

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Administrative set up - Orissa is one of the 35 States and Union Territories of India. Orissa attained statehood in 1936 on the basis of language but the princely states were merged after 1948 to form 13 districts. Later in 1990 these districts were bifurcated to form 30 districts having 314 blocks. As per the 2001 Census there are a total of 51,349 villages. The number of towns in the State has increased from 124 nos in 1991 to 138 as per the 2001 Census. The districts of Ganjam and Sundergarh have the maximum nos of towns at 19 and 11 respectively. Nine Urban agglomerations have been formed in Orissa during the 2001 Census. There is no city in the State having a population of 1 million and more. The capital city of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack have population of 6.5 lakhs and 5.8 lakhs respectively.

Orissa lies in the east coast of India within 17.5 to 22.5 North latitudes and between 81.5 and 88 East longitudes. It shares its boundaries with the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The Bay of Bengal lies on its east coast.

1.2 Land Area - The land area of the State is 1,55,707 sq km which accounts for 4.8% of the area of the country. It ranks 9th among the states in India in terms of area. Mayurbhanj district is the largest in terms of area with 10,418 sq km, which is 66th in all India while the smallest district is Jagatsinghpur, which has an area of only 1668 sq km. The average area of the districts is 5190 sq km in the state and there are 14 districts, which have more than the average area.

1.3 Physiography- On the basis of its physical features and agro climatic conditions, Orissa can be divided into four zones – i. the northern plateau covering the districts of Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Jharsuguda and parts of Sambalpur, Deogarh, Balasore and Angul – 23 % of the land mass, ii. the central river basin encompassing Sonepur, Boudh, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Nayagarh districts – 23 % of the land mass, iii. the eastern ghats covering Ganjam, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Phulbani districts – 36 % of the land mass and iv. the coastal plains which covers the districts of Puri, Balasore, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Ganjam – 18 % of the land mass.

Three major rivers – the Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani, drain the State. Orissa has a tropical monsoon climate with erratic distribution of rainfall, often resulting in floods, droughts and cyclones, which affect its predominantly agricultural economy.

The coastal plains are the agriculturally advanced region due to high soil fertility and wide spread irrigation and better infrastructure like roads, electricity.

1.4 Language and Religion - Oriya is the main language spoken by the majority of the population. Bengali, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi are also spoken by a few. There are also a number of tribal dialects in Orissa.

1.5 Ethnic diversity – The state has 45% of its geographical area as scheduled area. The tribals who comprise of about more than one-fifth population of the state are located in specific regions. The districts of Gajapati, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Rayagada and Sundergarh have more than 40% tribal population. Orissa has the highest percentage of ST population after the North Eastern states. The uniqueness of the Orissa is that there are about 62 tribes residing with their specific culture and living standards, which is the highest among all the states of the country. There are 12 major tribes such as Kondha, Gondh, Santhal, Saura, Kolha, Munda, Paraja, Bhuyians, Kisan, Oraon, Koya and Gadaba. There are 93 Scheduled Castes who are found all over the state comprising of 16.20 % of the total population of the state, which is more or less comparable to the all India percentage. Some of the main SCs are Bauri, Dhoba, Dong, Gandha, Hadi, Kandara, Pana, Ghasi, Gokha, Chamara.

Historically, SCs & STs have remained backward both socially and economically. To main stream them into development the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach was adopted in the Vth plan and Special Component Plan for SCs in the VIth plan.

1.6 Infrastructure & Resources – The state has abundant mineral resources including precious and semi-precious stones. Chromite, Nickel, Bauxite and Iron ore deposits in the state is 98%, 92%, 60% and 28% respectively of the total deposits in India. By the end of 2002, the state has 352 large and medium scale industries offering employment to less than one lakh persons. On the other hand the small scale industries and the cottage industries with much less investments have been providing employment to about 4.5 lakh and 27 lakh persons respectively. It has also plentiful of water resources. Only 14.8% of ground water resources have been harnessed till 2001. The total cultivable land is 65.59 lakh hectares out of which only 25.43 lakh hectares (43.10%) has been provided with irrigation facilities. Agriculture is the mainstay of the state's economy with a contribution of about 28.13% to Net State Domestic Product (NSDP). Small and marginal land holdings account for about 82% of the operational holdings of the state. Forest accounts for 36 % of the total land of the State. Land put to non-agricultural use is 5.56 %. Hence 58.44 % of the land is agricultural land. The area under net sown is 6122 hectares out of which only 37.96 % is irrigated.

In agriculture the per capita food growth production (in kg) as in '96-'97 was 140 while the yield rate of rice (kg / hect) is 980 which is much lower compared to states like A.P. , Gujrat, Kerala. The proportion of net area irrigated to net area sown was 35 % in '98 while 36 % of the land is forest. 38 % of the area is net area sown in Orissa.

In the health sector per capita state expenditure ('98-'99) was Rs76.20. By the end of 2001, there are a total of 180 hospitals with 13711 beds available i.e. 0.37 beds per 1000 population.

The development of infrastructure has been very poor. Only 3.5% the all India railway route is in Orissa. 4310 persons use one post office. 80% of villages Orissa have been electrified as in 2002.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHY

2.1 Population- As per the 2001 Census, the number of women in Orissa is 18.01 million, which is 49.07 % of the total populace of the State, which is slightly less than 49.27% as per 1991 Census (Graph no 1). Out of this total women folk, 86% live in the rural areas. The density of the population in Orissa has increased from 203 in 1991 to 236 in 2001 (Table no 1) that is less than the all India population density.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State of Orissa compose a total of 12.16 million, which is 38.41 % of the State's total population. The STs are spread all over the state and comprise of 22.21 % against an all India average of 8% (Table no 2 & Graph No 2). Orissa has the highest percentage of ST population after the North Eastern states. The uniqueness of the Orissa is that there are about 62 tribes residing with their specific culture and living standards, which is the highest among all the states of the country. SC comprise of 16.20 % of the total population of the state, which is more or less comparable to the all India percentage. According to 2001 Census, SCs & STs make up 14.22 million populations in the state comprising of 38.74% of the total population of Orissa. 49.5% of the SC populations are females whereas 50.10% of ST populations are females.

The district wise break up of the population of the State across the 30 districts reveal that the district of Ganjam is the most populous while the female population is also the highest in the same district. The rural population is also the highest in Ganjam at 2.60 millions. Khurda district has the highest urban population at 0.80 millions. The density of population is highest in the coastal district of Khurda with 666 and lowest in Kondhamal with 81 (Table no 3).

The dispersion of the SC & ST population across the 30 districts show that the highest number of SC population is in the district of Ganjam but the district of Sonepur (23.70%) has the highest percentage of SCs closely followed by the district of Jajpur (23.06%). The ST population is the highest in numbers in the district of Mayurbhanj and the largest percentage of the population being STs is in the district of Malkangiri (Table no 4).

The population growth in the State has been showing a varying trend over the past one century. The decadal growth in percentage has been the highest in 1971, which has subsequently and continuously declined over the last three Census years. As per 2001 census, the decadal growth of Orissa stood at 15.94% whereas that of India stood at 21.34% (Table no 5 & Graph no 3).

The 1.6% per annum population growth during the last decade of 1991 – 2001 reveal that population growth and its link to fertility is under control and that the women of Orissa have shown responsible reproductive behaviour.

Child Population (0 – 6 years) in Orissa totals to 5.18 million as per the 2001 Census with the females totaling to 2.52 million. The decline in the child population as a percentage to the total population in 2001 census over 1991 census is a cause for concern. It has declined from 16.89 % to 14.11 %. The all India figures are comparatively better though there is a decline. The female child population as percentage to the total population has decreased from 16.85% in 1991 to 13.95% in 2001 (Table no 6). District wise distribution of the child population shows that the district of Ganjam has the highest number of child population as well as the highest female child population. The district of Boudh has the lowest child population as well as the lowest number of female children. The district of Nabarangpur has the highest percentage of child population as well as the highest female child percentage (19.95 %) as per the 1991 data. The 2001 census figures reveal that the district of Kandhamal has the highest child population percentage while the female child percentage is highest in Nabarangapur (17.80%) (Table no 7).

2.2 Sex Ratio- The Sex ratio (Number of females per 1000 males) is an important indicator on the Status of women. Favourable sex ratio (more than 1000) indicates that female survival is not hampered and the conditions are conducive for the overall growth and longevity of the girl child leading to women hood.

The Sex ratio of Orissa has always been better than the national figure and as per the 2001 Census it stands at 972 while the all India figure is 933. During the 1901 Census the Sex ratio of the State was 1037. The decline of the Sex ratio of the State over the last century is indicative of the deterioration of the social environment (Table no 8 & Graph no 4). The Sex ratio of Orissa has declined by 65 points while that of India has declined by 39 points during the period 1901–2001.

The Sex ratio among the SCs & STs is however encouraging. As per 2001 census, the Sex ratio of the SC & ST population stands at 979 & 1003 respectively, which is better than the overall sex ratio of the State as well as that of India (Table no 9). Considering the period from 1961, the ST Sex ratio has declined from 1015 to 1003 (12 points), though in 1991 the sex ratio had nose-dived by 40 points. Nevertheless, the sex ratio has improved since the 1991 census by 28 points. The sex ratio of SCs is progressively declining since 1961 and the latest census figures places the sex ratio of SCs at 979, which is downwards by 37 points (1016 to 979). More so, the decadal decline since 1961 has witnessed highest decline during the period of 1991 – 2001 (23 points). During the 1961 Census the Sex ratio of the SCs and STs were close to each other at 1016 and 1015 respectively while the difference has widened to 979 and 1003 as per 2001 figures.

The rural sex ratio is better than the urban sex ratio (Table no 10). As per the 2001 Census the Rural and Urban Sex ratio is 986 and 895 respectively. Comparing to the all India scenario, while the Rural Sex ratio of Orissa is higher than the Urban Sex ratio is lower. Large-scale male out migration characterizes rural areas.

There are 7 districts of Orissa, which have favourable Sex ratio as per the 2001 Census. These are Gajapati, Rayagada, Kendrapada, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Ganjam. While as per the 1991 Census there were only 5 districts, which had Sex ratio of more than 1000. Amongst the districts Gajapati has the best at 1031 while the lowest Sex ratio is in the district of Khurda at 901. The best 7 districts of Orissa occupy positions within 100 among all the districts in the country with the district of Gajapati occupying the 28th position (Table no 11). The point to be borne in mind is that except Kendrapada and Ganjam, the other 5 districts have a sizeable ST and SC population in the range of 40%-71%. Moreover, all these districts are also characterized by out migration of males. Out of 30 districts 13 districts have shown a decline in sex ratio. All the coastal districts have shown a trend of declining sex ratio except Kendrapada and Cuttack. The rural sex ratio is the most favourable in the district of Rayagada (1039) with the lowest being at Nayagada (940). On the other hand, the urban sex ratio is highest at Gajapati (989) while Khurda has the lowest urban sex ratio (817). Each and every district of the state has a better rural sex ratio than the urban sex ratio.

The Child Sex ratio has even more alarming picture though the figures are better than the all India estimates. The 0 – 6 years child population has a Sex ratio of 950 as per the 2001 Census which is a decline of 17 points over the 1991 data. For the population of 7 years and above the sex ratio is 976 and in this case there is an increase of 4 points from 1991 (Table no 12). In rural segment, the decline has been of a comparable 15 points; 969 in 1991 to 954 in 2001. But in the urban segment, the decline has been higher; of 22 points; from 949 in 1991 it has come down to 927 in 2001.

The child sex ratio of the district of Nabarangapur at 1002 is the only one, which has the Child Sex ratio over 1000 and it occupies 11th position amongst all the districts in the country. The lowest Child Sex Ratio is in the district of Nayagarh with 901 (Table no 13). The highest rural child sex ratio is in the district of Nabarangpur (1004) while Kalahandi has the highest urban child sex ratio. Nayagada (902) and Ganjam (845) represent the lowest rural and urban child sex ratio respectively.

CHAPTER 3

HEALTH

3.0 Health

3.1 Life Expectancy - Life expectancy for men and women in Orissa has been 61 and 62 years respectively for females and males as per 1996 - 2001 estimates. The life expectancy of females at birth has increased from 53 years in 1981 to 56.6 years in 1996 (Table no 14). The rural female life expectancy has also progressively increased from 52.4 years to 55.8 years during the same period. The life expectancy of urban females is higher than the rural and stands at 66 years as in 1996. In comparison to all India estimates, the life expectancy of both male and female across rural and urban regions of Orissa lags behind.

The Crude Birth Rate and the Crude Death Rate (Table no 15) indicates that while the CBR is lower than the all India figure at 23.1, the CDR is higher at 9.8 for the year 2002. There has been overall improvement in the CBR and the CDR in the State since the last two decades. The CBR has improved from 33.1 in 1981 to 23.1 in 2002. Correspondingly during the same period, the CDR has also improved from 13.1 to 9.8. However, the CBR has always remained at lower point than the all India figure whereas, the CDR is higher than the all India figure for the period of 1981-2002 (Table no 15).

Crude Death Rate - The estimated annual average CDR for Orissa is 12.9 deaths per 1000 population based on NFHS-2 data covering the period of 1997 - 98 while the estimates of NFHS-1 was 11.0. However, the SRS data of 1997, calculates the CDR at 10.9. The male CDR (12.3) is lower than the female CDR (13.5) according to NFHS - 2 but the two rates are virtually identical according to SRS (11.0 & 10.7 for males and females respectively). Age specific death rates in NFHS-2 are higher for males than for females at age 0-4 and 50-59 and lower for males at 5-14, 15-49 and 60+. In comparison to NFHS - 1, it suggests that there is an increase in death rates among the older age groups and a decrease in death rates for children under five. The SRS, on the other hand shows very little difference in mortality between males and females at any age group.

3.2 Mortality-

3.2.1 Maternal - The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) that is defined by the number of maternal deaths in the age group 15-49 years per one-lakh live births has gone up from 361 in 1997 to 367 in 1998 in the state of Orissa. The MMR of India has declined from 408 to 407 in the same period (Table no 16).

3.2.2 Infant - Infant mortality rate in Orissa was 87 per 1000 live birth in 2002 as against the national average of 64. However there has been a steady decline in the IMR from 135 in 1981 (Table no 17 & Graph no5) (Source SRS). As per NFHS – 2, infant mortality declines very sharply with increasing education of mothers, ranging from a high of 104 deaths per 1000 live births for illiterate mothers to a low of 22 deaths per 1000 live births for mothers who have at least completed high school. There is a sharp difference over the rural and urban divide infant mortality rate, which seems to be declining over the last one decade or so. While the Urban infant mortality rate seems to be more or less the same around 78, there has been a steady decline in the rural mortality rate and currently stands at 91. The gender difference of IMR portrays a positive picture for the female child with 94.5 males in comparison to 84.3 females.

Infant Mortality Reduction Mission - The State Government has launched a Mission under the caption "Infant Mortality Reduction Mission" since August 2001. The objectives of the Mission are to – 1. Study the mortality pattern of infants below one year, 2. Draw up the action plan to sensitize the public, 3. Make the people aware on preventive and curative measures for reducing IMR, 4. Train the personnel and monitor, 5. Enforce registration of births.

