13,897	2,924
20	Sanakhumundi	152	152	NA	19,655	4,200
21	Shragada	120	120	NA	15,334	2,611
22	Sorada	126	90	NA	18,401	3,355
	Total	2,787	2,558	NA	3,44,239	67,659

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.9: Block-wise Integrated Child Development Scheme in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of Children Weighed (0-3 years)		Number of Malnourished Children		Number of Children weighed (3-6 years)		Number of Malnourished Children	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Aska	4,602	4,074	2,482	2,479	3,899	3,427	2,193	2,099
2	Belaguntha	4,301	4,182	2,386	2,310	3,370	3,177	1,866	1,757
3	Bhanjanger	4,309	4,213	2,257	2,299	3,148	3,053	1,902	1,972
4	Buguda	4,906	3,713	2,093	2,245	3,573	2,588	1,666	1,608
5	Chhatrapur	4,355	3,882	2,635	2,069	3,091	3,103	1,508	1,583
6	Chikti	3,806	3,648	2,264	1,906	2,743	2,740	1,748	1,687
7	Dharakote	3,655	3,285	1,874	1,992	3,431	3,170	1,823	1,782
8	Digapahandi	4,621	4,268	2,413	2,312	4,479	4,235	2,432	2,109
9	Ganjam	2,983	3,555	1,480	1,870	2,478	2,419	1,282	1,215
10	Hinjilicut	3,716	3,639	1,671	1,723	3,311	3,146	1,537	1,568
11	Jaganthaprasad	4,449	4,120	2,624	2,455	3,668	3,423	2,805	2,087
12	Kabisuryanagar	4,068	3,636	2,065	1,907	3,175	2,721	1,649	1,568
13	Khalikote	5,560	5,091	3,378	3,023	4,437	4,070	2,606	2,514
14	Kodala	4,295	3,755	2,179	1,978	3,717	3,413	1,869	1,743
15	Kukudakhandi	4,605	4,343	2,421	2,330	3,621	3,424	1,921	1,890
16	Patrapur	4,489	4,299	2,644	2,501	3,501	3,458	2,075	2,186
17	Polasara	4,759	4,732	2,658	2,248	4,356	3,879	2,449	2,067
18	Purusottampur	5,120	4,266	2,562	2,449	3,907	3,530	2,277	1,928
19	Rangeilunda	4,545	5,859	2,094	1,941	3,354	3,374	1,649	1,656
20	Sanakhumundi	6,327	3,768	3,352	2,564	5,550	5,230	2,969	2,752
21	Shragada	4,252	5,859	2,169	2,014	3,572	3,382	1,686	1,708
22	Sorada	5,326	3,768	2,690	3,352	4,216	4,029	2,199	2,520
	Total	99,049	91,955	52,391	49,967	80,597	74,991	44,111	41,999

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.10: Block-wise Number of Availability of Drinking Water Facilities in Ganjam District

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of villages/ Hamlets	Number of Working Tube Wells	Number of Working Sanitary Wells	Number of Piped Water Projects
1	Aska	363	920	6	28
2	Belaguntha	212	691	4	18
3	Bhanjanagar	540	1,109	29	20
4	Buguda	283	814	7	13
5	Chhatrapur	77	644	2	9
6	Chikiti	123	743	19	15
7	Dharakote	333	749	37	16
8	Digapahandi	205	806	37	16
9	Ganjam	90	409	1	9
10	Hinjilicut	54	728	23	19
11	Jaganthaprasad	560	1,199	22	24
12	Kabisuryanagar	94	549	4	19
13	Khallikote	161	701	8	15
14	Kodala	185	752	14	16
15	Kukudakhandi	87	746	32	16
16	Patrapur	301	754	126	13
17	Polasara	198	750	16	19
18	Purusottampur	143	774	0	32
19	Rangeilunda	80	853	11	26
20	Sanakhemundi	140	762	36	8
21	Seragad	95	700	14	6
22	Sorada	554	945	113	18
	Total	4,878	17,098	561	375

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.11: District-wise Health Control Programmes in Odisha

S. No.	Name of District	Malaria			Leprosy		Tuberculosis		Blindness		HIV/AIDS	
		Cases Detected	Cases treated / cured	Deaths due to Malaria	Cases Found	Cases Treated	Cases Found	Cases Treated / Cured	Cases Found	Cataract Performance Made	Cases Found	No. of Deaths
1	Angul	15,479	15,479	-	486	486	1,351	896	4,730	3,405	130	15
2	Balesore	1,692	1,681	11	251	251	1,951	1,232	6,920	2,908	127	12
3	Bargarh	2,674	2,674	-	581	581	1,833	1,195	4,615	4,421	43	0
4	Bhadrak	830	829	1	152	152	959	641	5,070	2,713	72	23
5	Balangir	12,292	12,292	-	454	454	2,408	1,549	6,000	4,426	87	11
6	Baoudh	3,528	3,528	-	135	135	425	278	1,500	1,023	2	0
7	Cuttack	1,323	1,323	-	286	286	1,998	1,309	21,000	20,601	513	2
8	Debagarh	10,034	10,032	2	86	86	298	199	300	368	10	0
9	Dhenkanal	10,938	10,932	6	199	199	1,308	871	4,850	3,941	37	7
10	Gajapati	9,950	9,949	1	46	46	1,156	722	6,500	4,151	80	1
11	Ganjam	15,040	15,040	-	323	323	5,610	3,335	12,350	10,136	1,612	54
12	Jagatsinghapur	325	325	-	87	87	602	417	4,620	2,543	21	3
13	Jajapur	3,529	3,529	-	213	213	1,529	1,062	5,775	3,271	64	8
14	Jharsuguda	1,020	1,018	2	166	166	906	624	2,310	1,539	29	2
15	Kalahandi	28,922	28,917	5	236	236	2,262	1,380	1,000	1,761	55	2
16	Kandhamal	36,463	36,428	35	40	40	986	645	800	858	5	3
17	Kendrapara	376	376	-	91	91	885	639	2,500	1,889	28	2
18	Kendujhar	35,290	35,274	16	195	195	3,022	1,988	6,230	3,753	55	1
19	Khordha	2,430	2,430	-	174	174	1,960	1,299	9,850	9,114	150	2
20	Koraput	31,865	31,833	32	159	159	1,718	1,202	1,500	1,392	221	104
21	Malikangiri	17,658	17,648	10	37	37	1,173	758	1,150	260	25	1
22	Mayurbhanj	10,798	10,790	8	426	426	5,515	3,686	9,230	5,082	53	2
23	Nabarangapur	23,091	23,081	10	164	164	1,018	676	700	691	115	11
24	Nayagarh	4,662	4,659	3	170	170	1,427	741	3,690	1,717	106	2
25	Nuapada	18,067	18,049	18	193	193	1,015	690	2,310	1,613	40	0
26	Puri	94	94	-	181	181	1,497	924	3,000	2,437	83	3
27	Rayagada	39,695	39,676	19	43	43	1,717	1,152	3,580	1,219	64	12
28	Sambalpur	18,770	18,770	-	176	176	1,486	974	5,420	4,057	133	1
29	Subarnapur	3,273	3,266	7	250	250	686	444	4,000	3,713	3	0
30	Sundargarh	20,796	20,784	12	381	381	3,444	2,308	8,500	5,714	57	8
Odisha		3,80,904	3,80,706	198	6,381	6,381	52,145	33,836	1,50,000	1,10,716	4,020	292

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

Annexure 3.12: Nutrition Standard Unit (per 100 grams)

Food group	Name of food	Protein (gm)	Fat (gm)	Carbohydrate (gm)	Calcium (gm)	Phosphorus (gm)	Iron (milli gram)	Energy (k.cal)	Vitamin A (mg)	Carotene (micro gram)	Thiamine (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)	Ascorbic acid (mg)
Cereals	Rice(home pounded)	8.5	0.6	77.4	0.01	0.17	2.8	349		4	0.21	2.4	0.16	
	Jawar	10.4	1.9	72.6	0.025	0.222	4.1	349		47	0.37	3.1	0.13	
	Rice(parboiled)	8.5	0.6	77.2	0.01	0.28	2.8	348		9	0.27	4	0.12	
	Maize	11.1	3.6	66.2	0.01	0.33	2.1	342		90	0.42	1.4	0.1	
	Ragi	7.1	1.3	72.7	0.33	0.27	5.4	331		42	0.42	1.1	0.19	
	Rice flake	6.6	1.2	71.5	0.02	0.22	8	347			0.21	4	0.05	
	Rice puffed	7.5	0.1	74	0.02	0.16	6.2	327			0.21	4.1	0.04	
	Wheat	11.8	1.5	71.2	0.05	0.32	5.3	348		64	0.35	5	0.17	
	Black gram	24.6	1.4	60.3	0.2	0.37	9.8	350		38	0.42	2	0.37	
	Green gram	24.5	1.2	59.9	0.07	0.41	8.5	351		49	0.52	2.4	0.25	
Pulses	Field bean	24.9	0.8	60.1	0.06	0.45	2	347			0.52	1.8	0.16	
	Lentil	25.1	0.7	59	0.16	0.25	2	343		270	0.45	2.5	0.2	
	Horse gram	22	0.5	57.3	0.28	0.39	7.6	322		71	0.42	1.5	0.2	
	Red gram	22.3	1.7	57.6	0.073	0.304	2.7	335		132				
	Cow Pea	24.1	1	54.5	0.077	0.414	8.6	323		12	0.51	0.2	1.3	
	Bengal gram	20.8	5.6	59.8	0.06	0.33	9.1	372		0.29	0.48	2.4	0.18	
	Bamboo tender shoots	3.9	0.5	5.7	0.02	0.065	0.1	43		0	0.08	0.2	0.19	5
	Drumstick leaves	6.7	1.7	12.5	0.44	0.07	0.85	92						
	Colocassia leaves	3.9	1.5	6.8	0.227	0.082	10	56	15700					
	Spinach	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.06	0.01	5	30	5600		0.05	0.5	0.16	28
Leafy vegetable	Amaranthus	4.9	0.5	5.7	0.5	0.1	21.4	47	5560		0.03	1.2	0.3	103
	Mahula flower	4.4	0.6	72	0.14	0.14	15	311		25	0.03	5.2	0.88	7
	Brinjal	1.3	0.3	6.4	0.02	0.06	1.3	34		75	0.05	0.8	0.1	12
	Drumstick	2.5	0.1	3.7	0.03	0.11	5.3	26		110	0.05	0.2	0.07	120
	Tomato(Ripe)	1	0.1	3.9	0.01	0.02	1	21		350	0.12	0.4	0.06	32
	Ladies Finger	2.2	0.2	7.7	0.09	0.08	1.5	41		58	0.07	0.6	0.1	16
	Cluster bean	3.7	0.2	9.9	0.13	0.05	5.8	56		200	0.09	0.6	0.03	49
	Jackfruit(Tender)	2.6	0.3	9.4	0.03	0.04	1.7	51		0	0.05	0.2	0.04	14
	Pea	19.7	1.1	56.6	0.07	0.3	4.4	315		39	0.45	2.3	0.19	
	Pumpkin	1.4	0.1	5.6	0.01	0.03	0.7	28		50	0.06	0.5	0.04	2
Other vegetable	Bitter gourd(small)	1.6	0.2	4.2	20	70	0.6	25		126	0.07	0.5	0.09	88
	Potato	1.6	0.1	22.9	0.01	0.03	0.7	99		24	0.1	1.2	0.01	17
	Yam(Elephant)	1.2	0.1	18.4	0.05	0.02	0.6	79		260	0.06	0.7	0.07	0
	Yam(Ordinary)	1.4	0.1	27	0.06	0.02	1.3	115		78	0.07	0.7		
	Onion (Big)	1.2	0.1	11.6	0.18	0.05	0.7	51		15	0.08	0.4	0.01	11
	Onion (Small)	1.8	0.1	13.2	0.04	0.06	1.2	61		25	0.08	0.5	0.02	2
	Colocassia	3	0.1	22.1	0.04	0.14	2.1	101		40	0.09	0.4	0.03	
	Sweet potato	1.2	0.3	31	0.02	0.05	0.8	132		10	0.08	0.7	0.04	24
	Garlic	6.3	0.1	29.8	0.03	0.31	1.2	142			0.06	0.4	0.23	13

(Contd...)

Food group	Name of food	Protein (gm)	Fat (gm)	Carbohydrate (gm)	Calcium (gm)	Phosphorus (gm)	Iron (milli gram)	Energy (k.cal)	Vitamin A (mg)	Carotene (micro gram)	Thiamine (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)	Ascorbic acid (mg)
Fruits and Nuts	Mango (green)	0.7	0.1	8.8	0.01	0.02	4.5	39		150			0.03	3
	Mango (Ripe)	0.6	0.1	11.8	0.01	0.02	0.3	50		2540	0.08	.9	0.09	16
	Jackfruit (Ripe)	1.9	0.1	18.9	0.02	0.03	0.5	84		175	0.03	0.4	0.13	10
	Tamarind	3.1	0.1	67.4	0.17	0.11	10.9	283		60		0.7	0.07	3
	Cashew Fruit	0.2	0.1	11.6	0.01	0.06	0.2	48		25	0.02	0.4	0.05	180
	Mango kernel	2.6	4.2	35.9	0.04	0.11	0.7	192						
	Dates	3	0.2	67.3	0.07	0.08	10.6	283		600	0.09	0.8	0.03	0
	Fig	1.3	0.2	17.1	0.06	0.03	1.2	75		16	0.06	0.6	0.05	5
	Persimmon	0.8	0.2	18.1	0.01	0.01	0.3	77		2268	0.03	0	0.01	33
	Jackfruit seed	6.6	0.4	38.4	0.05	0.13	1.2	184						
	Bullocks heart	1.4	0.2	20.9	0.01	0.01	0.6	91		70		0.6	0.07	5
	Baincha fruit	1.7	1.8	22.7	100	100	0	114		0	0	0	0	0
	Water Melon	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.011	0.012	7.9	16		0	0	0	0	0
	Guava	0.1	0.2	8.1	0.05	0.02	1.2	38		0	0.02	0.3	0.02	15
	Papaya	0.5	0.1	9.5	0.01	0.01	0.4	40		666	0.04	0.2	0.25	57
Animal Products	Egg (Hen)	25.9	0.6		0.06	0.22	2.1	173	360	600	0.4	0.1	0.3	
	Mutton	18.5	13.3		0.15	0.15	2.5	194	9		0.18	6.8	0.27	
	Beef (Meat)	79.2	10.3	0.2	0.068	0.324	18.8	410						
	Beef (Muscle)	22.6	2.6		0.01	0.19	0.8	114	Trace		0.15	6.4	0.04	2
	Pork (Muscle)	18.7	4.4		0.03	0.2	2.3	114	Trace	100	0.54	2.8	0.09	2
	Field Rats Meat	23.6	1	0.1	0.03	0.242		104						
	Crab	8.9	1.1	3.4	1.37	0.15	21.2	59				3.1		
	Prawn	19.1	1	0.8	0.32	0.28	5.3	89			0.01	4.8	0.1	
	Snail	10.5	0.6	12.4	0.87	0.12		97						
	Chela (Dried)	54.8	17	5.1	2.95	1.7	10	392						
	Rohi	16.6	1.4	4.4	0.65	0.18	1	97			0.05	0.7	0.07	22
	Cat fish	17.6	31	1	0.01	0.23	0.4	86			0.04	2.5	0.03	
	Mustard Oil		100					900						
	Tola Oil		100					900						
	Miscellaneous food stuff	Mahuli							25					
Country liquor (Handia)								100						
Tea		0.7	0.8	6.5	0.03	0.02		36	38		0.01	0.5	0.5	0.3
Mushroom	4.6	0.2	4.3	0.01	0.11	1.5	43			0.14	2.4	0.16	12	

Source: Advanced text book on Food and Nutrition, 1993, Vol-II., Applied Aspect. By M. S. Swaminathan

Annexure 3.13: Health Indicators of Ganjam District and Odisha, Annual Health Survey, 2010-11

Indicators	Ganjam District	Odisha
Marriage and Fertility		
Marriages among Females below legal age (18 years) (%) #	8.8	5.9
Marriages among Males below legal age (21 years) (%) #	2.7	5.2
Mean age at Marriage (Male) #	26.8	26.9
Mean age at Marriage (Female) #	20.6	21.7
Crude Birth Rate	18.9	20.0
Total Fertility Rate	2.3	2.3
Sex Ratio at Birth	872	905
Women with two Children wanting no more children (%)	74.4	77.9
Median age at first live birth of Women aged 15-49 years	21.7	22.8
Mean number of Children Ever Born to Women aged 15-49 years	2.6	2.5
Mean number of Children Surviving to Women aged 15-49 years	2.3	2.2
Family Planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49 years)		
Current Use		
Any Method (%)	49.3	56.2
Any Modern Method (%)	46.2	44.0
Female Sterilisation (%)	35.5	30.1
Male Sterilisation (%)	0.3	0.3
Copper-T/IUD (%)	0.1	0.3
Pills (%)	8.9	11.1
Condom/Nirodh (%)	1.3	2.1
Emergency Contraceptive Pills (%)	0.0	0.0
Any Traditional Method (%)	3.1	12.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning		
Unmet Need for Spacing (%)	10.2	10.8
Unmet Need for Limiting (%)	19.5	12.4
Total Unmet Need (%)	29.7	23.2
Maternal Health		
Currently Married Pregnant Women aged 15-49 years Registered for ANC (%)	48.5	68.7
Mothers who Received any Antenatal Check-up (%)	93.2	95.6
Mothers who had Antenatal Check-up in First Trimester (%)	60.2	63.0
Mothers who Received 3 or more Antenatal Care (%)	77.3	76.0
Mothers who Received at least one Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Injection (%)	92.7	95.1
Mothers who Consumed IFA for 100 days or more (%)	30.7	21.6

(Contd..)