3.2.3 Under 5 & Child Mortality - Table no 18 shows a decline in under 5 mortality rates (probability of dying between birth and the fifth birth day) in Orissa from 1981 to 1991. There is a high preponderance of under 5 mortality in rural areas (118) while in urban areas it is 100. There are less females dying under this category (110 for females and 121 for males). According to NFHS – 2, the child mortality rate (probability of dying between first and fifth birth day) of Orissa stands at 29 deaths per 1000 live births. Female child mortality stands at 28 while that of male is 30.

Female mortality - The tell tale signs of discrimination are also discernible from the higher female mortality in the post – neonatal age – group (probability of dying after the first month of life but before the first birth day). This is the only age group where female mortality far exceeds the male mortality.

3.3 Immunisation- As per the RCH – 1999, 57% of children in Orissa are fully protected against 6 vaccines preventable diseases viz. BCG, 3 dose of DPT and Polio each and Measles. There is a significant variation of 50% in complete immunization by districts. The complete immunization coverage is lowest in Nabarangpur (28%) and highest in Sundergarh district (80%). There is apparent absence of discrimination in immunization by sex according to NFHS – 2 data. Male child who received full immunization stands at 44.1% whereas, the female child complete immunization stands at 43.3% and the total stands at 43.7% in the state. However, the MICS – 2000 places the female fully immunization coverage at 42.2% and male at 49.1% and total at 45.7%. At the same time the all India coverage for male, female and total stands at 38.5%, 37.3% and 37.9% respectively. The no immunization figures are 9.4%, 9% and 12.8% for NFHS – 2, RCH – 1999

and MICS – 2000 respectively. According to RCH data, Bargarh district has only 1% children who were not given any vaccine whereas 20% children were not given any vaccine in Ganjam district (Table no 19).

RCH – 1999, puts the % of full protection against measles at 67. There is a significant variation of 48% in measles immunization by districts. Nabarangpur & Ganjam (39-42 %) has the lowest coverage in measles vaccine whereas Sundergarh, Jharsuguda and Sambalpur has the highest coverage (80-87). Only 54% children received measles vaccination in the NFHS – 2 data. 52.4% male and 56.1% female received measles dose. The lowest coverage is amongst Scheduled Tribe children at 36.8%. Measles coverage for MICS – 2000 is 58.7%. As per Govt of Orissa data coverage of measles vaccine in 2002-03 is 94.9%. (Table no 19)

83% of children in Orissa got full protection against BCG for RCH – 1999 data. There is a significant variation of 30% in BCG immunization by districts. Ganjam (62.4%) has the lowest coverage in BCG whereas Sundergarh and Jharsuguda have the highest coverage (90-95%). As per NFHS – 2, male children have coverage of 86% and that of female children is 83% in Orissa. The all Orissa coverage stands at 84.7%. As per the Government data Nuapada and Kalahandi (78-79%) has the lowest coverage of BCG immunization in 2002-03.

76% of children in Orissa got full protection against DPT3. There is a significant variation of 44% in DPT3 immunization by districts. Nabarangpur (46%) has the lowest coverage in DPT3 whereas Sonepur (90%) has the highest coverage (data from RCH – 1999). Government data shows that Puri (81%) has the lowest coverage of DPT immunization in 2002-03. NFHS – 2 data puts the coverage of DPT3 for all Orissa at 61.9%. The coverage for male is 64.2% and for female it is 58.9%.

As per RCH – 1999, 77% of children in Orissa got full protection against OPV3. There is a significant variation of 44% in OPV3 immunization by districts. Nabarangpur (47%) has the lowest coverage in OPV3 whereas Sundergarh and Sonepur (90-91) have the highest coverage. District wise break up shows that Puri (81%) has the lowest coverage of OPV immunization in 2002-03. According to NFHS – 2, the all Orissa coverage for OPV3 is 68.4%. For male it is 70.2% and for female it is 66.1%.

3.4 Morbidity- The five major morbidity conditions in NFHS – 2 are Asthma, Tuberculosis, Medically Treated Tuberculosis, Jaundice and Malaria while NFHS –1 identified morbidity conditions like partial and complete blindness, tuberculosis, leprosy, physical impairment of limbs and malaria.

In Orissa more than 3% of the population (3255 persons per one lakh population) are reported to be suffering from asthma as per NFHS – 2. More rural women than urban suffer from this disease while overall it is higher in males than among females. Prevalence of tuberculosis has increased from 560 to 833 per one lakh population since NFHS – 1. Prevalence rate is higher amongst the urban women than rural while overall morbidity conditions of women are better

than males. More males are likely to be suffering from jaundice than females. Difference between rural and urban women who have suffered jaundice as per NFHS – 2 indicate that it affects rural women more (787 urban women and 947 rural women). Malaria affects the women more than the men in the urban sector while in the rural sector there is an overall increase in the prevalence rate than the urban, the rural women are affected less than the rural men. (Table no 20)

3.5 Reproductive Health- Women in Orissa tend to marry late compared with women in many other Indian states. NFHS – 2 results show that about 17% of women in the age group of 15-19 years are already married with 12% in urban areas and 18% in rural areas. Older women who were in the age of 45 –49 years at the time of survey who were married before they were 15 years comprised of 24% in comparison with 6% of women in the age of 15 – 19 years. Thus the proportion of women marrying early before they complete 15 years is on the decline. On average women are 5.4 years younger than the men they marry.

3.5.1 Fertility - Fertility continues to decline in Orissa. At current fertility levels, women will have an average of 2.5 children each through out their childbearing years down from 2.9 children per woman as per NFHS –1. Rural women, illiterate women and women from the SC & ST category have high fertility than other women. Another feature is the moderately high level of child bearing among young women. In Orissa, women aged between 15 to 19 years account for 16% of total fertility. It is known that risks increase for the women themselves as well as for their children at such young ages.

The total fertility rate (15-49 years) is higher for rural areas (2.50) than for urban areas (2.19) as per NFHS – 2. Data from SRS, 1997 gives a higher estimate for TFR at 3.03 with the rural and urban fertility rates at 3.14 and 2.25 respectively.

3.5.2 Age at First Marriage - The median age at first marriage has been rising in Orissa. In urban areas, the median age at first marriage is 19.5 years for women aged 25-29 years while in rural areas, it is 18 years. But for the women aged 20-49 years, a majority of them were married before they reach the legal minimum age as required by the child marriage restraint act. Specifically, 53% of all women, 54% of rural women and 41% of urban women aged 20-49 years married before the age of 18 years.(NFHS - 2)

As per RCH I, on an average 35.1 % of women marry by the age of 18 years with the highest in Nabarangapur (70%) and the lowest in Jagatsinghpur (9%).

3.5.3 Family Planning - According to NFHS – 2, 99% of currently married women know about at least one method of contraception and 98% know at least one modern method of contraception. Female sterilization (98% of currently married women know) is the most widely known method of contraception in Orissa, followed by male sterilization (90% of currently married women know). There is little difference as far as rural and urban divide

is concerned. However, knowledge of officially sponsored spacing methods (the pill, IUD and condom) is less widespread. The best known spacing method is the pill (75%), followed by IUD (55%) and the condom (53%). A considerably lower proportion of rural women than urban women have knowledge of spacing methods. For example, 74% of rural women know about pills compared with 88% of urban women.

Although nearly all currently married women know at least one method of contraception, only 47% of currently married women are using some method of contraception and 53% have ever used a method. The most commonly used method is female sterilization, which has been adopted by 34% of currently married women, but only 2% have adopted male sterilization. Ten percent have used the pill, but only 3-4 % have ever used the condom or IUD. Male sterilization is highest among Christian and Scheduled Tribe men at 5.1% and 4.5% respectively and lowest among Muslim men at 0%. The district wise break up of sterilization figures by the Director of Family Welfare, Government of Orissa shows highest number of female sterilization in the district of Ganjam with 9909 cases and lowest number of female sterilization in the district of Boudh with 103 cases. Highest number of male sterilization is in the district of Koraput with only 304 cases while the lowest position goes to districts of Sonepur, Nuapada, Boudh and Deogarh with zero case. In case of Ganjam the number of female sterilization is only 94. According to Economic Survey 2002 –03, the number of green card holders (persons who have undergone sterilization after two children) in the state as on 31st March, 2001 was about 3.54 lakh.

3.5.4 Ante-Natal Care - Antenatal care (ANC) refers to pregnancy-related health care provided by a doctor or a health worker in a medical facility or at home. As part of antenatal care, women receive two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, adequate amount of iron and folic acid tablets or syrup to prevent and treat anemia and at least three antenatal check-ups that include blood pressure checks and other procedures to detect pregnancy complications.

According to RCH – 1 only 33% women in Orissa had 3 ANC visit, at least one TT and IFA tablets (Antenatal Care – Full) during pregnancy. 50 – 55% of women in Jharsuguda & Sambalpur had 3 ANC visit, at least one TT and IFA tablets during pregnancy whereas only 18 – 19% of women in Jajpur and Bhadrak had 3 ANC visit, at least one TT and IFA tablets during pregnancy. The coastal districts of Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak, Balasore have less than 30% women under Antenatal full coverage.

NFHS – 2 results for Orissa show that mothers received antenatal check-ups for 80% of births during the three years preceding the survey. Mothers received antenatal check-ups from doctors for 56% of births and from other health professionals (such as ANMs, nurses, midwives, or LHVs) for 10% of births. Mothers received antenatal check-ups exclusively at home from a health worker for 13% of births. Further, antenatal check-ups from doctors are much more common in urban areas than rural areas.

RCH data shows only 33% of pregnant women consume two iron folic acid tablets regularly in Orissa. District wise variation indicates that pregnant women consuming two iron folic acid tablets regularly varied from a low level of 11.5% in Balasore to a maximum of 51% in Sonepur. According to NFHS –2, 68% of mothers in Orissa received iron and folic acid tablets or syrups. However, only 58% of Scheduled Tribe women received IFA supplement.

RCH data reveals that more than 70% of pregnant women received two or more TT injections in Orissa. 83% of pregnant women taken two or more TT injections in Cuttack district whereas in Malkangiri only 50% of the pregnant women taken two or more TT injections. The proportion of mothers who received two or more TT injections during their pregnancies rose from 55% to 74% between NFHS – 1 and NFHS – 2. Coverage is substantially lower for births to scheduled-tribe mothers (56%) than for births to mothers in all other caste and class groups (77 – 84%).

3.6 Nutrition - There is no discrimination in nutritional status (NFHS – 2) although the ICDS data on severe malnutrition does show preponderance of female children. Child nutritional status has changed little since NFHS – 1. 53 % of children are underweight, 48% are stunted and 21 % are wasted. The situation is worse in rural areas. Nearly 72 % of children are anemic. The relative nutritional deprivation of women can also be inferred from the high percentage of women with a low BMI (48%: NFHS-2).

3.7 Access to Health - Data on health care is restricted only to government sources and statistics on non-government and private institutions are not available. As per data from DHS for 1997-98, it is revealed that there are 180 hospitals with 13711 beds available for the whole state of Orissa. In alternative medical institutions there are four and five hospitals respectively in Homeopathy and Ayurvedic. As per NCAER's east India Human Development Report (2004), better health care facilities have been extended in hilly and tribal regions than in the coastal and plane regions. The ratio of doctors per one lakh population is highest in the district of Keonjhar (29.01) with the lowest in Bolangir district (10.65). The district wise distribution of Family Welfare Centers (excluding Maternity and Child Health Care Centers) indicates that Cuttack and Puri district has the maximum number of FWCs. The total number of female para-medical staff in the Allopathic system posted in rural areas of Orissa is highly inadequate to serve the local populace.

It is of vital importance to not only improving the infrastructure of health care institutions but also make it people friendly and accessible to all cutting across class and caste barriers.

CHAPTER 4

LITERACY & EDUCATION

4.0 Literacy

4.1 Literacy - The literacy rates of the State have always been less than the all India rates. In 1991, the position of the State was 23rd with respect to the total literacy rate while in 2001, it slipped even further to the 26th position. The total literacy rate of the State of Orissa as per 2001 Census is 63.61 while that of India is 65.38. Since the period from 1961, the total literacy rate has increased in the State by 47.81 points while that of India during the corresponding period has risen by more or less same points (Table no 21). Within the low literacy region, there are pockets of very low female literacy between the SC and the ST communities e.g. in the erstwhile Koraput district. The total SC literacy rate has improved from 22.41 (1981) to 36.78 (1991) (Table no 24).

Table No. – 25 gives the rural and urban variation of the literacy rates. The figures of 1991 census depict the wide gap that exists between total rural literates (45.46%) and total urban literates (71.99%) as well as between rural female literates (30.79%) and urban female literates (61.18%). The total rural literacy rate in 1991 as well as in 2001 has been less than the total literacy rate of Orissa.

4.1.1 Female literacy - Female literacy rates have increased in Orissa from 35% to 51% between 1991 and 2001 while in 1951 it was a mere 4.52%. The male – female gap stands at 24.98 points as per the latest Census.

The increase of the female literacy rates both urban as well as rural has been phenomenal from 1981 to 2001. The 2001 rural and urban female literacy rates are 47.22% and 72.68% respectively. The gap between the rural male – female (26.35) as well as urban male – female (15.64) is again indicative of not only gender disparity but also of the uneven spread of resources over rural and urban areas. The female literacy gap across urban – rural region is 25.46% as per 2001 census figures, which imply that resource allocation, utilisation and proper management of the literacy programmes have benefited the urban women more than the rural women.

There is considerable regional variation with the KBK districts and Mayurbhanj having female literacy below 40% (Table no 22 & 23). The district of Khurda tops in female

literacy rate for the last two Census (71.06) while the district of Nabarangapur is at the bottom with the female literacy rate at 21.02%. There are 15 districts out of 30 districts, which have less than 50% female literacy rate as per the 2001 Census (Table no 24 & Graph no 6) while in 1991 there were 26 districts below the 50% mark. The tribal districts of Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Koraput, Nuapada, Gajapati, Kalahandi have been in the bottom rung of the female literacy rates. There is a 50 point differential between the highest and lowest district level female literacy rates.

The SC female literacy rate has improved marginally 9.40 in 1981 Census to 20.74% in 1991. The female literacy rate of the STs is slightly better than the SCs with it being 13.96% in 1981 and 22.31% as per the 1991(Table no 24) but the SC female literacy rate , which was unbelievably 9.4% in 1981, did increase to 20.74% in 1991. The male–female gender gap in the SC literacy rate is 31.68 (1991), which is much higher than the general gender gap of literacy in the state. Similarly the ST female literacy rate is 24.23% lower than the ST male literacy rate in 1991. But the overall female literacy rate of ST was 10.21% in 1991. The growing disparity between the SC female and ST female literacy rates (10.53% in 1991 up from 4.64% in 1981) seem to indicate a hidden agenda of marginalisation of women even within SC and ST. Even the growth of the literacy rates of SC and ST is not parallel while the total and female literacy rates of the SCs grew 14.37% and 11.34% respectively, the corresponding figures for the STs has been 8.35% and 5.45% for the period 1981 to 1991.

4.2 Education-

4.2.1 Pre Primary - Pre School Education is a vital component under the ICDS scheme and aims at universalisation and qualitative improvement of primary education in remote and socio economically backward areas with main focus being given to the girl child. Anganwadi Centers are the main hub of activity center of learning and playing of the young children. All the 314 blocks of the State are covered under the ICDS scheme and there are a total of 34,201 Anganwadi Centers. As per a policy decision of the Government, posts of Anganwadi workers are to be filled with women candidates. The enrolment of children in the Anganwadi centers has increased from 8,92,484 in 2000 to 9,80,899 in the next year. The attendance is around 85%.

4.2.2 Primary-

4.2.2.1 Enrolment - Age specific enrolment ratio gives an indication of the proportion of children in schools with respect to population in that age group. For the age group of 6 years to below 11 years, the ratio in Orissa has been increasing from 1981 – 1991 Census (48.7 to 54.3), which is higher than the national figures for the same period (Table no 26). The girls' enrolment ratio though improving

lags behind the boys' ratio. While less than 50% of girls are in Primary schools, about 60% of the boys are enrolled. The situation is not so encouraging with the SC and ST girls (Table no 27). In general the SC and ST girls are enrolled in less percentage than the General category but there is sharp difference within the SC and ST with the ST lagging behind. In Class I – V, the overall enrolment for the girls have been 44.09%.

According to NFHS – 2, the % of population (above 6 years) who have completed primary schools has male – female differential of about 20 points with 31% of girls having completed primary school.

4.2.2.2 Drop out - But girls continue to drop out at the primary level. The drop out rate has decreased over the last 2 decades and as per data of 1999, the total drop out rate in the State in the Primary level was 49.61%. This means that about half of the children enrolled do give up school in the Primary classes itself. The situation of the girls is slightly better with the boys and girls drop out rate being 47.90 and 50.74 Respectively (Table no 28). The drop out rate is the highest in the Primary school level. Their retention seems to improve once they cross the upper primary stage. Further, the efforts to improve girl's education appear to be more effective in the urban segment than in the rural where household worker and care of younger siblings are still accorded priority.

Drop out of SC and ST students - As per a study conducted by a leading NGO Siksha Sandhan in 2000 of the schools under SC and ST Development department of Govt of Orissa, it was found out that the percentage of drop outs is lower in higher classes and the girls drop out percentage is higher than the boys drop out percentage. The cause of drop out of girls in the same study was inferred to be due to infant siblings care taking, involvement in household economic activities.

Causes of drop out of girls - The NFHS – 2, indicates the reasons for children never attending school or not currently attending school. For boys and girls both of rural as well as urban, 'costs too much', 'not interested in studies' and 'required for outside work for payment in cash or kind' are the reasons for never attending school or for not currently attending school. However for girls the reason of 'required for household work' always is more than of the boys. The need for children to remain out of school in order to work, (including household work, taking care of siblings, working in a family farm or business and working outside for payment in cash or kind) is mentioned as the main reason for never attending school for 15 % of boys and 23 % of girls and as the main reason for not currently attending school for 27 % of boys and 34 % of girls. In rural areas, 6% of girls are not currently attending school because they got married and that too below the legal age of 18 years.

4.2.3 Secondary – The age specific enrolment ratio of boys and girls in the age group of 11 years to below 14 years is increasing and as per 1991 data, it was 67.0 and 46.4

respectively for boys and girls. In comparison to the age group of 6 to 10 years, the enrolment of boys is more while that of the girls is less than of the lower age group. The enrolment of Orissa is lower than the all India figures(Table no 27).

The girls enrolled in Classes of VI- X are declining over the lower age group and as per the data it is 40.24 in the Class VI – VIII and 38.35 in the Class IX – X. There is a differential of the Sc and ST girls enrolled which also steadily declines over higher classes. In comparison to all India figures, Orissa fares poorly (Table no 27).

Educational institutions for SC & STs - The department of SC and ST development of government of Orissa runs a number of educational institutions exclusively for SC & ST students. There are a total of 218 residential high schools including 55 for girls and 112 Ashram schools, 37 Kanya Ashrams, 143 residential Seva Ashrams and 919 non-residential Seva Ashrams. The department also maintains 7 special Adivasi hostels including two for women college students one each in Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. Specifically in the KBK district, 397 forty-seater hostels for ST girls have been completed till 2003.

Performance of SC & ST girls in schools - Achievement of SC & ST girls in high school examination is roughly 46% in the year 2001, which is higher than the average percentage of success of all students. Out of a total of 887 ST girls and 264 SC girls who appeared in the certificate examination 404 ST and 122 SC girls passed. To facilitate students studying for class 10 pre matric stipend and scholarship is given on monthly basis for ten months in an academic year. SC & ST girls get higher stipend than boys in each category such as hostler girls get Rs.325 while boys get Rs. 300.

4.2.4 Higher Secondary – The state has a total number of 1456 junior colleges offering courses in the +2 level. Out of these 469 are women’s colleges whereas 987 are co-ed colleges. Of all the junior colleges, 48 are government colleges with 31 co-ed and 17 women’s colleges. All these government junior colleges have a sanctioned strength of 22692 seats in the Science, Arts and Commerce streams. The 17 women’s government junior colleges have 5504 numbers of sanctioned strength of seats exclusively for women in the streams of Science, Arts and Commerce.

4.2.5 Higher Education – Orissa has a total number of 45 government degree colleges. Out of these 16 are women’s degree colleges whereas 29 are co-ed degree colleges. All these government colleges have a sanctioned strength of 16194 seats in the Science, Arts and Commerce streams. The 16 women’s government degree colleges have 3600 numbers of sanctioned strength of seats exclusively for women in the streams of Science, Arts and Commerce.

Opportunities for girls- There are 8 Universities in the State offering Post Graduate and higher education for the students. The premier ones are Utkal, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Agriculture & Technology, Culture Universities.

The sanctioned student strength in Utkal University is 1155 excluding the sponsored courses with 223 seats for M Phil level. Though the presence of girls in these Universities is more than 60%, their participation is restricted to stereotyped disciplines but in Science and Computers , there is not more than 20% girls studying. Employment scope is very restricted and the utilisation of education by the girls is very minimal.

Professional courses are available to girls in the Polytechnics and ITIs besides the 30% reservation for girls in the engineering colleges in the State.

4.3 Issues and constraints- It has been realized that just an increase in number of schools and their geographical proximity to habitation though necessary are not sufficient to raise enrolment, reduce drop out or increase literacy. A different approach is required that would give emphasis to – improvement in quality of teaching and other infrastructure facilities in schools, change in curriculum, timing and vacation making it compatible to agricultural seasons and finally consideration of other group specific socio-economic factors that influence enrollment and drop-out. Finally, the effective linkage between educational attainments and subsequent access to formal employment leaves a lot to be desired. Higher formal education continues largely to be an instrument for better marriage prospects and serves to fill up the time between coming of age and marriage.

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

5.1 Poverty- Human Poverty Index calculated by the Planning Commission positions Orissa in the last but one rank before Bihar among all the states and the union territories in the country. The rural poverty index of the state is 53.07 and occupies the 29th position while the urban position is 31st with 29.23 value (Table no 29).

Human Poverty Index – The Human Poverty Index is a composite of variables capturing deprivation in three dimensions of human development viz. economic, education and health. These have been captured by proportion of population below poverty line, proportion of population without access to safe drinking water/sanitation/electricity, medical attention at birth/vaccination and proportion living in Kutcha houses; proportion of illiterate population and children not enrolled in schools; and proportion of population not accepted to survive beyond age 40.

Orissa continues to be the poorest state in India since the last 25 years. Poverty ratios (percentage of population below poverty line) for rural and urban Orissa is 48.01 and 42.83 respectively for the year 1999 – 2000 according to Planning Commission estimates. The All India figures correspondingly are 27.09 and 23.62. Though there has been a steady decline in the poverty ratio in the State, still about 50% of the population is below the poverty line (Table no 30 & Graph no 7).

Poverty Task Force - A Poverty Task Force (PTF) has been constituted with the objective of developing a strategy to reduce poverty in the state as well as monitor its implementation. A comprehensive policy framework for promoting poverty reducing growth is to be developed during 2003-04. Gender perspective and component is absent in the proposed strategy planning and framework development.

Women within this populace are even poorer, marginalized with no purchasing power, no property or land.

5.2 Labour Force participation

5.2.1 Work Force Participation – The Total work force participation rate of Orissa stands at 38.88 as per the 2001 Census while that of India is 39.26. The Rural and Urban participation rate of Orissa is 40.33 and 30.66 respectively (Table no 31).

The Male work force participation rate of Orissa has declined from 60.75 in 1961 to 52.75 in 2001. This is more than the corresponding all India figures. The Male WPR is higher than the FWPR during each period.

5.2.2 Female work participation rate – Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) is usually considered an important indicator to assess women’s participation and involvement in various economic activities and their access to income. FWPR of Orissa since the period of 1961 to 2001 has decreased from 26.58 to 24.62 while the Rural FWPR has remained more or less the same around 27. There has been a decline in the urban sector during the same period from 13.12 to 9.76. The trend of the Total FWPR has been down in 1971, upwards from 1981 to 2001. (Table no 31 and Graph no 8). Comparing the Orissa scenario with that of India during the same period, it is seen that the FWPR of India is always remained higher than Orissa.

Ranking of the 30 districts of Orissa on the basis of FWPR as per the 1991 and 2001 Census shows that 19 districts have a higher rate than the Orissa figure in 2001 while in 1991 there were 20 districts. It is noted that the tribal districts and those with more population of SCs and STs have a higher FWPR (Table no 32 and Graph no 9). The developed and coastal districts such as Cuttack, Khurda, Puri, Kendrapada etc have a participation rate less than 15.

5.2.3 Sex Ratio of workers – Sex ratio of the total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the state (Table no 35 and Graph no 10) is highest in the marginal worker category. In comparison to all India figures the sex ratio of marginal and non-workers of the state is more while total and main workers is less. Within the total workers women are employed the most in household industries followed by agriculture (Table no 38 & Graph no 11).

On analysing the Sex ratio of the different categories of main workers in Orissa (Table no 39), we find that as Cultivators the sex ratio of Orissa is lower than the All India figure while as Agricultural labourers and workers in Household industries it is more. In other category, the sex ratio for both Orissa and India are more or less the same. The trend of the Sex Ratio (Table no 39) has been on the rise in all categories of main workers over the last two decades as reflected in the Census figures except for a slight decline in case of ‘other workers’ category in 1991. The interesting observation is the sharp increase in the sex ratio in the Household industry category, which needs further investigation.

The district level break up of the Sex Ratio of the different categories of main workers give the picture of where women are the most engaged – either as cultivators or agricultural labourers or workers in household industries or others. The district of Gajapati has the highest Sex Ratio in the categories of Total workers (906), Cultivators (654), agricultural

labourers (1565) as well as other worker (427) category. Sambalpur district tops in the category of Household industry (4409) workers. The district of Jajpur is the lowest in Sex Ratio in all categories (Table no 40). The most favourable sex ratio is in category of Agricultural labourers and household industry workers.

Thus it can be deciphered that the women are crowded in the low productive agricultural sector and within it they are concentrated as agricultural labourers where as men are the cultivators.

5.3 Employment – The number of females registered with different employment exchanges in the state is 20,487 against 1,30,586 persons registered. Highest numbers of females are registered with the Bhubaneswar exchange followed by Cuttack and Rourkela exchange. 582 females have been employed against 2412 persons employed.

To have a comparison between the growth rates of male and female employment the figures below convey a lot. As seen in the Table no 41, the growth rates of female employment during the two periods (1983 to 1993-94) and (1993-94 to 1999-2000) have been higher than the growth rate of male employment. It has also grown at a higher rate compared to all-India average in both the periods. But, during the recent past (1993-94 to 1999-2000), growth rate of female employment in rural Orissa has shown a sharp decline compared to male employment as well as all-India average.

Women employment in Orissa, is highest in primary sector (more than 80%) and increasing also while their participation in secondary sector or in industrial activities is declining. In tertiary or services sector their participation has increased marginally by 0.46% during the period 1981-91. Most of them work as agricultural labourers, where as most of the males work as cultivators in this sector.

Gender disparity in wages - Gender disparities in wages is a matter for higher concern than gender disparities in works done. Equal pay for equal work has never worked, at least, for casual workers. Different NSS survey results have shown differences in male and female wages. As per NSS (55th Round) survey there is a clear gender gap in wages in all states. For Orissa, while the average daily wage for rural casual workers engaged in public works is Rs. 33.87 for male workers, it is Rs. 28.76 for female workers. The average daily wage for casual workers engaged in other than public works is Rs. 31.14 for males and Rs. 23.34 for females in rural areas and Rs. 39.02 for males and Rs. 27.09 for females in urban areas.

According to a study done by Agragamee, a leading NGO working in tribal areas of Orissa, the wage rate never go beyond Rs. 30/- even though the minimum wage rate was Rs. 42.00. While women received Rs. 25.00 the men received Rs. 30.00. And, it is a well-known fact that tribal women have the responsibility of household food security while tribal men spend on alcohol and cock-fighting etc.

5.3.1 Organised sector - Though the Government has kept provision for 30% of the jobs in Govt Depts and State PSU for women, the scenario is not very encouraging. The organized sector has not more than 13 % women including the Public and the Private sector together (Table no 42 and Graph no 12). Thus the employment of women in the organized sector is very limited. Improving working conditions, identifying new areas of job opportunities as well removing gender discrimination within private and public spheres should be the strategy to involve more women in the organized sector.

Female entrepreneurship is lacking in the State. Only about 4% of the SSI women manage units in the State. Though rich in mineral and natural resources, lack of skill and technical know-how and apathetic attitude of the Govt has resulted in dampening of spirits. In a study conducted in 2001, it was observed that women have not faced any gender discrimination within their homes but have not been able to overcome the social barriers to enter the public domain.

Girl Child Labour : according to the Fact Book on Manpower (2001), in the organized sector the highest prevalence of girl child labour is in the Bidi making industry (68%), followed by Non-ferrous metallurgical industry (64.4%) and 57.1% in jobs requiring them to carry excessive weight of more than 13 Kgs.

There is very little information on girl child labour in the unorganized sector such as household work

5.3.2 Unorganized sector- Most of the women recorded as workers (both main and marginal) in the Census actually work in the unorganized sector.

In the unorganized sector, schemes like SGSY, JGSY, EAS have coverage as follows during 2001 - 2002 –

SGSY – 0.2 lakh women (33.4 % of total)

JGSY – 0.68 mandays in crores for women (28.7 %)

EAS – 0.68 mandays in crores for women (27.9 %)

Time Use Survey - All the above data do not reflect women's work properly. Their work in the homes, subsistence agriculture and other activities are not considered as work in the economic sense. CSO, India had conducted a time use survey (July 1998 – June 1999) in six selected states such as Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamilnadu and Meghalaya to capture the work pattern of both men and women within and outside the households.

The findings for Orissa is as follows-

1. Average time spent on work (weekly) in hours – While the men spend 44.59 hours, the women spend 52.77 hours. The percentage contribution of women towards work is 54.20.
2. Average time spent on SNA, extended SNA and Non SNA activities (weekly) in hours –

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA	39.54	19.03	29.26	42.19	8.37	24.46	40.12	17.07	28.69
Extended SNA	4.39	35.28	19.83	5.00	37.61	20.18	4.47	35.70	19.91
Non-SNA	124.10	113.67	118.92	120.81	122.06	121.41	123.45	115.20	119.36

SNA – Primary Production activities, Secondary activities, Trades, Business and Service activities
Extended SNA – Household maintenance, care for children, sick and elderly, community services and help to other households
Non SNA –Learning activities, Social and cultural activities, personal care and self maintenance

5.3.2.1 Agriculture, Forest, Fishing etc –As the majority of the women in Orissa live in rural areas, their lives and livelihood and living conditions depend on traditional activities like agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Agriculture is a labour intensive sector and most of the women in this sector are engaged as agricultural labourers. Besides wage disparities, there is also unequal distribution of activities and workload as well as in access to and control of resources. Women are involved in jobs involving maximum drudgery such as transplantation but they are deprived of ownership and control of resources and technical knowledge.