Indicators	Ganjam District	Odisha
Mothers who had Full Antenatal Check-up (%)	27.2	18.6
Institutional Delivery (%)	83.0	71.3
Delivery at Government Institution (%)	69.6	61.7
Delivery at Private Institution (%)	12.5	9.2
Delivery at Home (%)	16.7	28.1
Delivery at Home conducted by Skilled Health Personnel (%)	21.1	20.5
Safe Delivery (%)	85.3	75.2
Mothers who Received Post-natal Check up within 48 hours of Delivery (%)	84.1	74.5
Mothers who Received Post-natal Check-up within 1 week of Delivery (%)	87.1	78.5
Mothers who did not Receive any Post-natal Check-up (%)	11.2	19.6
New borns who were checked up within 24 hours of birth (%)	84.3	74.9
Mothers who availed Financial Assistance for Delivery under JSY (%)	68.2	61.6
Mothers who availed Financial Assistance for Institutional Delivery under JSY (%)	81.2	83.3
Mothers who availed Financial Assistance for Government Institutional Delivery under JSY (%)	94.3	94.4
Immunisation, Vitamin A & Iron Supplement and Birth Weight		
Children aged 12-23 months having Immunisation Card (%)	97.3	94.0
Children aged 12-23 months who have Received BCG (%)	96.3	97.5
Children aged 12-23 months who have Received 3 doses of Polio vaccine (%)	60.2	74.7
Children aged 12-23 months who have Received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	41.3	72.9
Children aged 12-23 months who have Received Measles Vaccine (%)	82.5	86.7
Children aged 12-23 months Fully Immunised (%)	20.5	55.0
Childhood Diseases		
Children Suffering from Diarrhoea (%)	17.4	12.4
Children Suffering from Diarrhoea who Received HAF/ORS/ORT (%)	85.2	89.1

(Contd..)

Indicators	Ganjam District	Odisha
Children Suffering from Acute Respiratory Infection (%)	19.4	18.3
Children Suffering from Acute Respiratory Infection who Sought treatment (%)	91.9	92.4
Children suffering from Fever (%)	33.2	33.2
Children suffering from Fever who sought treatment (%)	88.2	89.9
Breastfeeding and Supplementation		
Children Breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	74.8	71.5
Children (aged 6-35 months) Exclusively Breastfed for at least six months (%)	25.1	24.8
Awareness on HIV/AIDS, RTI/STI, HAF/ORS/ORT and ARI/Pneumonia		
Women who are Aware of HIV/AIDS (%)	88.6	80.6
Women who are Aware of RTI/STI (%)	47.4	50.1
Women who are Aware of HAF/ORS/ORT (%)	98.6	97.7
Women who are Aware of Danger signs of ARI/Pneumonia (%)	60.4	42.7
Mortality		
Crude Death Rate	8.4	8.3
Infant Mortality Rate	61.0	62.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	38.0	40.0
Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate	23.0	22.0
Under-Five Mortality Rate	93.0	82.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio	311	277

Note: # Based on marriages taken place during 2007-2009.
Source: Annual Health Survey, 2010-11, Odisha.

Annexure 3.14: Health Calendar

Month	Date	Day
January	12	National Youth Day
	30	World Leprosy Day
February	4	World Cancer Day
March	8	International Women's Day
	20	Head Injury Awareness Day
	21	World Forestry Day
	22	World Day for Water
	24	World TB Day
April	7	World Health Day
	11	National Safe Motherhood Day
	17	World Haemophilia Day
	22	Earth Day
	25	Africa Malaria Day
May	1	Labour Day
	5	International Midwives Day
	8	World Red Cross Day
	9	Mother's Day
	10	World Move for Health Day
	12	International Nurses Day
	15	International Day of the Family
	28	International Day of Action for Women's Health
	31	World No Tobacco day (Anti Tobacco Day)
	June	1
5		World Environment Day
5		Anti Filaria Day
14		World Blood Donor Day
15		World Elder Abused Day
16		Youth Day
17		World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
17-23		Epilepsy Week
3 rd Sunday		Father's Day
26		International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Drug Trafficking
July	1	Doctor's Day
	1	World Nuclear-free Zones Day
	6	World Zoonoses Day
	11	World Population Day
	16	Hepatitis Day
August	1-7	World Breastfeeding Week

Month	Date	Day
	8-14	Organ Donor Week
September	8	World Rabies Day
	9	International Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Day
	15	Occupational Health Day & World Peace Day
	16	World Ozone Day
	21	International Alzheimer's Week
	22	Cancer Rose Day
	26-30	Older Person's Awareness Week
	30	World Heart Day
	Last Week	Deaf Awareness Week
October	1	International Day for Older Persons
	1	National Voluntary Blood Donation Day
	3	World Habitat Day
	2 nd Wednesday	International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction
	10	World Mental Health Day
	11	World Sight Day
	12	World Arthritis Day
	15	World White Cane Day (For guiding the Blind)
	16	World Food Day
	17	World Trauma Day
	17	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
	20	World Osteoporosis Day
	24	World Polio Day
November	9	World Quality Day
	14	World Diabetes Day
	2 nd Week	National Pharmacy Week
	25	International Day of Violence Against Women
	25/11-10/12	Activism on No Violence Against Women
December	1	World AIDS Day
	3	International Day of Disabled Persons
	5	International Volunteers Day
	10	World Human Rights Day
	15	World Energy Saving Day
	29	International Day for Biodiversity

Annexure 5.1: Block-wise Self Help Groups in Ganjam District, 2008-09

S. No.	Name of Block	Number of Women SHG Groups Formed during the year	Cumulative Number of Women SHG Groups Formed	Number involved in Income Generation Activities
1	Aska	64	903	342
2	Belaguntha	21	650	198
3	Bhanjangan	91	1,046	238
4	Buguda	46	751	100
5	Chhatrapur	35	991	467
6	Chikti	27	553	130
7	Dharakote	32	677	56
8	Digapahandi	21	834	349
9	Ganjam	33	785	430
10	Hinjilicut	17	719	505
11	Jaganthaprasad	70	968	616
12	Kabisuryanagar	39	895	256
13	Khalikote	67	988	296
14	Kodala	35	768	308
15	Kukudakhandi	35	760	327
16	Patrapur	56	793	440
17	Polasara	79	847	322
18	Purusottampur	29	784	282
19	Rangeilunda	26	781	263
20	Sanakhumundi	20	938	549
21	Shragada	29	647	174
22	Sorada	107	1,320	600
	Total	979	18,398	7,248

Source: District Statistical Hand Book 2009, Ganjam.

2. Beguniapada

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information			Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood													
		No. of Habitations	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply								Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other				
1	Burujhari	11	1,049	4,907	689	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	10	10	0	0	36	0	1	0	0	900	10	20	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	600	0
2	Beguniapada	3	820	4,129	553	2	1	1	0	1	7	31	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	0	0	250	100	0	0	5	15	150	80	200	20	0		
3	B.K.Khama	14	1,272	5,657	906	7	3	1	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	2	25	0	1	0	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	100	40	500	0	0		
4	Talasara	10	1,227	5,873	860	4	3	2	0	1	8	30	1	0	0	1	36	0	1	0	0	200	150	100	0	100	0	0	200	1,200	0	0		
5	Kalimeghi	17	994	4,719	280	9	3	1	0	0	1	40	1	0	0	1	41	0	1	50	400	5	100	20	0	0	0	60	30	100	35	0		
6	Chandanpur	11	1,037	4,801	903	5	2	1	0	0	1	28	1	0	2	0	30	0	1	9	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	520	0	0		
7	Angargaon	8	1,089	5,024	874	6	2	1	0	0	1	37	3	6	0	1	15	0	1	0	667	35	0	0	22	0	67	31	250	17	0			
8	Kumbharagam	12	839	3,652	768	6	3	1	0	0	7	43	1	2	1	0	17	0	1	0	529	60	0	0	10	0	55	35	150	0	0			
9	Mathasrasing	11	1,427	7,221	891	4	0	1	0	0	1	236	0	0	0	1	26	0	1	0	700	20	0	3	3	4	15	20	300	8	0			
10	Sana Ustapada	3	584	3,056	379	3	1	0	0	0	1	20	1	0	0	1	11	0	0	50	380	2	0	0	0	5	12	13	165	7	0			
11	Sumandala	11	943	4,349	671	3	1	1	0	1	8	28	2	0	2	1	31	0	1	0	659	29	19	0	47	0	19	47	94	21	0			
12	Mardakote	3	1,168	5,719	1,050	4	3	1	0	0	1	1,168	580	0	0	1	36	0	1	0	590	30	10	0	8	10	40	30	670	110	0			
13	Chungudikhala	4	625	3,040	386	3	2	1	0	0	1	325	356	0	0	1	21	0	1	0	320	20	10	0	15	12	25	33	120	70	0			
14	K.Barida	7	1,460	7,286	1,062	4	2	1	0	0	1	53	0	3	1	1	33	0	1	0	570	70	0	0	10	25	200	50	450	85	0			
15	Khandianai	9	1,262	5,834	704	8	0	0	0	0	1	44	5	0	2	1	16	0	1	0	1,250	120	300	15	0	5	50	50	550	50	0			
16	Sankuda	5	784	3,783	584	4	1	1	0	0	1	24	50	0	1	22	0	1	0	0	407	71	70	0	0	0	80	10	76	0	0			
17	Sandhamula	7	815	3,648	943	6	2	1	0	1	0	33	1	0	1	10	0	1	0	567	99	199	0	0	20	10	10	100	0	0				
18	Phasi	6	1,462	7,368	795	7	3	1	0	0	1	16	1	4	0	1	24	0	1	0	850	59	0	17	0	45	78	40	245	0	0			
Total		152	18,857	90,066	13,298	88	32	17	0	4	12	121	2,194	1015	25	11	15	445	0	17	109	10,439	880	828	95	220	191	961	779	6,290	423	0		