Forest is the main source of livelihood for the tribal women. Sal seeds and Kendu leaves are the two major Non Timber Forest Produce of Orissa. It is estimated that 6 lakh women harvest 35,000 tons of Kendu leaves. Though they are the primary gatherers are women they get as little as 20% of the total value. For the tribal women, forest is a source of wood gathering of fuel wood or for collecting NTFP for household consumption and sale. Gender differences play a role here with the women gathering “head load” of forest produce with the men doing “cart load” of gathering for economic benefits. Besides, family maintenance compels the women to do extra collection of forest produce. On the other hand, deforestation has increased the workload of women and the household nutrition has decreased.

The women of the coastal regions of the State are dependent on fishery and aquaculture activities along with agriculture. The men are the primary players in owning and controlling, the fisher women spend their time towards fish processing drying, storing, selling etc. But their representation in fishing cooperatives is negligible and their work in processing and storage is not covered under minimum wage Act. In a study done by NRCWA, it was observed that a fisher woman spends about 16 hours a day and sells about 10 – 15 kgs of fish in about 20

days in a month earning around Rs 2000 per month. The men may earn less but the control over money, resources, assets rest with the men.

5.4 Sectoral Growth

Agriculture has been accorded the status of an industry under the new agricultural policy of 1996 with the main objective of doubling the production of food grains and oil seeds, of adopting agriculture as the main route for eradication of poverty and encouraging private sector investment. Development of fishery sector and allied activities along with animal resources management has a vast scope of providing and supplementing income of rural women. Milk cooperative societies in the state have a huge potential for income generation.

The industrial policy, 2001 of the Orissa state government aims to raise income and employment in the state, however, as on 2002, employment generated by IPICOL was a mere 1667 persons. Similarly, the small-scale industries in Orissa have generated employment for 16582 persons.

Orissa has a rich heritage of handicraft and cottage industries in silver filigree, applique work, terra cotta, Patta painting, etc. This sector though heavily dependent on women workers, does not in reality acknowledge their inputs and also does not have a women specific policy. This sector with an investment of Rs.6142 lakhs employs 36833 persons (no data available on women employee in cottage industries). Even though there is a thrust on export promotion, cottage industries in Orissa have not been able to capture any market share and in fact investments have dwindled.

Indian women world over are ambassadors of the exquisitely hand woven Sarees of Orissa. But the handloom sector in Orissa is a loss making one and rehabilitation packages hopes to revive the sick units. Handloom cooperatives mostly owned and managed by men operate within households and families wherein women contribute considerably towards production. Invisibility of the contribution of women in the handloom sector is reinforced by the absence of any provision for women.

CHAPTER 6

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN & LAWS

6.1 Crimes against women - There are clear signs of rise in crime against women in public and domestic sphere. Some of these e.g. rape as an instrument of revenge, disfiguring by throwing acid, sexual exploitation through blackmail are emerging crimes, some like dowry torture / murder are increasing rapidly while others have shown a steady increase. Containing these trends requires concerted efforts on the part of the civil society and the state to provide a modicum of economic security and physical security. Role of the law enforcement authorities in the latter is crucial.

Crimes against women in Orissa have recorded an increasing trend as shown in Table no 43. The concern is also on the increasing percentage that these crimes constitute in the overall crime scenario. The number of rape cases registered has increased from 207 in 1989 to 816 in 1999 and then subsequently decreasing (Graph no 13). Dowry cases, which includes dowry, related murders, suicides and torture cases have shown an exponential growth over 500% and in 2002 the cases totaled to 1503 (Graph no 14). Large shares of the dowry cases relate to dowry torture cases. Non-dowry torture is a separate category of cases being registered, which also has a phenomenal increase with 177 cases in 1989 to 524 in 2002.

Dowry survey - In a survey conducted by AIDWA in five districts of Orissa namely, Puri, Cuttack, Kendrapada, Bhadrak and Sundergarh, it has been found that cutting across income groups there is certain expenditure related to dowry though the exact amount may differ. Dowry items include household articles, cash upto two lakhs, house, gold, mobike, etc. A registered NGO is also considered as a dowry. Among the tribals and the Dalits the higher income group, which include political leaders and government, servants do practice the system of dowry.

Lack of employment force women to opt for marriage as the only recourse and thus are victimized in the name of marriage. Displacement, natural disasters too force into oppressive marriages with a measure transaction of dowry.

Dowry Prohibition Act- The state government has enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act in 1991 and the NGOs have been given the responsibility of propagating and organizing anti dowry campaigns. The Sub Divisional Magistrates have been appointed as the dowry prohibition officers.

As a specific illustration of the district break up of the rape cases registered in the state for the year 2000-02 indicate the regional variation (Table no 44). Mayurbhanj district has always the

maximum number of rape cases while the district of Boudh has the least numbers. In comparison of the years 2001 and 2002 barring 8 districts in which the number of rape cases have either increased or remained the same the rest of the 22 districts have shown a declining trend ranging from 5% to 67%. Though the rate of investigation against registered cases is above 90%, the denial of justice on time is a burden on the women victims. The rate of conviction is also abysmally low which is evident from the fact that in the year 2001, there was not a single conviction.

The State Commission for Women as an agency has a limited role while combating violence against women in Orissa as the data in Table no45 shows that the cases registered with the SCW are much less than that of the Home Department. Categories of crime against women registered with SCW such as dowry, torture, cheating, misbehavior and harassment are increasing over time. Cheating cases registered with SCW has increased from 14 to 148 in the decade of 1993-2003. Harassment cases have increased from 52 to 205. Though speedy disposal of cases is a mandate of SCW. However, the disposal rate can be improved upon.

Knowledge about State Commission for Women - In a study conducted by an independent researcher, 89 % of the illiterate women did not know about the SCW. Less than 50 % of the educated were aware of it.

Sensitive issues as sexual harassment at workplace, domestic violence do not get reflected in the data and thus more sensitization, research & analysis, awareness is needed in these areas. As per NFHS – 2, domestic violence has been experienced by 29% of women. Half of the women in the survey accept at least one of the reasons as a justification for husband beating the wife.

The establishment of Women's Cell in Police thanas is a rhetoric as the results of a study shows– Women cell have no power to lodge a FIR, there are a lack of coordination, political interference etc. These hamper the smooth functioning of the Cell.

Trafficking - Trafficking is a sensitive issue, but a study done by ISED has succeeded in locating and identifying as many as 559 cases of trafficking. Out of these 308 are categorized as direct cases (women who were found, who have been bought and sold beyond any doubt) and the remaining 251 as indirect cases (those who were assumed to be vulnerable to trafficking). Most of the cases have occurred in the coastal districts (highest in Puri district) and more than 46% of the women have been taken out side Orissa to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The destination of more than 82% of the indirect cases is the state of Uttar Pradesh. Within Orissa the town of Puri is the destination of more than 43% of direct cases alone followed by the state capital Bhubaneswar (around 30%). Five principal factors such as poverty, promise of employment, promise of marriage, betrayal by lovers and domestic violence have been identified to be the specific causes behind the trade. The women who have been trafficked are from land less family and depend on wage labour. Lack of education and awareness compounds the miserable condition of the women.

6.2 Women in jails : As per the data from the DG prisons , there are 68 jails in the State, which has a schedule capacity for 549 women out of which the exclusive women jail is in Sambalpur with a capacity of 55. As on Nov 2003, there are a total of 353 women in jails out of which 95 are convicts, 255 (more than 70 %) are Under Trial Prisoners and 3 are of other category. Though overall the women in jails are well within the capacity, but in places such as Chowdwar, Baripada, Talcher, Khurda, and the total women in jails are more than the capacity (Table no 46). In a study conducted by an independent researcher, their family and husband neglect the women in jails. Health condition of these women is poor and they suffer from nutritional deficiency and anemia. More detailed and indepth study should be conducted on the women in jails to assess their situation and give remedial strategies and action. Rehabilitation – socially, economically and mentally is a huge challenge for these women.

6.3 Laws pertaining to women – Marriage laws - The frequency of minor marriage in Orissa is quite high as per NFHS - II. So far as tribal marriages are concerned, the modality of selection of mates includes marriage by capture, by purchase, by elopement and by mutual consent. Even though forced marriages are valid by custom, yet such marriages have not been approved by the Criminal law. Where the women dissents, the custom of forced marriage is often punished under section 376 (rape) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Further extramarital relationships are covered under Sections 493, 494, 495 and 498 of IPC. However the tribal marriages have often been maligned with wild interpretations like 'Promiscuity' and "Sexual Communism'. Even if laws permit both remarriage of divorced and widows, in the conventional society its practice is not wide spread because of negative attitudes. Maintenance with respect to divorced and separated women, the Government of Orissa has amended the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Section 125) in 2001 – 2002 to enhance the quantum of maintenance upto Rs 3000.00 per month.

Bhadrak case – This is a case of extreme atrocities on a minority woman for no fault of hers. Nazma Bibi, a young beautiful woman, the mother of 4 children married at the age of 15 to an unemployed youth of the same community. She along with her husband was driven out of her in-laws house, as the husband was unemployed. Since then both the husband and wife are staying at her house. One day the husband pronounced Talaq in an inebriated state of mind on anger. Later on the community interfered in the matter separated them and said that the Talaq is established and also forced the woman to perform Halala. However, the woman opposed it and did not agree to do Halala as it was not her fault and she also got a Fatwa (verdict) nullifying the Talaq as per the principle of Islam. The husband also admitted to uttering the word of Talaq after drinking alcohol on the spur of the moment without any prior intention. He also expressed his desire to stay with Nazma. The family court as well as the National Commission for Women also directed the couple to stay together. But the community has not accepted the verdict and they have forcibly separated wife and husband and beat up the husband.

Dowry laws - Despite the introduction of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961) and the Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2000, the frequency of dowry related offences have not been minimized. Women face violence inside and outside the family throughout their lives. Police officials confirm that the vast majority of crimes against women do not get recorded. Displacement, disasters such as cyclones have accentuated the dowry menace. **Family Courts** – Established under the Act of 1984, the State of Orissa has 2 Family Courts – one in Cuttack and the other in Rourkela. According to a study conducted by the SWS, the number of pending cases is very high. About 50 % or more cases are still pending and it seems that inadequate staff and the increase in registered cases could be a possible cause. Speedy justice is a distant objective. Lack of counselors is also a hurdle while disposing off cases. Infrastructural deficiencies and administrative lacunas still make the functioning of Family Courts a major problem. **Sexual harassment at workplace** - As per the Supreme Court judgement complaints redress forum to tackle cases of sexual harassment at workplace is to be set up. In a survey conducted by leading NGO of Delhi Sakshi and CENDERET, very few of the establishments had set up the Complaint cell and most of the offices were not aware about it. Though the State Govt has taken up the initiative to set up a cell to look into the complaints of sexual harassment in different Govt. offices at the State level as well as in the district level. **Domestic Violence**- The Act is not in place and the efforts of the civil society are on in putting together a Bill to prevent and punish acts of Domestic violence. **Women Judges** – The High Court of Orissa does not have any women judge though it is necessary to place women to facilitate judicious disposal of cases related to women.

The following lists out the agencies that provided alternative legal support services for women victim of violence.

Sl. No.	Organsation
1.	State Commission for Women (Constituted under the Orissa Sate Commission for Women Act., 1993)
2.	The Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board (Constituted under the Central Social Welfare Board)
3.	The Orissa Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (Constituted under the State Women Development Corporation)
4.	Dowry Prohibition Advisory Board (Constituted under the Dowry prohibition Act., 1961 and Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2000)
5.	Complaint Committee on Sexual Harassment of Women at Work place (Constitued under the directives of the Supreme Court of India in Vishakha Vs State of Rajasthan and others)
6.	Committee to Counter Atrocities against Women

Sl. No.	Organsation
7.	Legal Services Authorities (Constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act. 1987 and Orissa State Legal Services Authority Rule, 1996).
8.	Human Rights Protection Cell (Constituted under Human rights Commission Act)
9.	Short stay homes for Women and Girls (Supported by the Department of Women and Child, Govt. of Orissa)
10.	Family Counselling Centre (supported by the Central Social Welfare Board and State Welfare Advisory Board).
11.	Task Force on Women and Violence (Supported by Oxfam India).
12.	National Alliance of Woman (NAWO).
13.	Mahila Police Station.
14.	Network of Law Colleges of Orissa for the Protection of Child Rights.

CHAPTER 7

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

7.1 Parliament- Today the representation of women in the political field as MPs or MLAs is very poor. As per the 2004 details there are a total of 2 women MPs (9 %) out of 21 MPs in the Lok Sabha and 2 (20 %) out of 10 MPs in the Rajya Sabha.

7.2 Assembly- In the Orissa Legislative Assembly, out of a total of 147 MLAs only 9 are women as in 2004 elections. Only two women MLAs have found berths in the Council of Ministers.

The maximum presence of women legislatures has been during 2000-2004 that is 14 in numbers. Women legislatures first made an entry in 1957 Assembly (Table no 47). Numerically, the lowest percentage was 0.7 (1 woman MLA) in the year 1971. Subsequently, the presence of women has varied but has never gone beyond 10%. Women have been given important yet stereo typed portfolios such as Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development. Other departments such as Transport, Cooperation too has been allotted to women ministers.

Lady Chief Minister of Orissa - The political arena in 1970s in Orissa witnessed the entry of a young Brahmin Oriya lady Nandini Satpathy who rose to be the Chief Minister of the state. Though she hailed from a political background and had been a student activist, her policies were not particularly oriented towards the women and there was no visible change in the status of women of the state.

Women contestants to the various Assembly seats in Orissa have a success ratio of 25.9, which is the fourth best amongst all the states in India (Table no48). The ratio of contestants per seat in the state is 0.16, which is close to the average of all India figures.

7.3 Local Governance - Orissa was one of the few states in India to pass the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act 1948 and the Orissa Local Self-Governance Act 1950 to establish local self governance to ensure people's democracy at the village level. This had laid the foundation of decentralisation. After the Balwant Rai Mehta Report in 1958, Panchayati Raj was introduced in Orissa to implement community development programmes designed for the basic purpose of socio- economic upliftment of the rural communities through people's participation in the process of self-governance.

Since the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment in 1993, a large number of women (as high as 30,000 in the 2002 elections) have found a place in the three tier local self governance bodies such as the Panchayat Samitis, Gram Panchayats and the Zilla Parishads. The uniqueness

of the provisions in the Orissa legislations is that one of the 2 office bearers i.e. Chairperson or Vice Chairperson of all the 3 tiers must be a woman. The Orissa Panchayat Act 1994 makes it mandatory for the candidates to be literate.

The impact of the reservation of seats in the PRIs has been numerically significant. Leadership qualities of many of these representatives may be inadequate and male dependent in the initial phase of the decentralisation of power. But in due course of time the women representatives can be expected to take their rightful place in the decision making processes. Politically, their impact on governance is too early to be assessed, but the potential is great and one has to make sure that it gets utilised effectively. Sub ordination of women in society acts as a structural constraint to the participation in political activities. The sub ordinate position and status of women within the family, society and community at large play a very vital role in facilitating the functioning of the elected women representatives. This constraint operates more or less for all classes and communities of women. Illiteracy, traditional mindset, superstitions, other cultural and social barriers compound the problems of the women.