3. Belaguntha

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information			Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood														
		No. of Habitations	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Habitations with Tubewell/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply								Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other					
1	Tanarada	7	1,216	5,972	462	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	54	25	3	1	1	21	0	1	0	0	2,500	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	500	1,000	2,000	300
2	Sasan	4	825	4,295	283	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	39	1	0	2	1	9	0	1	0	0	180	10	10	5	2	10	45	25	40	0	0		
3	Inginathy	4	914	4,502	455	4	2	1	0	0	1	8	4	3	0	1	1	16	0	1	0	0	230	8	26	15	58	15	48	90	360	338	0	0	
4	Dhumuchhai	6	1,167	5,919	588	7	3	1	0	0	1	10	42	2	0	1	1	30	2	0	0	0	477	6	0	9	11	20	87	107	369	81	0	0	
5	Udhura	8	1,342	6,591	669	3	1	0	0	0	1	8	19	1	0	6	1	20	0	1	0	0	800	0	0	15	0	1	10	85	1,215	0	0	0	
6	Pallipada	5	1,299	6,487	522	7	4	1	1	0	1	11	48	2	4	11	5	45	2	0	0	0	320	40	0	35	3	105	82	150	1,060	50	0	0	
7	Badepada	4	1,131	5,300	485	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	32	0	0	5	0	12	0	1	527	1,350	30	80	4	10	60	68	38	200	10	0	0	0	
8	Badaborasing	6	1,814	8,668	830	8	0	1	1	0	1	10	38	2	0	11	1	15	0	2	667	1,299	20	5	6	15	20	180	80	180	15	0	0	0	0
9	Banka	9	1,272	5,955	462	9	0	1	0	1	0	11	46	2	0	4	1	39	0	3	0	0	500	0	0	0	1	0	85	120	450	150	0	0	
10	Ambapua	9	1,448	7,080	551	7	0	1	0	0	0	12	44	2	0	10	1	60	0	1	50	500	25	0	0	0	0	40	120	500	100	0	0	0	0
11	Khetribarapur	8	1,640	8,190	412	5	5	2	0	0	2	14	70	7	0	5	1	8	0	3	0	300	0	0	5	0	0	50	420	150	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gangapur	4	1,289	6,584	550	5	2	1	0	1	1	11	40	2	1	5	1	20	0	1	0	400	10	50	0	5	2	100	300	700	600	0	0	0	0
13	Benipalli	5	651	3,120	297	4	1	1	0	0	1	7	27	0	0	3	0	6	0	1	5	807	22	0	102	0	56	50	352	12	1,416	0	0	0	
14	G.Nuagam	12	717	3,257	315	5	1	0	0	0	2	8	25	1	0	3	0	15	0	1	0	125	0	0	0	4	0	8	18	85	327	0	0	0	
	Total	91	16,725	81,920	6,881	74	21	11	2	2	12	129	528	50	8	68	15	316	4	17	1249	9,788	180	171	200	107	297	1,363	2,972	7,563	3,060	0	0	0	0

4. Bhanjanagar

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information				Health Centres Information			No. of Anganwadi Centres		Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area In Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood									
		No. of Habitats	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Habitats with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitats with Piped Water Supply	No. of Cottage and Village Industries	Agriculture	Fishery								Forestry	Artisanhip	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other		
1	Lalsingi	6	1,557	7,723	231	5	1	1	0	0	0	9	20	2	0	1	1	1	28	0	2	350	400	150	200	100	100	150	200	200	400	300	50
2	Baunsalundi	6	1,234	6,469	529	5	0	0	0	4	8	60	6	4	0	0	0	NA	0	3	0	900	0	900	0	50	0	20	100	100	500	600	0
3	Lembhai	7	954	4,343	540	2	1	0	1	0	11	40	4	0	2	0	1	20	1	20	2	100	600	0	20	0	0	10	20	20	500	30	
4	Brahmanapadar	13	1,185	5,344	943	9	0	1	0	2	10	30	10	0	3	1	24	0	1	24	0	343	650	30	55	145	4	0	120	130	750	200	
5	Harigada	16	1,322	6,050	348	7	0	1	0	1	10	21	3	0	1	1	20	0	1	20	0	143	400	10	10	20	0	0	60	50	350	50	
6	Sanakodanda	18	1,335	6,505	672	16	0	1	0	1	13	63	3	0	0	1	NA	0	3	0	3	0	500	30	0	100	1	0	50	200	1,220	78	
7	Badakodanda	7	1,335	6,505	390	5	0	1	0	0	10	45	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	2	0	900	5	0	12	4	2	35	128	160	250	
8	Tilising	10	1,013	4,520	532	5	0	1	0	0	8	35	1	1	1	2	1	NA	0	1	0	1,200	15	0	60	0	0	0	15	55	200	0	
9	Gallery	9	1,103	5,273	752	6	0	1	0	1	5	40	1	0	2	1	NA	0	1	NA	0	488	400	0	0	0	0	0	75	150	800	0	
10	Turumu	13	1,457	6,586	1,100	9	0	2	0	2	9	89	2	1	0	1	25	0	2	0	2	0	650	2	0	120	5	0	15	15	0	0	
11	Domuhani	16	681	2,925	600	8	0	1	0	0	7	51	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	1	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	15	25	0	0	
12	Mujagada	22	1,928	8,991	1,553	14	0	1	0	1	8	80	4	15	6	1	9	0	3	0	3	0	1,400	3	400	40	0	0	20	100	200	37	
13	Dihapadhal	11	1,378	6,817	643	6	0	1	0	0	12	48	5	3	2	1	45	0	1	45	0	300	800	25	30	50	2	4	30	100	200	0	
14	Golapada	13	962	4,624	340	7	0	1	0	1	10	42	1	2	2	1	10	0	1	10	0	400	1,100	100	70	20	3	3	90	150	200	0	
15	Dadaralunda	25	1,634	6,619	1,165	8	7	1	0	0	1	131	1	0	0	0	27	0	2	27	0	1500	500	0	1000	25	0	0	100	100	500	0	
16	Baruda	14	1,527	7,069	620	11	0	1	0	1	12	57	1	0	0	1	23	0	2	23	0	50	600	10	0	40	0	0	40	150	500	0	
17	Balbali	10	619	2,578	464	6	0	1	0	0	4	42	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	15	0	500	400	0	150	50	0	0	7	200	0		
18	Kullada	7	1,190	5,974	750	7	0	1	0	1	12	50	1	2	5	1	20	0	1	20	0	300	500	20	150	170	2	0	300	100	500	0	
Total		223	22,414	104,915	12,172	136	9	17	0	4	17	166	944	47	28	26	12	265	20	30	4474	12,500	400	2,085	1,002	121	189	1,299	2,380	7,180	695		

5. Buguda

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile			School Information				Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood											
		No. of Habitats	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Anganwadi Centres	No. of Habitats with Tube/Sanitary Well								No. of Habitats with Piped Water Supply	No. of Cottage and Village Industries	Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanhip	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other
1	Antarapada	7	1,031	5,140	521	5	2	1	0	0	0	9	27	3	0	1	14	0	1	0	32	375	50	0	0	0	3	12	52	211	423	0
2	Takarada	7	708	3,193	404	4	1	1	0	0	0	7	68	1	0	2	0	18	0	1	32	260	35	15	0	0	0	30	15	18	180	60
3	Golla	8	1,538	7,315	895	7	2	1	0	0	1	14	35	1	0	5	0	22	0	1	30	500	50	20	0	0	0	20	150	75	140	80
4	Karachuli	35	2,061	8,787	1,892	12	2	1	0	1	2	10	449	2	0	12	0	22	0	1	226	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	1
5	Bhagabampur	7	628	2,933	500	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	30	1	12	0	12	NA	0	0	169	434	6	18	0	0	0	0	12	6	124	20
6	B.Karadabadi	6	683	3,179	479	3	2	1	0	0	1	5	33	1	0	2	1	12	0	1	0	357	65	0	0	33	33	33	7	60	65	
7	Biranchipur	8	1,636	8,175	1,187	8	3	1	0	0	1	16	38	3	2	5	1	NA	0	2	0	750	50	0	150	4	10	105	50	50	454	0
8	Golabandha	7	1,102	5,730	712	6	0	1	0	0	1	8	28	1	0	0	0	NA	0	2	0	700	20	0	0	5	2	3	20	30	320	100
9	A.Karadabadi	6	915	4,316	557	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	1	800	10	0	0	0	0	0	60	200	300	0
10	Goudia Borada	6	853	4,239	453	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	51	0	2	25	1250	10	55	0	0	0	20	18	250	200	
11	Kholakhali	10	1,406	6,668	864	7	2	2	0	0	0	13	6	1	0	0	1	63	0	1	25	2000	80	50	0	0	0	20	80	300	0	
12	Bhamasyali	4	814	3,985	517	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	50	1	0	1	17	0	1	50	780	0	120	20	0	50	40	20	250	100		
13	Motabadi	6	105	466	514	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	50	1	0	1	16	0	1	50	650	0	150	30	0	100	50	20	300	50		
14	Arakhapur	4	932	4,697	168	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	12	1	0	2	0	7	0	1	1	400	0	0	0	0	0	200	100	300	80	
15	Pangdi	8	1,264	6,108	644	7	0	1	0	0	0	11	31	2	0	4	1	15	0	1	0	700	0	0	4	3	0	125	200	500	600	
16	Sankuru	4	1,004	5,384	622	4	4	1	0	0	0	8	29	3	0	2	0	12	0	1	2	700	0	0	3	2	0	125	120	400	350	
17	Ballipadar	7	1,038	5,244	366	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	28	2	5	4	3	12	0	1	0	200	5	20	10	10	12	155	150	200	100	
18	Pochalundi	4	903	4,160	423	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	30	2	6	0	0	11	0	1	0	200	4	20	5	8	7	50	30	250	100	
19	Kalamba	6	1,294	6,467	585	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	15	2	0	7	1	22	0	0	159	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
20	Manitara	9	1,551	7,379	1,004	8	0	2	0	1	1	14	60	2	1	0	1	35	0	1	50	1020	40	40	100	5	75	120	100	250	50	
Total		159	21,466	103,565	13,307	110	29	21	0	4	11	123	1,023	30	26	50	25	359	0	21	819	12,110	426	508	327	70	353	1,353	1,436	5,009	1,956	

7. Chikiti

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information			Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood													
		No. of Habitations	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Anganwadi Centres	No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well								No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply	Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other			
1	Surala	2	1,583	7,974	1,260	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	10	330	1200	2	12	1	14	0	1	0	1	0	480	380	0	10	0	5	85	300	350	0
2	Kotlingi	5	840	3,811	505	4	1	1	0	0	0	7	230	610	0	8	0	8	0	1	10	1	1	10	560	0	0	15	0	20	25	65	322	0
3	K.Nuagaon	21	1,445	6,471	691	12	3	1	0	0	0	13	825	673	3	16	1	24	0	3	50	3	50	890	40	180	35	0	40	45	165	370	0	
4	Pitatali	7	1,019	4,456	878	7	3	1	0	0	1	11	500	581	5	14	1	15	0	2	0	2	0	735	30	0	20	0	10	50	125	418	0	
5	Rampa	5	727	3,279	575	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	240	450	0	10	1	10	0	1	0	1	0	490	0	0	30	0	70	50	70	438	0	
6	Subani	2	1,513	7,424	830	2	1	1	0	1	0	13	1,955	0	0	4	0	15	0	2	0	2	0	800	1000	0	0	0	0	50	200	600	0	
7	Katuru	4	934	4,076	1,088	7	4	1	0	0	0	7	500	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1800	1200	0	0	0	0	1200	10	360	0	
8	Nuapada	2	734	3,290	389	4	0	1	0	1	1	7	0	3000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	600	40	0	6	0	70	60	140	2000	0	
9	Jhatipadar	5	1,405	6,665	848	5	3	1	0	0	3	0	1,500	0	1	0	0	20	0	1	3	1	3	510	0	0	5	0	10	25	40	100	0	
10	Sonapur	2	1,545	7,291	919	5	1	1	0	0	0	11	200	1120	0	9	1	55	0	1	1	1	1	800	2000	0	0	0	0	100	500	250	0	
11	Govinda Nagar	7	816	3,934	960	6	1	1	0	0	0	26	400	800	0	8	1	16	0	1	1	1	400	0	150	0	0	0	53	250	0	0		
12	Chandapur	14	922	4,196	470	9	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	1200	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	1600	10	200	15	0	150	200	50	1500	0		
13	Eksingi	1	430	1,950	578	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	720	387	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	240	400	0	0	0	0	400	10	400	0		
14	Ramachandrapur	28	2,060	9,737	921	21	4	1	0	0	1	19	0	0	1	0	0	35	0	3	15	4982	623	311	0	0	62	125	311	311	0			
15	Kalabada	11	2,005	9,357	400	10	5	1	0	0	1	20	2,700	2000	0	6	2	27	0	2	0	3890	0	0	150	0	50	400	100	1220	0			
16	Lalamenta Laxminarayanpur	12	887	4,108	600	12	3	1	0	0	1	10	1,000	420	0	0	1	25	0	2	50	1500	0	100	50	0	15	15	75	1200	0			
Total		128	18,865	88,019	11,912	116	32	15	0	3	10	168	11,100	12,441	13	87	10	284	0	22	129	20,277	5,723	941	336	-	602	2,883	2,411	9,839	-			

9. Digapahandi

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information			Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood										
		No. of Habitats	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Habitats with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitats with Piped Water Supply								Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other	
1	Kaithada	11	1,424	6,431	701	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	32	1	1	2	1	12	0	1	0	475	6	0	30	0	250	25	120	300	80
2	B.Turubudi	15	1,779	7,771	1,151	11	0	1	0	1	0	11	52	2	0	1	30	0	1	6	6	600	22	80	0	2	15	100	40	400	30
3	Goudagaon	7	907	4,687	3,000	6	0	1	0	1	1	3	13	2	1	6	11	0	1	100	600	5	300	150	2	100	40	100	600	0	
4	Bomkei	19	1,603	7,153	1,012	18	0	3	1	0	1	14	13	5	2	12	25	0	2	50	836	7	100	150	0	0	60	200	250	80	
5	Kusapada	7	890	3,813	430	3	0	1	0	0	1	7	6	1	2	3	6	0	1	7	645	12	0	0	0	10	8	25	500	0	
6	Gadagovindapur	6	867	4,037	457	6	0	1	0	0	1	7	2	3	2	4	16	0	2	12	569	11	0	50	0	0	17	100	120	0	
7	Sahadev Tikrapada	15	817	4,058	590	7	0	1	0	0	1	8	11	1	1	5	24	0	1	500	455	5	200	20	0	50	40	30	200	0	
8	Kaithakhandi	14	1,715	7,957	936	11	0	2	0	1	1	15	12	1	0	9	32	0	3	100	1468	4	60	8	0	20	40	100	300	0	
9	Chasanimakhandi	11	956	4,621	648	9	0	1	0	0	1	11	9	1	1	10	7	0	0	70	231	7	100	30	0	50	50	50	300	0	
10	Padmanavpur	9	1,598	7,625	807	12	0	1	0	1	1	12	8	8	8	10	42	0	1	3	875	50	0	60	5	5	180	150	200	0	
11	Bhismagiri	1	1,330	6,550	810	5	0	2	0	1	1	9	0	1	3	3	22	0	1	0	577	0	150	0	0	0	0	50	70	300	0
12	Jakara	5	929	4,274	370	4	0	1	0	0	1	6	5	0	2	1	5	0	2	25	211	15	50	1	0	0	25	100	200	0	
13	Ankoroda	5	825	4,243	266	6	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	4	20	0	1	0	442	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	100	8	
14	Nimakhandi Pentho	9	1,036	4,861	846	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	3	3	2	8	16	0	2	0	636	10	0	0	0	2	10	100	160	0	
15	Badaumula	21	1,448	6,655	1,064	11	0	1	0	0	1	10	16	1	0	6	18	0	1	50	451	0	170	0	0	0	1	150	400	0	
16	Karapada	11	1,071	4,936	547	9	0	1	0	0	1	7	10	1	2	1	7	0	1	150	813	0	100	20	0	0	10	15	200	0	
17	BLN Pur	9	614	2,950	487	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	6	3	1	0	15	1	1	200	165	0	150	0	0	0	5	30	95	0	
18	Ch.Tikrapada	5	554	3,092	319	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	381	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	40	0	
19	Sidheswar	21	2,026	10,367	961	11	0	2	0	0	1	14	13	1	3	9	30	0	1	50	1642	50	50	1	3	4	100	200	250	0	
20	Khamarigam	26	1,500	6,937	826	19	0	1	0	0	1	11	18	3	1	11	18	0	4	NA	600	20	120	1	0	0	65	150	344	0	
21	Basudevpur	7	871	3,675	506	5	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	4	2	4	4	0	0	15	525	0	100	1	0	0	4	20	450	0	
22	Gokornapur	6	1,537	7,033	632	7	2	1	0	0	1	12	30	3	3	6	11	0	1	0	850	10	0	15	0	2	50	100	300	0	
23	Phasiguda	6	1,498	7,799	1,625	6	1	0	0	0	0	12	4	2	0	6	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Bhramarpur	8	1,060	5,093	1,303	7	1	0	0	0	1	9	6	2	0	4	12	0	1	10	550	20	12	0	10	50	100	100	271	0	
Total		254	28,855	136,618	20,294	197	4	27	1	5	21	214	277	52	37	126	21	399	1	31	1,348	14,597	254	1,742	537	22	558	990	1,972	6,280	198