Issues of Women in PRIs - In a study done in 1998 by the Institute of Social sciences, New Delhi, it was found that in Orissa, women Panchayat representatives were playing a marginal role either as ordinary members or as chairpersons of Panchayats. A large number of women members were proxy members. Husbands or some male relatives of the women representatives were taking decisions or attending meetings on behalf of the latter. However, the study results also found positive evidence to support the view that with adequate training and support , women members could perform their role independently as well as effectively. As per the Status Report of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Orissa which was done by the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, New Delhi in 2000, in some parts of western Orissa, despite reservation for women, many women did not come forward to contest the elections owing to their illiteracy as well as inability to communicate to the officials about the grievances of their constituencies. Victimization of elected women members while claiming their rights and powers to the extent of cases of stripping and parading naked in the village streets have cast its shadow on the process of political empowerment. To be fair however, one has to await the nascent PRI system to stabilise before coming to a firm conclusion about women's role and their effectiveness in the PRIs

Table no 49 & 50 give the representation of the total as well as the women members in the rural local bodies of Orissa in the 1997 and 2002 elections. The three tier local governance comprises of Sarpanchs & Ward Members, Panchayat Samiti Chairpersons & Members and Zilla Parishad President & Members. Total women in all the three tiers are 36220 (35.8%) out of a total 101206 elected members in the 2002 elections.

CHAPTER 8

RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

8.1 State Budget & Social Sector allocation - For an analysis the State resources towards women empowerment, one has to as a first step look into the total Orissa budget and the social sector allocation. (Table no 51)

The State Budget Estimate (BE) for the year 2002 – 2003 is Rs 15,665.08 crores which includes the Non Plan, State Plan as well as the Central Plan with the Social Sector allocation being Rs 3,976.60 crores i.e. 25.39 %. The State Social Sector BE excluding the Central Plan is Rs 365.09 crores in the year 2002 - 2003. The Social Sector allocation for the last three years has varied from 17.63 % (RE in 2001 – 2002) to 25.39 % (BE in 2002- 2003). The total Orissa State Budget has also been increasing since 2000. The Non Plan allocation has increased from Rs 10,066.14 crores to Rs 11,921.14 crores over the last three years. However there has been a gradual cut in the State Plan Budget Estimate for the Social Sector in the same period i.e. it has decreased from Rs 1,191.43 crores in 2000 – 2001 to Rs 1010.59 crores in 2002 – 2003. Similarly the Central Plan allocation for the State Budget under the Social Sector has also decreased from Rs 342.18 crores in 2000 – 2001 to Rs 325.64 crores in 2002 – 2003. The Revised Estimate (RE) of the State Non Plan and Plan Budget together under the Social Sector has decreased by 10 % and 0.75 % in 2000 – 2001 and 2001 – 2002 respectively. The Actual Expenditure (AE) of the Social Sector of the State Budget excluding the Central Plan allocation of the year 2000 – 2001 is about 98 % of the RE of the same year.

Social sector includes Education, Sports, Art, Culture, Health, Family welfare, Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Information & Broadcasting, Welfare of SC, ST, OBC, Labour & Labour welfare, Social welfare and Nutrition.

8.2 Women Specific Programmes - Women Specific Programmes (WSP) are being defined for the purpose of the Gender Budget Analysis as those schemes (whether under State Plan, Non Plan, Central Plan or Centrally Sponsored Plan) in which only the women are the beneficiaries and which has an accounting head in the Demand for Grant of the concerned Department. As per the Gender Budget analysis carried out by the School of Women's Studies (2003), the findings can be summarized as follows –

A total of 11 departments have Women Specific Programmes. These are 1. Women & Child Development, 2. Industry, 3. Agriculture, 4. SC & ST Development, 5. Health & family Welfare,

6.Higher Education, 7. Science & Technology, 8. Textiles & handloom, 9. Labour & Employment, 10. Cooperation and 11. Forest & Environment.

8.2.1 Details of the Women Specific Programmes (Department wise) –

1. Women and Child Development Department

Rehabilitation of distressed women, Balika Samridhi Yojana, Swayam Sidha Yojana Sale Center of Mahila samitis ,Repair of HETC building, Construction of working women's hostel, Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam, DWCRA, Mission Shakti, State Commission for Women

2. Industry

Women's Polytechnic, Dhenkanal, Women's Polytechnic, Rourkela, Women's Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar, Strengthening of existing women ITIs, Establishment of new women ITIs, Introduction of new trade in existing women ITIs

3. Agriculture

Agriculture extension training for farm women assisted by DANTEWA

4. SC & ST Development

Construction of hostels for SC girls, Construction of hostels for ST girls, Establishment of residential facilities at Primary school level for girls in KBK districts, Opening of Kanya Ashram schools, Upgradation of Kanya Ashram schools

5. Health & Family Welfare

Grants to Orissa nurses and midwives examination board, Expansion of MTP services, Training of nurses, midwives and lady health visitors

6. Higher Education

Scholarship to the women students studying technical education

7. Science & Technology

Choolah

8. Textile & Handloom

Sericulture (women component)

9. Labour & Employment

Training programme for women for entering defense services

10. Cooperation

Subsidy to women cooperatives

Loans to women's cooperatives

Share capital in women's cooperatives

11. Forest & Environment

Social forestry (Gender issues) SIDA assisted

The WSP allocation i.e. BE, RE and AE for the years 2000 – 2001, 2001 – 2002 and 2002–2003 with the State Non Plan, State Plan and Central Plan break up across the 11 Departments is given below in Tables no 58,59 and 60. (Table no 52,53,54)

The grand total of all such women specific programmes, spread over the various Departments amounted to Rs 28,18,91,000 (Rs 28.19 crores) in 2000 – 2001 (BE). The BE of such programmes for the next two years i.e. 2001 – 2002 & 2002 – 2003 has decreased to Rs 8.98 crores and Rs 10. 57 crores respectively. The RE allocation of all the women specific schemes stand at Rs 15,53,96,000.00 (Rs 15.54 crores) and Rs 18,10,65,000.00 (Rs 18.1 crores) for the years 2000 – 2001 and 2001 – 2002 respectively. The RE has increased over the BE in 2001– 2002 due to the inflow for girl's education in KBK districts, whereas the RE had decreased in 2000 – 2001. The Actual Expenditure (AE) of the total allocation (both Plan and Non Plan) in the year 2000 – 2001 is 70 % of the RE of the same year. The decrease of RE and then subsequently the non utilisation of the allocated resources is a matter of utmost importance. The Plan allocation under this category is always more than the Non Plan allocation both for the BE as well as the RE. High Planned allocation of the women specific programmes over Non Plan implies a high scope of budget cuts in the Plan allocation.

The highest BE in 2000 of WSP has been in the SC & ST Development Department (due to the Central allocation for establishment of Primary schools for girls in KBK districts) while in the other two years 2001 and 2002 it is in W&CD Department.

8.2.2 Women Specific Programmes as a % of the Departmental budget

The WSP of each Department as a percentage of the concerned Departmental budget is summarised as below-

The BE Total of the WSP of the Department of WCD is 1.66%, 0.95% and 2.05% respectively of the departmental budgets for the years 2000- 01, 01-02 and 02- 03.

The WSP of the SC & ST Development Department was the highest in 2000 – 2001 at 6.32%. Subsequently it declined to 0.43 % and 0.35%.

The WSP of the Health and Family Welfare Department remained more or less the same at 0.41% to 0.43% of the Departmental budget.

Industry Department's WSP BE Total is at 1.56 %, 1.26 % and 2.84 % of the Department's budget for the three years of study.

The WSP as a % of the Departmental budgets in the case of the other departments is very negligible.

8.2.3 Women Specific Programmes as a % of the Social Sector budget (year wise)

The BE allocation of all the women specific schemes of all departments as a percentage of the social sector allocation and the state budget, stand at 0.26 % and 0.06 % respectively in 2002 - 2003. This is a reduction from the previous years such as 0.5 % (social sector) in 2001 - 2002 and 0.4 % in 2000 - 2001. (Table no 55)

Thus the less than 1% allocation for the Women Specific Programmes in the State budget speaks volumes about the intention and commitment of the Government. Resource allocation for women specific schemes are at such an abysmal low level that tangible result on empowerment of women seems a far distant mirage. The disclaimer is that women are also included in the other general schemes of all the departments but experience shows that women beneficiaries in such schemes are always very minimal.

CHAPTER 9

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

The important and significant measures taken up by the State Government of Orissa to bring in overall development of women, which in turn would lead to their empowerment, are as follows -

- Constitutional amendment for 33 % reservation for women in the three tier local self government bodies such as the Panchayat Raj Institutions (Orissa was the first state to implement this and held elections in 1997)
- Establishment of the State Commission for Women (1992) for protecting the rights of women
- Establishment of Mahila Samabaya Vikas Nigam for the economic empowerment of women
- Dowry Prohibition Act (1991)
- One third reservation for women of the total number of vacancies in a year in Group B, C and D State Civil Services (since 1992)
- Only women recruitment for the posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and Child Development Programme Officers
- Amendment of the Orissa Cooperative Societies Act - a cooperative society to have at least 1/3 women members for eligibility for registration, executive body to have at least 1/3 women members
- Opening of 22 exclusive women's bank which are managed by women to provide service to women clients
- Allotment of land ceiling surplus, Government waste land and homestead land to landless families jointly in the names of husband and wife
- Allotment of 40% of Government land to women
- Mahila thanas and Family Courts
- Mission Shakti campaign since 2001 for capacity building of the Women Self Help Groups

The programmes and schemes meant for women are mainly within the Department of Women and Child Development of the Government. The list as below -

Women Welfare Programmes

- Vocational Training Programmes –

Vocational training courses are conducted for women in type writing, stenography, tailoring, TV and radio repairing etc on a yearly basis. In 1999 – 2000, 50 vocational training institutes (25 each in rural and urban area) provided training to 50 non resident women of lower income groups . Out of an amount of Rs 54.05 lakh sanctioned only Rs 7.03 lakh (13 %) was disbursed.

Short stay home

There are a total of 30 Short Stay homes in the state. There is one Central Home to rehabilitate destitute and helpless women by providing them with vocational training.

- Working Women's Hostel

12 hostels with 701 beds are functional in the state now. 16 more with 960 beds have been completed. 10 more are under construction. These hostels provide accommodation to women whose monthly income is below Rs. 5000.00

- Rehabilitation of women in distress

The objective of the scheme is to identify the distressed women and provide them training and support for their economic rehabilitation. NGOs working in the scheme bear 10% of the expenditure and the State Govt bears 90%. During the 8th Plan, a total of 800 women in distress have been rehabilitated. In the year 2002 – 2003, an amount of Rs 3.10 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

- Swadhar

This is a new Central scheme for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances like destitute widows, women prisoners, women survivors of natural disasters, trafficked women etc.

- Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)

MVSN is the state nodal agency for implementing schemes and programmes for the welfare, development and empowerment of women. It has 196 affiliated societies out of which 54 are cooperative societies and the remaining 142 are registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It takes up 3 kinds of activities – **a. Economic programmes** – (i) NORAD assistance for setting up employment generation projects for poor and needy women both in urban and rural areas. (ii) under STEP different trades like goat rearing etc for about 500 beneficiaries, (iii) MVSN is the nodal agency for Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, (iv) Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), (v) National Handicapped finance & Devl Corp channelising agency, (vi) District Rural Industrialization prog (DRIP) sponsored by NABARD, (vii) MVSN provides margin money and working capital assistance to its members, (viii) undertakes EDP, MTP in collaboration with SIDBI. **b. Social sensitisation prog** - MVSN undertakes the task of sensitising and educating the women elected into Panchayat Raj institutions. **c. Allied infrastructural activities** –

(i) setting up a ready to eat plant to process and supply food recipes to children under Special nutrition prog, (ii) setting up a State resource Center for women (SRCW) with support from DANIDA.

- **DWCRA**

Introduced in '83 – '84 as a part of IRDP with an objective to provide gainful self employment to women from rural families below the poverty line. In the 8th Plan, 5098 groups were formed with 70,510 women beneficiaries. Now it is merged with SGSY from 1999.

- **Mission Shakti since 2001**

It aims at empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh women's Self Help Groups over a period of four years (2001 – 2005) and strengthening the already existing ones. About 36,000 women SHGs with 4,35,310 members existed in all the districts together prior to the launching of the scheme. During the period of April 2001 to Dec 2002 the new WSHGs which have been formed are 72,875 with 9,68,168 members. A savings of Rs 30 crores have been generated and an amount of Rs 32 crores has been provided as Institutional credit.

- **Indira mahila Yojana**

Central scheme implemented in the 6 KBK districts.

- **Swayam Sidha**

This is a scheme for women's empowerment starting from 2001 – 2002 replacing the Indira Mahila Yojana and will continue upto 2005 – 2006. This is operational in the 36 blocks of KBK districts and also in Boudh. The main components of the programme are establishment of self reliant WSHGs, awareness among members regarding health, nutrition, education etc.

- **State Commission for Women**

Set up in 1992, it acts as a Civil Court and recommends criminal proceedings against persons accused of offences against women. Conducts in-depth studies on economic, educational and health status of the women, compile information on atrocities on women etc. In the year 2002 a total of 2299 cases were registered under atrocities of women and the Commission disposed off 4439 cases including cases registered earlier.

- **State Social Welfare Advisory Board**

Started since 1954, it has worked for women and children through its Balwadi creche, vocational course etc. The State Govt bears 50 % of its establishment cost.

- **National Maternity benefit Scheme**

Central programme started since 1995 in which a pregnant woman of 19 years or above living below the poverty line is provided with financial assistance of Rs 500.00 up to two live births. 75092 beneficiaries have been covered up to January 2001.

- **Balika Samridhi Yojana**

Central scheme operational from 1997 in which a girl child in families below the poverty line will be given a grant of Rs 500.00. This benefit is restricted to two girl children in each house born on or after 1997 irrespective of the total number of children in the household. Since the inception of the scheme 2,51,065 children have been benefited incurring a total expenditure of Rs 12.55 crores.

Other schemes

WEP (NORAD), STEP schemes for employment generation for poor and needy women.

Other programmes of the Department of Women and Child welfare cover Child welfare, Handicapped welfare, Social defense programmes which cover children as well as men and women.

Social defense programmes

- **State Old Age Pension and National Old Age pension**

Under SOAP, during 1999 – 2000, 57% (3,02,054) of women availed the services out of a total of 5,29,109 beneficiaries. Similarly under NOAP, out of 3,30,872 beneficiaries, 1,55,054 (47 %) were women. For the year 2002 – 03, Rs 7080 lakhs has been provided to cover 5,90,000 beneficiaries. Additional Rs 150 lakhs was provided for to cover additional 50,000 beneficiaries.

- **National family Benefit Scheme**

Effective since 1995 to provide financial assistance to the family below poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner of the bereaved family within the age group of 18 – 64 years.