10. Ganjam

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information			Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood											
		No. of Habitations	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply								Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other		
1	Mallada	11	1,583	7,387	591	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	109	2105	0	5	1	42	0	1	0	1119	0	0	20	0	60	100	150	865	50
2	Ramagada	17	2,087	10,397	1,369	18	0	2	0	0	0	16	128	1369	0	7	2	93	0	1	1000	0	793	1000	0	60	0	40	100	500	600	0
3	Rajapur	2	657	3,361	369	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	328	844	0	1	1	13	0	1	0	738	0	0	24	0	0	64	48	298	0	
4	Pailbandha	4	1,572	7,978	1,972	11	0	1	0	0	2	12	234	937	0	2	2	50	0	1	0	1238	619	0	22	0	0	124	65	728	438	
5	Poirasi	10	1,498	7,741	1,015	12	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	2	56	0	0	0	810	480	0	50	0	0	728	368	428	0	
6	U.D.S.pur	6	654	3,263	406	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	1,139	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	648	72	0	19	0	0	170	212	68	0	
7	Subalaya	8	954	4,691	619	10	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	9	0	2	1	55	0	0	0	1180	0	0	0	0	0	51	85	515	20	
8	Sana Ramachandrapur	17	1,487	7,392	1,143	11	0	2	0	0	0	10	2,855	2600	0	1	2	NA	0	2	0	1500	280	0	0	0	0	30	100	150	525	
9	Kainchapur	6	1,011	4,859	516	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	1,686	1,686	0	2	1	37	0	1	0	666	86	0	44	0	20	200	70	600	0	
10	Humma	4	1,385	6,685	663	11	1	2	0	0	1	9	1,234	1,234	0	1	1	37	0	1	0	200	28	0	38	10	20	250	0	634	54	
	Total	85	12,888	63,754	8,663	97	2	12	0	0	5	87	7,714	10,784	0	26	13	388	0	8	1,000	8,892	2,565	0	277	10	140	1,817	1,598	4,886	1,087	

12. Jagannath Prasad

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile			School Information				Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood												
		No. of Habitats	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply								Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other			
1	Adheigam	7	597	2,996	372	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	52	1	0	0	0	350	2	0	0	3	2	5	30	20	350	58
2	Alladi	5	1,206	5,482	628	5	0	0	0	1	7	40	2	2	0	1	1	20	0	1	300	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	137	273	0
3	Alasuguma	8	1,321	5,377	714	11	0	2	0	1	11	60	3	0	2	1	12	0	1	150	750	14	22	5	2	0	66	40	445	0	0		
4	Bijaya Dhananjaypur	8	903	4,416	380	8	0	2	0	2	6	62	1	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	510	8	22	2	1	0	50	50	466	0	0		
5	Barageon	6	618	3,056	372	2	1	1	1	0	6	0	2	0	1	1	29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Budurungu	4	637	2,832	388	4	0	1	0	0	6	60	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	50	332	20	20	40	10	10	100	50	120	30	0	0	
7	Chadhiapalli	5	882	3,505	600	2	1	0	0	0	7	60	2	0	6	1	15	0	1	200	345	24	6	0	0	45	65	35	356	0	0		
8	Chhamunda	7	1,544	6,897	830	7	0	1	0	1	17	61	3	0	3	1	15	0	1	600	897	86	207	5	17	18	172	86	322	0	0		
9	Gandadhar	6	719	3,399	369	4	0	1	0	0	8	45	2	0	1	0	18	0	1	70	242	40	20	10	40	10	150	60	150	50	0	0	
10	Gayaganda	9	1,647	6,653	888	8	0	1	0	0	1	40	3	0	0	0	17	3	0	500	678	120	80	50	50	120	80	150	250	200	0	0	
11	Gereda	9	1,028	4,426	510	8	0	1	0	1	8	36	9	0	3	1	8	0	1	510	604	24	121	0	0	25	109	24	302	0	0		
12	Jagannath Prasad	22	2,543	11,122	881	11	0	2	1	0	22	106	1	0	3	2	55	0	1	500	1000	120	520	55	5	50	540	55	200	150	0	0	
13	Jhadabhumi	7	1,293	6,187	781	5	0	1	0	0	1	25	1	0	0	1	18	0	1	0	680	15	20	5	0	0	120	50	662	0	0		
14	Kadua	14	1,196	4,877	1,667	7	1	1	0	1	8	62	3	0	1	0	12	0	1	5	600	20	10	30	10	10	70	40	600	180	0	0	
15	Khamarapalli	4	1,257	5,927	493	3	1	1	0	0	7	65	1	0	1	1	14	0	3	300	932	50	50	30	20	80	170	50	100	22	0	0	
16	Khetamundali	37	937	3,764	620	9	0	1	0	1	9	56	9	0	2	1	10	0	1	500	587	23	117	0	0	2	118	4	44	0	0		
17	Kokolaba	7	1,075	4,594	615	5	0	1	0	0	5	32	1	0	0	0	12	0	2	400	500	20	11	40	40	57	150	100	100	150	0	0	
18	Kudutai	22	1,012	4,456	853	8	0	1	0	0	1	20	2	0	0	1	21	0	1	200	450	10	50	30	0	0	20	300	260	0	0		
19	Kumpapada	5	810	3,395	493	5	1	1	0	0	1	65	2	0	5	0	9	0	0	200	320	0	25	5	0	50	60	35	354	0	0		
20	Panchabhuti	8	847	3,748	540	5	1	1	0	0	1	60	2	0	4	1	15	0	1	150	200	10	20	0	3	0	200	150	387	0	0		
21	Pratapur	29	1,377	6,001	909	8	2	1	0	0	1	60	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	600	800	6	104	10	2	3	20	120	436	0	0		
22	Rauti	13	1,398	6,344	800	11	1	1	0	0	14	96	3	0	1	1	62	0	1	0	755	0	0	0	0	0	84	34	805	0	0		
23	Rudhapadar	11	816	3,584	516	9	0	1	0	0	2	79	1	0	0	0	12	0	1	520	512	0	186	0	0	0	10	40	182	0	0		
24	Tarasungi	8	1,123	4,856	588	5	0	1	0	1	7	25	1	0	3	0	16	0	2	500	814	20	10	30	5	25	120	50	40	100	0	0	
	Total	261	26,786	117,894	15,807	153	12	25	2	6	15	205	58	0	40	15	458	4	26	6,255	13,543	632	1,621	350	207	510	2,778	1,680	7,204	940	0	0	

14. Khalikote

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile			School Information			Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area In Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood											
		No. of Habitats	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Anganwadi Centres								No. of Habitats with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitats with Piped Water Supply	Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other
1	Subalia	2	1,187	6,130	526	3	4	1	0	0	1	7	11	1	0	45	0	1	0	100	340	0	0	5	5	5	100	400	0		
2	Keshpur	10	1,105	5,917	11	7	2	1	0	0	0	8	27	1	0	NA	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Kanaka	12	939	5,097	1,231	8	3	1	0	0	0	3	26	2	0	41	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	B.N.Pelli	13	1,244	5,929	512	8	4	1	0	0	0	9	46	2	0	16	0	2	2	20017	80	325	56	3	2	4	425	1006	28		
5	Tulasipur	4	480	2,499	229	5	3	1	0	0	1	8	16	1	0	10	0	0	2	700	0	300	20	0	0	0	50	200	4000	100	
6	Naikaniipalli	6	891	3,993	531	6	0	2	0	0	2	8	33	0	0	5	0	2	150	1000	5	27	18	4	1	2	50	200	100		
7	Pathara	7	1,771	9,044	945	7	4	2	0	1	0	12	21	3	0	45	0	1	0	820	1180	0	0	0	0	0	300	120	1900	0	
8	S.K.S Pur	4	912	4,634	352	6	2	2	0	0	1	10	31	0	0	32	0	1	20	320	0	0	15	0	0	105	80	470	60		
9	Bikrampur	12	1,300	63	658	5	2	1	0	0	1	14	38	1	0	56	0	1	0	650	0	0	0	0	0	65	115	260	0		
10	Danapur	7	1,160	5,915	493	2	3	1	0	0	1	11	800	341	2	1	NA	0	1	836	248	112	10	0	20	20	50	332	0		
11	Bania	5	817	3,771	481	5	1	1	0	0	0	9	26	2	0	20	0	1	0	600	0	200	0	0	20	20	20	150	10		
12	Chikili	4	948	4,720	447	5	1	1	0	1	3	23	2	2	0	25	0	1	2	500	0	200	0	0	20	20	15	150	10		
13	Altipur	13	778	3,625	327	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	20	1	0	25	0	1	3	150	6	50	3	1	3	3	5	50	50		
14	Tentuliapalli	3	546	2,740	210	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	0	1	10	0	1	0	60	4	6	1	2	2	10	5	60	60		
15	Mathura	15	1,595	8,061	1,820	3	6	1	1	0	1	14	33	3	5	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
16	Kanchana	4	1,343	6,109	770	5	4	1	0	0	0	4	40	1	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17	Talapada	8	853	4,081	365	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	22	3	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total		129	17,869	82,328	9,908	90	40	20	1	2	10	137	1,222	364	11	27	14	371	1	19	209	25,753	1,863	1,220	123	15	73	649	1,185	8,978	418

15. Kukudakhandi

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile			School Information				Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood											
		No. of Habitats	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Anganwadi Centres	No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well								No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply	Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other	
1	Jagdalpur	1	985	5,356	667	3	0	1	0	0	1	6	40	1	0	1	0	45	0	1	0	0	800	0	0	100	0	0	80	120	48	0
2	Ankushpur	4	1,408	7,198	806	8	0	1	0	0	0	11	66	3	0	1	1	60	0	0	0	900	40	20	60	0	0	120	80	320	0	
3	Anantai	4	1,429	7,203	836	5	0	1	0	0	0	9	52	3	0	1	1	36	0	1	1	1100	100	0	100	0	0	50	50	100	0	
4	Banthapalli	6	1,028	4,771	575	5	0	1	0	0	1	6	52	2	0	1	1	57	0	1	0	550	20	0	0	0	0	80	120	199	0	
5	Dakhinapur	7	1,825	9,246	405	7	0	1	0	0	1	13	67	3	0	0	1	86	0	1	0	700	50	0	50	0	0	150	100	241	0	
6	Kukudakhandi	3	1,861	8,909	714	6	0	2	0	0	0	11	75	1	0	1	1	40	0	1	0	1250	100	0	200	200	0	200	150	316	0	
7	Lathi	2	1,562	8,579	850	6	0	1	0	1	0	8	47	1	0	0	1	33	0	2	0	1300	0	0	0	0	0	200	300	200	0	
8	Mohada	6	972	4,590	706	3	0	1	0	0	1	7	40	0	0	0	1	36	0	1	2	420	40	40	70	0	0	60	70	261	0	
9	Nimakhandi	2	2,327	11,904	739	6	0	1	0	1	0	9	60	1	1	1	1	52	0	1	0	1800	200	0	150	0	0	200	250	137	0	
10	Balipada	4	1,080	5,517	500	5	0	1	0	0	0	8	60	2	0	0	0	34	0	1	0	700	100	0	120	0	0	80	100	139	0	
11	Rohigam	4	1,040	5,650	494	4	0	1	0	0	1	9	44	1	0	0	0	34	0	1	0	450	50	0	70	30	0	170	130	205	0	
12	Baghalati	5	867	4,216	623	6	0	1	0	0	0	6	40	2	0	0	1	23	0	1	4	300	0	100	50	0	0	80	70	120	0	
13	Sihala	5	1,379	6,680	869	9	0	1	0	0	1	9	55	1	1	2	1	48	0	1	20	970	30	120	80	50	0	100	50	180	0	
14	Dengapadar	3	994	4,984	461	5	0	1	0	0	1	7	40	2	0	0	0	40	0	1	0	970	130	0	200	0	0	0	0	200	0	
15	Baulajholi	6	957	4,381	492	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	50	1	0	2	1	26	0	1	4	500	50	0	50	0	0	60	40	187	0	
16	Hugulapata	5	1,337	6,743	754	9	0	1	0	0	0	11	57	1	0	1	1	47	0	1	0	1000	100	0	150	50	0	80	120	169	0	
17	Masiakhali	3	709	3,837	830	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	30	1	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Borigaon	4	1,238	6,269	308	5	0	1	0	0	1	9	53	2	0	0	1	39	0	1	0	870	30	0	0	0	0	150	50	173	0	
19	Kankia	22	650	2,483	601	9	0	1	0	1	1	9	62	1	0	1	1	26	0	1	2	110	200	100	200	0	0	180	80	66	0	
20	Gurumthi	2	1,232	6,082	604	5	0	1	0	0	1	9	52	2	0	1	1	40	0	1	0	900	100	0	80	20	0	120	100	221	0	
Total		98	24,880	124,598	12,834	115	0	22	0	3	10	170	1,042	31	2	13	15	835	0	19	32	15,590	1,340	380	1,730	350	0	2,160	1,980	3,482	0	

16. Patrapur

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information										Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries										No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well										No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply										No. of Post Office										Forest Coverage Area in Hectares										No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood									
		No. of Habitations	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Anganwadi Centres	No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply	No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other																																																	
1	Buratala	27	560	2,544	653	0	1	1	0	0	1	6	200	600	0	0	7	0	2	500	200	0	1000	0	0	0	0	100	300	0																																																		
2	Ankusi	47	679	3,392	806	9	2	0	0	1	7	100	0	0	4	0	7	0	1	60	3200	0	1200	0	0	100	20	3200	0																																																			
3	Tandipur	10	1,276	5,506	822	10	5	1	0	0	10	373	1000	0	2	1	15	0	1	2	1000	100	20	10	0	100	60	600	0																																																			
4	Tumba	40	1,018	4,502	518	16	2	1	0	1	13	52	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	150	400	0	300	3	0	0	50	200	40																																																			
5	Khariaguda	36	1,690	8,732	1,188	12	2	1	0	0	15	1,000	400	0	0	0	16	0	3	200	1500	10	20	5	0	200	100	400	0																																																			
6	Jaradagada	5	1,038	4,793	553	5	2	1	0	1	7	800	226	0	4	1	4	0	1	0	800	50	100	200	0	20	100	200	0																																																			
7	Gundura	10	1,195	5,207	820	10	2	1	0	0	10	400	800	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1000	0	0	0	0	10	35	400	800	0																																																		
8	Samantarapur	21	726	3,275	593	10	2	1	0	0	6	22	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	100	500	0	100	10	0	0	50	200	0																																																			
9	Turubudi	41	1,445	7,129	1,693	11	3	1	0	1	13	0	0	0	4	1	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																		
10	Mandarada	13	752	3,743	885	6	2	1	0	0	6	0	350	0	4	0	NA	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																		
11	Ambapur	14	697	3,140	373	10	1	1	0	0	7	0	109	0	3	0	17	0	1	18	540	0	80	0	0	42	48	25	428	0																																																		
12	Gudipadar	2	520	2,222	347	2	0	0	0	0	1	190	400	0	0	1	20	0	1	0	330	0	0	0	3	0	8	15	50	228	0																																																	
13	Kharanipada	6	1,145	5,876	1,188	6	4	1	0	0	10	700	608	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	900	70	70	60	0	7	40	60	300	0																																																		
14	Surangi	17	1,452	6,745	711	5	3	1	0	0	12	832	800	1	3	1	22	0	2	170	1435	58	42	100	0	40	36	100	1051	0																																																		
Total		289	14,193	66,806	11,150	112	31	12	0	3	8	122	4669	5293	1	24	5	159	0	23	1,220	11,805	288	2,932	391	0	427	644	1,115	7,907	40																																																	

19. Rangailunda

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information				Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood										
		No. of Habitats	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Anganwadi Centres	No. of Habitats with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitats with Piped Water Supply								Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanhip	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other	
1	Kolathigam	3	1,069	4,929	823	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	643	0	0	3	1	22	0	1	0	0	610	412	0	12	0	3	14	55	162	0
2	Chikorada	1	607	2,959	341	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	780	780	0	1	0	17	0	1	0	0	523	0	0	5	0	6	25	77	117	0
3	Karapalli	6	2,140	10,216	734	8	0	1	0	0	0	16	7	4	2	0	1	37	0	1	0	1,971	5	0	12	5	34	384	372	954	205	
4	Dura	3	1,392	7,344	870	7	2	1	0	0	1	12	7	6	0	1	1	43	0	2	0	314	12	0	7	6	92	80	389	260	36	
5	Rangipur	4	906	4,653	505	5	0	0	0	1	0	7	35	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	250	2	0	0	0	30	20	40	400	0	
6	Indrakhi	4	1,252	5,501	850	5	0	1	0	0	0	10	4	2	0	1	20	0	2	0	0	299	350	0	0	0	0	174	32	334	63	
7	Kanasi	5	1,918	9,529	887	7	1	2	0	1	0	15	5	2	0	0	25	0	3	0	0	1,335	0	0	0	0	85	96	45	330	27	
8	Mantridi	4	834	3,921	580	4	0	1	0	1	1	5	4	3	0	1	13	0	1	11	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	160	49	290	52	
9	Kotharasingi	4	1,101	5,349	849	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	4	3	2	1	0	7	0	1	0	770	0	0	0	0	200	220	55	770	0	
10	Badakusastali	4	958	4,864	601	4	2	1	0	0	0	8	38	4	1	1	1	43	0	1	0	1,100	0	0	15	0	0	10	20	500	0	
11	Keluapalli	6	1,385	6,463	891	1	1	0	0	1	0	11	6	4	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	1,200	200	0	20	1	0	30	100	700	0	
12	Kalamapur	3	1,058	4,473	587	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	30	3	0	3	0	56	0	0	0	212	1,005	0	0	5	238	272	642	5	0	
13	Gounju	4	762	3,871	597	3	0	1	0	0	1	7	33	1	0	2	1	32	0	1	0	256	208	0	0	0	2	1	108	25	547	5
14	Phulta	6	1,310	7,048	372	5	0	1	0	0	1	12	17	3	0	2	1	18	0	1	0	869	2	0	0	0	1	6	402	18	572	4
	Total	57	16,692	81,120	9,487	63	8	12	1	4	6	126	1,613	818	5	16	10	357	0	18	11	9,992	2,196	0	71	20	695	1,995	1,919	5,941	392	