Child welfare

- **ICDS**

ICDS projects are being implemented in all the 314 blocks of the State including 12 projects in urban areas. The three essential and broad components of the ICDS programme are Nutrition, Health care and Early childhood care and Pre school education. The target group consists of children in the age group of 0 – 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers in the age group of 15 – 45 years belonging to families below the poverty line. There are a total number of 31855 Anganwadi centers operating through out the state. The coverage of beneficiaries under the Supplementary nutritional programme increased to 28.78 lakhs as on 2002.

- **Feeding Programmes**

Programmes such as Mid day Meal (for school children of Class I to V), Supplementary Nutrition Programme (for children below 6 years, nursing and expectant mothers), Emergency feeding Programme for the 6 KBK districts too have a women component though there is no specific allocation for the girl child.

- State Council for Child welfare

Established since 1959, it works for the welfare of children, adolescents in the State. It operates 6 Balashrams with a total of 608 inmates out of which the one in Berhampur is exclusively for girls, which has a strength of 140. There are a total of 1375 children in the 44 Creches run by the SCCW. The Council also giving vocational training to 25 women trainees since 1995. As far as adoption cases go, there is a marked preference for female children. In the three placement agencies of the State for in country as well as inter country adoption a total of 37 female children have been adopted against 11 male children.

Orphan and destitute children welfare

Orphanages, rehabilitation of destitute children through adoption, Sisu Gruhas (Home for infants), Observation Homes for juvenile delinquents are some of its workings.

Handicapped welfare

Under Handicapped welfare Disability Pension, Blind school, Deaf schools and schools for mentally retarded, Training of handicapped in vocational trades, supply of special aids and appliances along with grants to voluntary organisations, stipend to disabled students, Home for the Aged, Training of teachers for the blind, setting up of a Commissioner for the disabled, Rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients and other disabled persons, printing of Braille books are its schemes.

A few other programmes are also located in other departments to address gender issues. Such schemes are as follows -

- TEWA (Training and Extension for women in Agriculture) in Department of Agriculture

TEWA, a programme running in 3 districts with the assistance of DANIDA. The programme is meant to incorporate gender aspect in the extension activities of agriculture and address women's issues.

- Women Polytechnics and ITIs operated by the Department of Industry

4 out of 13 Government Polytechnics in the State are meant for women with an intake capacity of about 600.

- Primary educational facilities for the girl child and especially for the SC and ST girls called Kanyashrams and hostel facilities for girls in the KBK districts which are run by the Department of SC & ST Devl, Pre Matric and Post Matric scholarship

There are 37 Kanya ashrams (residential schools imparting education to girls upto Class VII), 55 residential High Schools for girls and 2 special adivasi (tribal) girls hostels for college students as on 2002.

During 2002 – 2003, Pre matric scholarships @ Rs 325 per month for 10 months were given to 62,704 SC & ST girls who are hostellers. Post Matric scholarship is given in different rates.

- The major schemes of Poverty alleviation are under the Department of Panchayati Raj.

SGSY – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, which is the combination of IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, GKY, MWS effective from 1.4.1999 and pattern of funding, is 75 % from Center and 25 % from State. Out of a total of 0.59 lakh families benefited under it, only 0.2 lakh (33.9 %) women have been covered in 2001 - 02. The percentage of women beneficiaries is highest in Gajapati district (67 %) and lowest in Nabarangapur district (5 %).

JGSY - Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme in which 28.7 % of the mandays were generated for women in 2001 - 2002. In the previous years, the percentage of women beneficiaries covered ranged from 32.08 % to 30.97 %.

EAS – Employment Assurance Scheme is a centrally sponsored plan with a sharing of 80 : 20 started from 1993 for wage generating opportunities in all the 314 blocks of the 30 districts. In 2001-2002, only 27.86 % of the mandays generated were availed by women.

OBB (Operation Black Board) , IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) and rehabilitation of bonded labourers do not have any specific women component.

- Orissa Health and Family Welfare reform project, Family Welfare Programme, Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) are the schemes in which women are the thrust , which are run by the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

Family Welfare programme is being implemented in the State covering both population control and maternal and child health services. Family planning methods such as sterilization, IUD insertion and contraceptives and oral pill usage are being popularized. Reduction of infant mortality rate is also the current thrust area with the formation of a Mission with the objective of reducing the IMR to 60 per 100 live births by 2005. Payment of transport cost to pregnant women who come for institutional deliveries is being undertaken.

RCH programme ensures safe motherhood and child survival to create confidence among the population to accept family planning methods. The objectives is to introduce reforms and fills in the gaps of infrastructure, to address the needs of the disadvantaged particularly of the women, to identify mechanisms to ensure community participation to improve quality of primary health care in the village level. The district of Kalahandi has been taken up for intensive activity. The total cost of the programme for 5 years is Rs 119.57 crores.

IPD project is being implemented in the 4 districts of Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nabarangapur and Koraput with assistance from UNFPA. It has all the components of RCH as well as aims at reducing maternal mortality, infant mortality and achieve stabilisation of population through education.

- Mother – teacher forum established under the School and mass education

To increase the awareness regarding the benefits of school education mother – teacher forums have been set up to facilitate enrollment of girl children in schools.

- The State Govt. is in the process of formulating a State specific Population Policy and an Action Plan for implementing the National Population Policy 2000. UNFPA is also involved in drafting of the State Population Policy. It is hoped that the gender component will be given importance.

Thus there are a gamut of programmes which cover only women as the beneficiaries, other schemes in which women and children both are included and those of family welfare and poverty alleviation in which both men and women are the beneficiaries. These are implemented in the various Departments mostly through Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Agriculture, Industry, SC & ST Development, Panchayati Raj and others. The extent of women beneficiaries in all of these programmes / schemes is very minimal and actually covers a small percentage of the women populace of the State.

CHAPTER 10

ISSUES CONFRONTING WOMEN

- 10.1 Policy for women:** There is no State Policy for women. It seems that the issues and problems of women would be addressed in the main stream Policy approach. The diverse issues of the women of Orissa would certainly not be given its due attention and importance in this way. Apathetic mindset of the government and the lack of force of the civil society organizations have made the situation worse.
- 10.2 Displacement:** A large number of Development Projects have been taken up in the State of Orissa since independence to achieve speedy economic development. Women in general, irrespective of the ethnic groups appear to be the most marginalised section among the displaced people. They face the adverse effects of the projects resulting in displacement in a number of fronts impairing their ability for social reproduction and marginalising them further within the new set up and the household. With physical dislocation, the women in particular inhabit in a new & unknown area. The displaced women of Rengali Multipurpose Dam Project initially have faced hostility from the host communities, which often resulted in clashes, violence & bloodshed. The differences and clashes usually took place over sharing the source of drinking water, infrastructure facilities and common property resources like the forest, grazing land, space for wood lot or burial ground. The women in most project induced displacements in Orissa invariably experience such situation.
- 10.3 Reduced livelihood opportunities:** In the pre-displacement location most women were collecting different kinds of forest produce from the nearby forest; they were also pursuing shifting cultivation in the hill slopes & besides they were also earning their livelihood by engaging themselves in the share cropping, by working as agricultural & wage labourers. But as a consequence of displacement and relocation at a far off place, which is alien to the women, there has been a dramatic fall in the working status and their source of earning has been drastically reduced due to the lack of access to the forest & lack of job opportunities. Empirical studies in Orissa reveal that employment/occupation status or labour force participation rate has substantially declined in the post displacement stage in case of women in the relocation place. Pandey in his study on the displaced women of MCL & Ib Valley Coal Mining Project has indicated that while 56 percent of women were non-working prior to displacement, it rose to as high as 84 percent after land acquisition in the post displacement stage. Similarly, the proportion of women workers in the

primary sector dropped from 37 percent to 12 percent, in the secondary sector it almost dropped to nil from 6 percent. This clearly indicates that the source of earning and employment opportunities in case of women has substantially shrunk in the post displacement stage in the relocation site and there needs to provide viable employment opportunities for the displaced women in particular to mitigate the adverse effects they are confronting in the new place of stay after displacement.

- 10.4 Globalisation:** Global economic integration in sectors such as agriculture, textiles etc where women are employed in large numbers in the unorganised sectors have far reaching consequences. Already poor women are being made to bear the cost of the NEP as the subsidies on essential drugs have been removed and unskilled labourers mostly women have lost their jobs. When such disruptions take place, it is always the women who are affected the most, as the burden of running the household is on them. With the privatisation of social sectors like health, education, transport and communication and removal of subsidies, women are directly affected. Globalisation is all about resources. Eager for foreign investments, the State Government has sold away the survival resources of the tribals to the mining companies. In a study conducted by SWS, it was observed that conversion of agricultural land into aquafarms has rendered many women agricultural workers jobless. Emphasis on export earnings has lured the land owners to get into shrimp culture whereby the cash benefit has made the families asset rich but no tangible social enhancement has occurred for the women.
- 10.5 Land rights :** Ceiling surplus Government land and Government waste land which is being given for homestead and / or for agriculture purpose to landless persons are to be registered in the name of both the husbands and the wives. Notification for enforcing this has been issued by the Department of Revenue, Govt of Orissa since 1989. The latest circular on this subject has been issued to the District Collectors in June 2002. But actual implementation is tardy. Also the Govt of Orissa in October 2002 decided that at least 40% of the Government wasteland allotted for agriculture and house site purpose, ceiling surplus, land and Bhoodan land may be allotted to widows, unmarried women, victimized women and women living the poverty line as far as practicable. While distribution of Government land to members of SC/ ST may be made as per rules, at least 40% land should be allotted to women belonging to SC/ ST. No data is available on this provision.
- 10.6 Water :** Water is an essential component of existence and women are involved in its storage, consumption, usage etc. With the privatization of water, women will be sidelined and marginalized even more. Private players will control the lives of women folk. Even the Pani Panchayat Act of Orissa is totally discriminatory and women have no role to play in deciding the usage of water.
- 10.7 Social protest movements :** Orissa has been the pioneer in many of the social protest movements which have been aimed at the 'so called developmental projects' such as the Balco protest, Gandhamardan protection movement, Tata movement, Chilika Bacchao Andolan, Mada Mukti

Andolan (Freedom from liquor), Utkal Alumina protest. These movements have been spread in all parts of the state in Sambalpur, Gopalpur, Kashipur, Banpur etc. Women have played a decisive role in all of these protest movements in not only joining in large numbers to make the movement a success but also leading from the front line and facing the brutalities from the State agencies.

10.8 Tribal women: Orissa has a sizeable (about 40%) tribal and scheduled caste population. While the scheduled castes are distributed fairly uniformly throughout the state, the tribal population is clustered in certain regions more strongly. Tribals depend substantially on common property resources and inhabit relatively underdeveloped terrain. Erosion of common property rights based livelihood, displacement and the like aggravate their problems affecting the women more strongly. It seems that left to themselves gender based discrimination is low but any development efforts through the formal governance system involve complexities linked to land alienation and forest rights.

10.9 Disaster & Migration: Orissa is home to natural calamities and disasters. Cyclones, floods, droughts and famines hit the state with an unfailed schedule. The state is marooned by a number of floods, cyclones and droughts within past ten years. To be exact Orissa has witnessed six severe droughts, two devastating floods and two massive cyclones. The state has been hit by more than 30 natural disasters from 1963 to 1999. The onslaught of disasters since 1999 is relentless with the Super Cyclone in 1999, the devastating floods in 2001 & 2003 and the severe droughts in 2000 & 2002. The coastal Orissa is more prone to cyclones and floods whereas the western and southern parts are more vulnerable to droughts and famines. Drought in particular is chronic to the western and southern part of the state with its continuous appearance. The frequent occurrence of natural calamities has nullified the development measures taken up by the state authorities. The advent of disasters in regular intervals has resulted in the situations of compounded poverty, hunger, hunger death, distress sale of property and girl children. These recurring calamities and disasters have been responsible for weakening the state economy and increasing the incidence of poverty. According to the 'Concept Paper on Tenth Five Year Plan' brought out by Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Orissa, the loss of crops due to severe drought in 2000 was estimated at Rs.428.76 crore. Each disaster is a compounded burden on women as the livelihood options either get limited or get curtailed. Relief and rehabilitation policies and programs are also gender blind to an extent for not recognizing the differential needs in a disaster situation. For example, lactating mothers need more nutritional intake and better infrastructure support during post disaster periods.

Super cyclone of 1999 - The coastal Orissa was marooned by two super cyclones in quick succession. First one hit the south Orissa coast. But the second one that hit the northern and central coastal Orissa on 29th October 1999 caused unprecedented damage to fourteen districts resulting in massive destruction of lives and properties. More than 10,000 people died, millions were rendered

homeless, jobless and foodless. Millions of trees were uprooted leading to a large-scale environmental degradation. Standing crops worth Rs.1800 crores was destroyed in the super cyclone. The super cyclone made thousands of women single making them vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of violence. In fact a number of women and girl were trafficked from the coastal districts to be engaged in sex trade and Jatras. Jatras are known as places of exploitations against women.

Natural and man made disasters have affected the socio-economic fabric of the state derailing the delicate livelihood system of the people stretching over a long period of time. Sudden impact calamities such as cyclone and floods hit the coastal Orissa on a regular basis. Slow impact calamities such drought and famine in non-coastal regions particularly in western and southern regions has created a vacuum in livelihood. As a consequence of these calamities along with landlessness, indebtedness and lack of economic opportunities, migration has become a survival tool for the rural poor.

An estimated two lakh persons annually migrate from Kalahandi, Nuapada and Balangir districts to work in brick kilns of Andhra Pradesh or the construction sites in the big cities of the state. Earlier mostly male members of a family migrated but now-a-days women and in some cases the whole family also migrates in search of employment. Though their income in destination is more than that in their native place, they face problems in identification, social security and access to basic amenities. Many of the women migrant laborers are subject to sexual harassment by the contractors. Lacks of childcare facilities force these women to involve their children in the work.

Female Headed households – It is estimated that in Orissa 9.15% of the total number of households are headed by females. It is as high as 9.91% for STs and 9.70% for SCs. Migration of male members from the families in search of work and wages to destinations away from native villages has led to situations where women are in charge of households taking care of the young as well as the aged. Illiteracy, poverty, landlessness and high incidence of disasters make these women very vulnerable to exploitation even in their native village.

10.10 Women and Media – The representation of women in the local vernacular as well as the local publications of the national English dailies are stereotyped and do not present the reality. While sensational news such as crimes and glamour attract the print as well as the electronic media, grassroots level success stories as well as situation of women are never recognized. Women in decision making capacity in different streams of media (in the position of Working Editor in the largest local daily and Managing Director in a local television news channel) have not been able to create a dent in the misrepresentation or under representation of women's issues.

CHAPTER 11

WOMEN'S VOICE - SUGGESTED ACTION PLAN

11.1 Police:

- 11.1.1 Non-accessibility:** - Often police is not accessible even to the NGOs working in the field. In this case the common man is worst affected. There is a lack of helping attitude on part of the police officers and personnel in the police stations. Adding salt to the injury is the taking up of bribes by the officials. This makes the police stations a place of awe rather than a friendly and helping one.
- 11.1.2 Need for sensitization:** - There is a huge need of being sensitized on part of police officers regarding the issues related to women's oppression. The machinery of police should gear up to become woman friendly rather than being labeled as oppressor.
- 11.1.3 More Mahila Thanas & Mahila desks:** - The gathering unanimously suggested to increase the number of Mahila Thanas in all the districts. There were also suggestions to have women desks in all the police stations of the State. Existing women police stations are to be empowered and also extended.
- 11.1.4 F.I.R. Registration copy not given:** - Often even though the FIR is lodged, the complainant is not being handed over a copy of the FIR registration.
- 11.1.5 Bribe at every step:** - The system of bribery that exists makes it more difficult for the common man to seek justice from the police machinery. Starting from lodging of the FIR to capture of the accused, every step needs bribe.