21. Seragad

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile			School Information			Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood										
		No. of Habitations	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Anganwadi Centres								No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply	Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages
1	Tahara	2	759	3,734	909	4	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	140	2	10	2	1	8	32	12	230	0
2	Thuraburei	4	1,026	5,484	1,162	4	0	1	0	0	1	8	1	2	1	3	18	0	1	0	300	0	0	20	6	18	30	15	250	0
3	Seragad	9	2,318	11,412	2,453	12	0	2	0	1	2	17	5	4	4	10	18	1	2	0	620	20	0	40	18	12	120	150	320	0
4	Takarda	4	1,127	5,963	1,388	6	0	1	0	0	1	9	3	0	0	1	17	0	1	50	132	8	12	6	0	4	28	20	170	0
5	Pitala	3	1,536	7,482	1,606	2	0	1	0	1	11	11	2	1	8	0	NA	1	0	0	380	8	0	38	12	8	35	20	280	0
6	Narendrapur	10	1,383	7,473	1,547	0	0	1	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	1	NA	0	1	0	232	4	8	2	4	5	28	34	288	0
7	Kural	5	817	4,149	910	3	0	1	1	1	7	7	2	1	1	3	13	0	1	0	620	0	0	60	4	25	12	15	350	0
8	Kumarpani	3	769	4,019	771	4	0	1	0	1	6	6	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	20	320	4	8	2	2	9	38	22	328	0
9	Mohapadar	11	1,727	8,484	1,935	10	0	1	0	0	13	10	0	2	12	1	24	0	1	58	301	9	12	2	2	4	32	39	280	0
10	Kulapada	3	891	4,662	1,150	2	0	1	0	0	6	6	3	0	0	3	8	0	1	0	400	3	0	2	2	12	21	13	350	0
11	Khirida	4	519	2,633	612	3	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	8	12	0	1	0	210	18	7	4	12	5	18	20	229	0
12	Krushmasahi	5	971	4,793	1,079	3	0	1	0	0	9	9	4	1	2	5	13	0	1	0	330	0	0	18	2	4	25	18	370	0
13	karadakana	10	898	4,171	1,047	5	0	1	0	1	10	10	7	2	0	6	NA	0	1	0	740	3	0	12	9	14	32	27	350	0
14	Gothagam	2	1,442	5,782	1,150	2	0	1	0	0	7	7	2	1	1	1	20	0	1	0	172	9	7	2	1	6	42	24	229	0
15	Gobindapur	6	1,169	6,314	1,338	4	0	1	0	0	9	9	6	0	3	4	14	0	1	0	240	10	8	6	7	4	28	21	221	0
16	Dhanatara	7	1,177	6,003	1,360	5	0	1	0	0	11	11	6	1	4	7	23	0	1	0	350	5	0	12	9	18	42	25	230	0
17	Dengapadar	9	937	4,641	1,034	4	0	1	0	1	7	7	8	1	6	8	21	0	1	0	410	5	0	22	8	12	33	21	370	0
18	Dhabalapur	8	681	3,326	810	3	0	1	0	0	6	6	8	0	0	0	18	0	1	90	310	4	10	2	2	4	22	8	249	0
19	Bramhan Chhack	11	849	4,309	1,062	7	0	1	0	0	9	9	7	4	3	0	17	0	1	120	160	30	40	60	5	5	120	30	600	75
20	Baramunduli	7	874	4,595	1,112	5	0	1	0	0	7	7	7	0	0	1	15	0	1	50	476	4	14	6	2	1	30	40	210	0
21	Bandhuguda	7	866	4,400	1,102	6	0	1	0	0	8	8	7	0	0	5	17	0	1	0	430	20	0	5	6	14	35	20	355	0
22	Alarigarh	6	880	4,423	980	5	0	1	0	0	6	6	5	1	0	0	14	0	1	0	160	30	0	70	10	0	130	60	500	100
Total		136	23,616	118,252	26,517	99	0	23	1	6	22	189	106	19	36	80	32	302	2	388	7,433	196	136	393	124	192	933	654	6,759	175

22. Surada

S. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	General Profile				School Information				Health Centres Information			Safe Drinking Water Facilities		No. of Cottage and Village Industries	No. of Youth Club/Community Centre	No. of Cooperative Society	No. of Women SHGs	No. of Other SHGs	No. of Post Office	Forest Coverage Area in Hectares	No. of Households Engaged in Livelihood															
		No. of Habitations	No. of Households	Total GP Population	No. of BPL Households	No. of Primary School	No. of Secondary School	No. of High School	No. of CHC	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of Habitations with Tube/Sanitary Well	No. of Habitations with Piped Water Supply	Agriculture								Fishery	Forestry	Artisanship	Poultry	Dairy	Business	Services	Daily Wages	Any Other							
1	Gajalabadi	29	759	3,239	627	7	1	1	0	0	1	6	30	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	40	620	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	490	0		
2	Genja	23	470	2,375	323	5	1	1	0	0	1	5	20	0	0	0	1	20	0	1	30	310	10	20	5	2	0	0	0	50	20	203	0				
3	Kulangi	14	1,286	6,175	767	6	2	1	0	0	1	6	18	1	0	1	22	0	1	200	2280	20	70	10	10	15	125	140	160	150	150	160	150	0			
4	Ekalapur	13	1,200	6,327	745	4	2	1	0	0	1	9	40	5	0	7	1	32	0	1	20	798	25	0	50	2	32	35	88	302	0	0	0	0			
5	Asurabandha	29	1,846	8,967	1,078	18	4	1	0	0	1	15	60	2	0	2	1	50	0	1	100	1224	50	150	25	50	25	350	100	150	100	150	100	0			
6	Badabadangi	14	754	3,677	650	12	1	1	0	0	1	14	42	1	0	1	1	51	0	1	50	6012	40	45	5	5	5	150	50	70	50	50	70	50	0		
7	Hukuma	10	1,070	5,628	626	4	0	2	0	0	1	9	46	1	0	0	1	35	0	2	500	2000	50	100	50	1	0	35	25	1733	0	0	0	0			
8	Badagada	5	1,550	7,671	724	5	2	2	1	0	1	6	48	5	0	0	1	14	0	1	5	740	20	10	10	0	0	120	80	478	0	0	0	0	0		
9	Gangapur	9	1,203	6,287	680	4	2	1	0	0	0	8	64	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	3	650	10	10	5	0	0	120	15	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Gochha	21	998	4,344	1,186	10	0	1	0	0	1	8	40	1	0	0	1	32	0	1	200	1420	30	0	22	0	0	12	0	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Sidhapur	14	1,296	6,211	575	7	2	1	0	1	1	14	32	2	0	0	1	35	0	2	55	1705	54	35	35	35	45	235	150	300	50	300	50	0	0		
12	Palacata	6	606	2,875	436	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	12	1	0	0	0	12	0	1	50	1250	15	0	20	0	0	30	200	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Sarabadi	12	1,434	7,410	945	6	3	1	0	0	1	12	20	5	0	6	1	55	0	1	50	1150	5	0	30	0	0	80	250	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Suramani	7	775	3,662	709	3	0	1	0	0	1	5	30	4	0	1	1	15	0	1	50	800	20	30	35	15	10	140	120	130	50	50	50	50	0	0	
15	Nuagada	10	1,059	5,267	1,394	8	0	1	0	0	0	10	36	1	0	3	1	15	0	0	0	1000	50	50	20	20	60	600	200	150	50	50	50	50	0	0	
16	Merikote	30	751	3,201	602	12	0	1	0	0	1	6	47	0	0	0	1	24	0	1	200	2000	50	60	10	0	0	80	70	1581	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Badagochha	13	526	2,427	377	6	1	1	0	0	0	5	24	0	0	0	0	20	0	1	300	2550	50	50	40	10	0	150	100	200	50	50	50	50	0	0	
18	Amrutulu	4	870	4,447	559	3	1	2	0	0	0	7	29	1	0	0	1	14	0	1	0	600	30	0	0	0	0	15	200	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Lathipada	16	1,011	4,986	825	14	1	1	0	0	1	10	44	1	0	0	1	40	0	1	200	952	0	130	0	0	0	60	40	250	20	20	20	20	60	30	0
20	Gopalpur Sasan	25	1,852	9,010	1,445	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	85	4	1	1	27	0	1	0	2350	50	50	20	20	50	50	20	60	30	30	30	30	0	0		
21	Hinjalkuda	7	562	2,763	621	6	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	35	0	0	0	550	10	150	0	0	0	20	300	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0
22	Raibandha	10	908	4,820	550	7	2	1	0	0	1	10	35	3	0	0	1	35	0	1	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	5	300	145	50	50	50	50	0	0	
23	Borising	6	682	3,652	520	5	1	1	0	0	0	5	40	1	0	0	0	20	0	0	50	1400	20	20	5	0	0	136	50	870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		327	23,468	115,421	16,964	167	28	25	1	1	17	178	842	42	1	24	19	621	0	22	2,103	33,561	609	1,100	397	170	242	2,583	2,238	10,135	622	622	10,135	10,135	0	0	

Note: Data is available partially or fully only for 378 out of 475 gram panchayats.