11.2 Dowry:

- 11.2.1 Non-functioning of dowry cells:** - Though dowry cells exist in all most all the represented districts, they are in a dormant stage. In most of the cases the meetings of the Dowry cell take place once in every three months. The cells also lack in resources to carry out various functions for prevention of atrocities related to dowry.
- 11.2.2 Transfer of dowry Cell:** - Some of the suggestions that came regarding increasing the efficiency of the dowry cell is to transfer of the management of district dowry cells from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to Superintendent of Police. It was believed that as the police handle the cases, it would be worthwhile to keep the cell under direct supervision of Superintendent of Police.

11.3 Trafficking:

- 11.3.1 **Vulnerability:** - Districts like Bhadrak, Balasore, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Nayagarh, Bolangir and Nuapada are very vulnerable so far as trafficking is concerned.
- 11.3.2 **False Promise:** - Money allurements and false promises made to the households lure the women. Trafficking often happens in the pretext of marriage, which are false. As the households of the girls are poor, they are coerced to marry off their daughters to unknown persons in far off places like UP, MP, etc. in lieu of some money. In most of the cases the money also never reaches the parents.
- 11.3.3 **No Follow Up:** - After the disappearance of the married girls, there is no follow up by any agency. The parents too have no clue about their daughters. The trafficked women are barred from communicating to their homes making it more difficult to know the whereabouts of the victims. The middlemen also try to hoax the parents by telling that their daughter is well off and enjoying her life.
- 11.3.4 **Networking of SCWs :-** To facilitate tracking of the missing girls from the different parts of the state it was suggested that there should be networking of the various State Commission for Women in all the states of the country.

11.4 Jails & Family Courts:

11.4.1 Condition of jails –

- 11.4.1.1 **Inadequate Infrastructure:** - The Jails in Orissa do not have adequate infrastructure like no separate facilities for women. In some jails there are even no separate wards for women. Women have to share space with male inmates. The under trials are being kept along with hardened criminals.
- 11.4.1.2 **HIV Testing** - There is no monetary as well as medical allocation for HIV/AIDS testing of the women in jails.
- 11.4.1.3 **Children** - The children of the women convicts and under trials are kept in jails thereby hindering their development process. There is a need of opening more short stay homes for the children. The state should take care to provide free and quality education to these children.
- 11.4.1.4 **More women jails** - To keep the dignity of women convicts and under trials intact more women jails are needed. This would definitely lessen the burden that women carry due to gender roles by providing them with much needed privacy.

11.4.2 Family Courts –

- 11.4.2.1 **More Family Courts** - Establishment of more Family Courts is required to expedite disposal of cases. **Mobile Courts** would also be helpful in providing

justice to women who stay in far off and remote areas. Having more Family Courts and Mobile Courts should increase the accessibility of these courts for poor women especially in rural areas.

11.4.2.2 Effectiveness of Family Courts has to be increased to provide justice to the victimized women in a timely manner. The early disposal of cases in these Family Courts would save the traumatized women from passing through the agony time and again.

11.4.2.3 Women Judges should be appointed and **trial of women** should be carried out under Camera and **privately**. In most of the cases women receive multiple shocks when they pass through the gender insensitive legal procedures. The questioning and gestures that they receive from the lawyers and the spectators is very degrading. Providing them with women judges and lawyers along with private trials would save their dignity and restrict their further humiliation.

11.4.2.4 More number of counselors for the Family Courts should be appointed to provide succor to the victimized women.

11.5 Registration of Marriages:

11.5.1 Registration of marriages should be done through the involvement of NGOs, SHGs and Govt. machinery. These registrations should be done predominantly in the **Gram Panchayat levels**. It would help in reducing the cases of false marriage and trafficking as both the husbands and wives have to provide their addresses for proper documentation.

11.6 Un-wed Mothers:

11.6.1 False Promise: - In all the cases of un-wed motherhood, there is false promise to marry. The consent of the girl for sexual intercourse is taken fraudulently. In some cases desertion also takes place.

11.6.2 By the time the girls become aware of the false marriage and the pregnancy, they are not in a position to do anything. The victims are **un-aware of registration of marriages** as well as the proper **legal procedures**.

11.6.3 D.N.A. testing, in case of un-wed mothers, should be carried out by the State as the victims are poor and are in a state of mental shock.

11.7 Child Marriage:

11.7.1 Cases of child marriages are reported among the Muslim community of Bhadrak district and rural peripheral areas of Bhubaneswar (Padmakesharipur near Nandankanan).

11.8 Health & Malnutrition:

- 11.8.1 It is not uncommon to notice a **high level of malnutrition** amongst the women of Orissa. The Programmes related to malnutrition need to be analysed to find out the gaps in implementation for effectiveness of these Programmes.
- 11.8.2 **Awareness** on healthy practices has to be enhanced to restore good health for women. Sensitization of women towards safe drinking water and healthy sanitation practices is essential for the overall development of the entire family.
- 11.8.3 Establishing a thorough and proper **monitoring system of the sex diagnostic centres** using ultrasound machines especially those in rural areas could arrest the increasing rate of female foeticide.
- 11.8.4 To provide privacy, dignity and to encourage women to access the health facilities increasingly and effectively, the number of **women doctors** has to be increased and **exclusive women hospitals** should be opened. There is a need to establish Maternity Delivery Homes at the Panchayat level.
- 11.8.5 **Birth Registration:** - Birth registration should be done at the village level through Gram Panchayats. No incidence of birth should be missed.
- 11.8.6 **Increase Number of ANM :-** To reduce the workload on the ANM and increase their efficiency, it was suggested that the number of ANM should be increased than the prevailing ratio in coastal as well as the tribal districts.

11.9 Mentally & Physically Challenged Women:

- 11.9.1 Special focus has to be given to mentally and physically challenged women. The violence against these women has to be recorded for the purpose of justice. **Employment opportunities and trainings** relevant to these sections of women are to be imparted on a regular basis. There should be provision of **Halfway Homes** for the mentally challenged women.

11.10 Awareness:

- 11.10.1 Most of the women do not know the existing laws and regulations that are meant for providing justice to them. This warrants increasing the legal awareness of women as well as other civil society members. **Integrating legal awareness** with the **curriculum** at the school and college levels could ensure better dissemination.
- 11.10.2 Regular **dissemination of information on laws** regarding women and women's rights could be carried out through local media and block level awareness camps.
- 11.10.3 **Sensitization** of society at large including **judiciary** is imperative to usher in a regime of protection and care for women.

11.11 Education:

11.11.1 Relaxation of age should be provided to women to pursue education. They should be allowed to enter into the formal system of education even though they have discontinued formal education due to various reasons including poverty and gender roles.

11.11.2 Most of the time, the **children of women daily wage labourers** do not find **food, education and crèche facilities**. Special emphasis should be placed on these items for the children.

11.12 Short Stay Home:

11.12.1 The **increase** in the number of **Short Stay Homes** is essential to provide succor to the women victims of oppression and atrocities. Establishment of Short Stay Homes in far-flung rural areas would provide access to rural poor victimised women.

11.12.2 The allocation of **resources for these Short Stay Homes** is to be enhanced for an early and proper redressal of the problems faced by victimised women. Resource crunch becomes a bane for the inmates of the short stay homes. The victimized women there lead a pathetic life.

11.13 Networking:

11.13.1 Linkages between different organizations such as NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and local and state bodies at various levels have to be created.

11.13.2 The Human Rights Protection Cells (HRPCs) at district levels need to be strengthened with additional powers and resources.

11.13.3 Formation of a Coordination Committee would take forward the causes of women. This Committee should comprise of police, civil society, advocates, media and etc.

CHAPTER 12

CONCLUSION

Economically and socially, though, there has not been much transformation since the last 50 years. Women are employed the highest as non workers in the agricultural sector and their contribution to the household continues to be ignored. Industrially an undeveloped state, Orissa does not offer much opportunity for the educated or professionally qualified women for employment. The tradition bound Oriya society still maintains a restricted social conduct code for men and women. Preference for male child has seen the one of the highest female infant mortality rates in the country. The sex ratio of the state stands at 973, higher than the national average but the concern is the declining sex ratio since the beginning of the 20th century. Orissa is the home of at least 62 tribal communities, which has a unique culture, tradition and social norms. Gender equity is one of the highlights of their society, which is manifested in the pro women sex ratio standing at around 1002 in some of the tribal districts. Lagging behind in the conventional parameters of development such as literacy, infrastructure etc, theirs is a unique world where co existence with nature, harmony with the surroundings is an integral part. Literacy, which an indicator of development, has been beyond the reach of women of Orissa. As per the 2001 census, the female literacy rate is at 51%, a huge progress from 14% in 1971. The rural female literacy rate has too progressed from 3% to 12%. But still there exist regions in the State where the female literacy is abominably low such as in Koraput district (9.25 % as per the 1991 census of the SC females) and Nabarangapur district (1.8 % as per the 1991 census of the ST females). However regions/districts of high literacy of women has not necessarily translated into women empowerment and better social condition for women. For example a district like Khurda, which has a high female literacy rate of 72% as per the 2001 census, also has one of the highest number of rape cases reported in the year. Crimes against women are on the rise and social menace like dowry atrocities on women have taken alarming proportions. Even pristine culture of the tribals has not been left untouched by these evils. Urban areas have witnessed acid throwing on young girls by young men and poverty has driven girls to prostitution.

Liberalisation, the emphasis on export earnings with multinationals and transnationals exploiting the rich mineral and other resources of the State has marginalised the women of Orissa even more. The traditional access to forest produce, which sustained the livelihood of the tribals, has been curtailed. The tribal women have thus been robbed off their source of life and the responsibility of maintaining the families with meagre income has taken a toll on them. Poverty along with no scope of employment (as low as 80 days in a year in areas such as Khariar) obviously cannot improve the

condition of women. With no raw material available for home based crafts such as basket weaving, rope making etc, the women in the rural areas have no choice to earn a living. Dire financial condition cannot have conducive social environment for the overall development of the women folk.

Social transformation, gender equity and an enabling environment for the women of Orissa to realise their full potential and contribute their might to the development of the State is not within the reach. Activism whether social or literary is not cohesive and focussed.

Social, cultural, psychological and economic condition of women of Orissa today is not in a desirable level. Female literacy, political reservation for women have not been translated into real empowerment for the women who are almost 50% of the population of the State. With negligible women in the decision making level with a Government who has still to put a State Policy for Women in place, the social upliftment of the women of Orissa is a herculean task.

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Table no 1 - Population Details : Orissa & India – 1991 & 2001 Census

			Population in millions			Population Density
			Persons	Males	Females	
Orissa	1991	Total	31.66 (100 %)	16.06 (50.73 %)	15.60 (49.27%)	203
		Rural	27.43 (86.64 %)			
		Urban	4.24 (13.36 %)			
India		Total	846.30 (100 %)	439.23	407.07	267
		Rural	628.69 (74.29 %)	324.32	304.37	
		Urban	217.61 (25.71 %)	114.90	102.70	
Orissa	2001	Total	36.70 (100 %)	18.61 (50.93 %)	18.01 (49.07%)	236
		Rural	31.21 (85.03 %)	15.71	15.50	
		Urban	5.50 (14.97 %)	2.90	2.60	
India		Total	1025.25 (100 %)	530.42	494.83	324
		Rural	740.26 (72.22 %)	380.44	359.82	
		Urban	284.99 (27.78 %)	149.98	135.01	

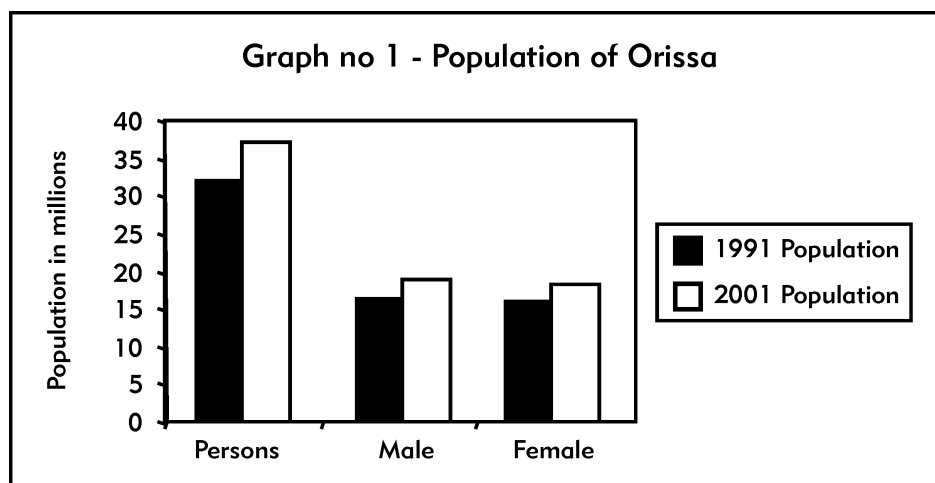


Table No 2- Population details of SC/ST : India & Orissa 1991 & 2001 Census

Scheduled Caste	India	Orissa	India	Orissa
	1991		2001	
Total (Million)	138.22	5.13		6.08
% of SC Population to total population	16.33	16.20		16.56
Male (Million)				3.07
Female (Million)				3.01
Scheduled Tribe				
Total (Million)	67.75	7.03		8.14
% of ST Population to total population	8.0	22.21		22.18
Male (Million)				4.07
Female (Million)				4.08

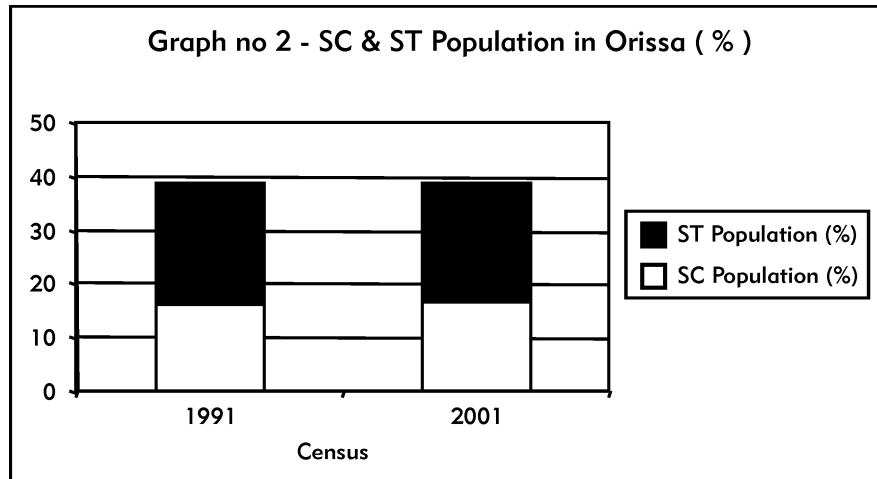


Table No 3 – Population Details- District wise: 2001 Census

Rank in the State as per Total Population	Districts	Population in Millions					Density of Population
		Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
1	Ganjam	3.14	1.57	1.57	2.60	0.54	382
2	Cuttack	2.34	1.21	1.13	1.70	0.64	595
3	Mayurbhanj	2.22	1.12	1.10	2.07	0.15	213
4	Balasore	2.02	1.04	0.99	1.80	0.22	532
5	Khurda	1.87	0.99	0.89	1.07	0.80	666
6	Sundergarh	1.83	0.93	0.89	1.20	0.63	188
7	Jajpur	1.62	0.82	0.80	1.55	0.07	560
8	Keonjhar	1.56	0.79	0.77	1.35	0.21	188
9	Puri	1.50	0.76	0.34	1.30	0.20	431
10	Baragarh	1.35	0.68	0.66	1.24	0.11	231
11	Balangir	1.34	0.67	0.66	1.18	0.16	203
12	Kalahandi	1.33	0.67	0.67	1.23	0.10	168
13	Bhadrak	1.33	0.68	0.66	1.19	0.14	532
14	Kendrapada	1.30	0.65	0.65	1.23	0.07	492
15	Koraput	1.18	0.59	0.59	0.98	0.20	134
16	Angul	1.14	0.56	0.55	0.98	0.16	179
17	Dhenkanal	1.07	0.54	0.52	0.97	0.10	239
18	Jagatsinghpur	1.06	0.54	0.52	0.95	0.11	633
19	Nabarangpur	1.02	0.51	0.51	0.96	0.06	192
20	Sambalpur	0.93	0.47	0.46	0.67	0.26	140
21	Nayagarh	0.86	0.44	0.42	0.83	0.03	222
22	Rayagada	0.82	0.41	0.42	0.71	0.11	116
23	Kondhamal	0.65	0.32	0.33	0.60	0.05	81
24	Sonepur	0.54	0.27	0.26	0.50	0.04	231
25	Nuapada	0.53	0.26	0.27	0.50	0.03	138
26	Gajapati	0.52	0.25	0.26	0.46	0.06	120
27	Jharsuguda	0.51	0.26	0.25	0.32	0.19	245
28	Malkangiri	0.48	0.24	0.24	0.44	0.04	83
29	Boudh	0.37	0.19	0.19	0.36	0.01	120
30	Deogarh	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.02	93

Table No. 4- SC & ST Population – District wise: 2001 Census

Sl. No.	District	SC Population in 000			% Of SC to district Popul.	ST Population in 000			% Of ST to district Popul.
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
1	Angul	196	100	96	17.21	133	67	66	11.67
2	Balasore	381	194	187	18.85	228	116	112	11.29
3	Baragarh	261	131	129	19.37	261	131	129	19.37
4	Bhadrak	287	146	141	21.52	25	13	12	1.89
5	Balangir	226	114	112	16.94	276	137	138	20.65
6	Boudh	82	41	41	21.90	46	23	23	12.48
7	Cuttack	447	228	218	19.09	83	43	41	3.57
8	Deogarh	42	21	21	15.36	92	46	46	33.60
9	Dhenkanal	197	100	97	18.51	136	69	67	12.81
10	Gajapati	39	190	199	7.51	263	129	135	50.82
11	Ganjam	587	292	295	18.71	91	46	45	2.90
12	Jagatsinghpur	223	113	109	21.07	8	4	4	0.82
13	Jajpur	374	191	182	23.06	126	64	62	7.76
14	Jharsuguda	87	44	43	17.09	160	81	79	31.38
15	Kalahandi	236	117	118	17.69	383	189	194	28.67
16	Kondhamal	110	54	55	16.90	337	166	171	51.98
17	Kendrapada	267	135	132	20.55	7	4	3	0.52
18	Keonjhar	181	91	90	11.63	695	349	346	44.56
19	Khurda	254	131	123	13.60	97	50	47	5.20
20	Koraput	154	77	77	13.04	586	290	295	49.65
21	Malkangiri	108	54	53	22.43	290	143	146	60.32
22	Mayurbhanj	171	76	85	8.10	1258	631	627	56.69
23	Nabarangpur	145	73	72	14.18	564	282	282	55.34
24	Nayagarh	121	62	59	14.12	51	26	25	5.91
25	Nuapada	72	36	36	13.64	184	91	93	34.76
26	Puri	274	139	135	18.26	4	2	2	0.30
27	Rayagada	116	57	58	14.11	463	225	238	56.51
28	Sambalpur	159	81	79	17.15	322	162	161	34.71
29	Sonepur	128	65	63	23.70	53	27	26	9.81
30	Sundergarh	158	79	78	8.62	919	459	460	50.21

Table no 5 - Population growth : Orissa & India – 1901 – 2001 census

Census Year	Orissa		India	
	Population	% Decadal growth	Population	% Decadal growth
1901	10,302,917		238,396,327	
1911	11,378,875	10.44	252,093,390	5.75
1921	11,158,586	-1.94	251,321,213	-0.31
1931	12,491,056	11.94	278,977,238	11.00
1941	13,767,988	10.22	318,660,580	14.22
1951 ¹	14,645,946	6.38	361,088,090	13.31
1961 ¹	17,548,846	19.82	439,234,771	21.64
1971	21,944,615	25.05	548,159,652	24.80
1981 ²	26,370,271	20.17	683,329,097	24.66
1991 ³	31,659,736	20.06	846,387,888	23.86
2001 ⁴	36,706,920	15.94	1,027,015,247	21.34

1. In working out the Decadal growth for India in 1941-51 and 1951-61, the population of Tuensang and Mon districts of Nagaland have not been taken into account as these were censused for the first time
2. Census in Assam in 1981 could not take place and thus the figures in 1981 have been worked out by interpolation
3. The 1991 Census could not take place in J & K and thus the figures are by interpolation.
4. Estimated population have been taken into account in some district in Jamnagar, HP where 2001 Census could not take place due to natural calamities.

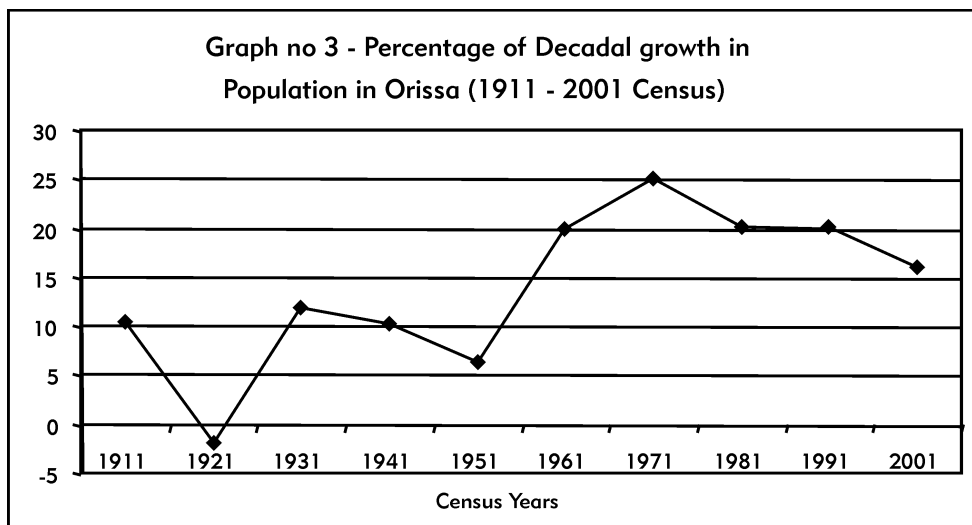


Table no 6 - Child Population (0 - 6 years): Orissa & India (1991 - 2001 Census)

	Child Population (0 - 6 Years) 2001 in Millions			Child Population as a % of Total Population 1991			Child Population as a % of Total Population 2001		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Orissa	5.18	2.66	2.52	16.89	16.93	16.85	14.11	14.27	13.95
India	157.86	81.91	75.95	17.94	17.77	18.12	15.42	15.47	15.36

Table No. 7 Child Population (0-6 years) - District Wise: 1991-2001 Census

Sl. No.	District	Child Population in 000			Child Population as a % of Total Population					
		2001			1991			2001		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Bargarh	168	86	82	15.41	15.48	15.35	12.47	12.62	12.33
2	Jharsuguda	64	33	31	16.40	16.16	16.66	12.62	12.59	12.64
3	Sambalpur	118	60	58	16.02	15.88	16.16	12.70	12.74	12.65
4	Deogarh	41	21	20	17.78	17.93	17.62	15.14	15.28	15.00
5	Sundergarh	256	130	126	16.77	16.51	17.04	13.99	13.87	14.12
6	Keonjhar	237	121	116	17.91	17.84	17.98	15.19	15.30	15.08
7	Mayurbhanj	355	182	173	18.89	19.05	18.72	15.99	16.21	15.77
8	Balasore	285	147	178	17.51	17.43	17.59	14.09	14.20	13.98
9	Bhadrak	184	95	89	17.86	18.13	17.58	13.84	14.08	13.59
10	Kendrapada	170	88	82	16.40	16.95	15.85	13.06	13.59	12.53
11	Jagatsinghpur	119	62	57	15.33	15.62	15.04	11.27	11.54	11.00
12	Cuttack	274	141	133	15.01	14.83	15.21	11.69	11.67	11.71
13	Jajpur	209	108	101	17.14	17.42	16.86	12.90	13.17	12.62
14	Dhenkanal	141	74	67	16.22	16.19	16.25	13.23	13.53	12.92
15	Angul	159	82	77	17.56	17.39	17.74	13.91	13.97	13.86
16	Nayagarh	110	58	52	15.36	15.43	15.30	12.75	13.00	12.47
17	Khurda	222	116	106	15.32	14.95	15.72	11.85	11.73	11.98
18	Puri	182	95	87	15.35	15.55	15.15	12.13	12.43	11.82
19	Ganjam	469	243	226	17.19	17.67	16.72	14.94	15.49	14.38
20	Gajapati	90	46	44	18.57	19.03	18.13	17.31	17.91	16.73
21	Kandhamal	115	58	57	18.94	19.03	18.84	17.72	18.04	17.41
22	Boudh	59	30	29	16.35	16.20	16.49	15.84	16.02	15.65
23	Sonepur	74	38	36	16.91	16.96	16.85	13.74	13.77	13.71
24	Balangir	188	96	92	16.13	16.16	16.09	14.07	14.18	13.96
25	Nuapada	82	42	40	17.44	17.48	17.41	15.53	15.81	15.25
26	Kalahandi	211	106	105	16.17	16.14	16.20	15.83	15.91	15.74
27	Rayagada	140	71	70	17.70	17.76	17.64	17.06	17.46	16.68
28	Nabarangapur	180	90	90	19.85	19.74	19.95	17.71	17.62	17.80
28	Koraput	193	97	96	18.08	17.83	18.32	16.41	16.45	16.37
30	Malkangiri	83	42	41	19.73	19.58	19.88	17.34	17.40	17.28

Table no 8 – Sex Ratio: Orissa & India (1901 – 2001 Census)

Census Year	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	
	Orissa	India
1901	1037	972
1911	1056	964
1921	1086	955
1931	1067	950
1941	1053	945
1951	1022	946
1961	1001	941
1971	988	930
1981	981	934
1991	971	927
2001	972	933

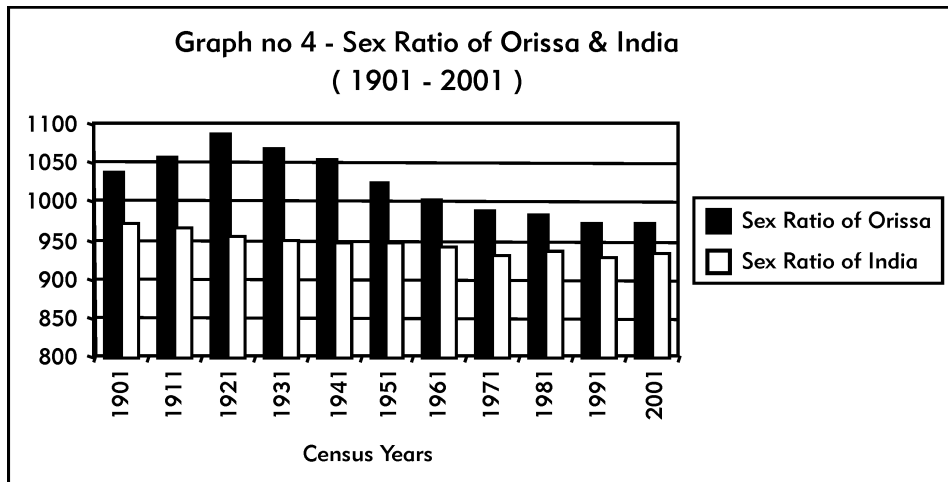


Table no 9 – Sex Ratio of SC & ST of Orissa – 1961 – 2001 Census

Sl.No.	Year	SC	ST
1	1961	1016	1015
2	1971	1007	993
3	1981	1012	988
4	1991	1002	975
5	2001	979	1003

Table No. 10 – Sex Ratio of Orissa & India by Residence –2001 Census

	Rural	Urban
Orissa	986	895
India	946	901

Table no 11 – Sex ratio – District wise : 1991 & 2001 Census

Rank in the State (2001) Total	District	Sex Ratio 1991	Sex Ratio 2001			Rank among the districts in India 2001
			Total	Rural	Urban	
1	Gajapati	1027	1031	1036	989	28
2	Rayagada	1012	1029	1039	969	29
3	Kendrapada	1007	1014	1018	947	49
4	Kandhamal	999	1008	1014	928	57
5	Nuapada	1002	1006	1008	969	61
6	Kalahandi	999	1000	1006	929	74
7	Ganjam	1006	1000	1011	946	75
8	Koraput	991	998	1009	948	81
9	Malkangiri	985	996	1002	933	85
10	Nabarangapur	989	992	997	928	96
11	Boudh	987	985	987	938	110
12	Balangir	981	983	990	930	121
13	Deogarh	982	980	986	911	131
14	Mayurbhanj	979	980	987	895	132
15	Keonjhar	974	977	988	908	140
16	Bargarh	979	976	979	936	145
17	Bhadrak	985	973	978	931	156
18	Jajpur	977	973	976	906	157
19	Sambalpur	956	970	988	924	167
20	Puri	970	968	976	920	174
21	Sonepur	979	966	969	926	180
22	Jagatsinghpur	977	962	983	788	191
23	Dhenkanal	954	962	968	899	192
24	Sundergarh	936	957	994	889	205
25	Balasore	955	949	953	919	244
26	Jharsuguda	938	946	975	898	262
27	Angul	942	941	958	844	290
28	Nayagarh	958	939	940	912	300
29	Cuttack	922	938	964	873	307
30	Khurda	903	901	970	817	432

Table no 12 – Sex Ratio of Child Population (0- 6 Years): Orissa & India 1991- 2001 Census

	Child Population (0 – 6 Years)		Population aged 7 years and above	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Orissa	967	950	972	976
India	945	927	923	935

Table no 13 - Sex Ratio of Child Population 0- 6 Years – District wise : 2001 Census

Rank in the State	District	Sex Ratio of child Population			Rank among the districts of India
		Total	Rural	Urban	
1	Nabarangapur	1002	1004	971	11
2	Koraput	993	997	968	17
3	Kalahandi	990	990	981	20
4	Malkangiri	990	992	961	21
5	Rayagada	983	986	953	35
6	Sundergarh	974	985	947	71
7	Kandhamal	973	977	896	86
8	Nuapada	970	970	974	100
9	Balangir	967	972	921	126
10	Sambalpur	963	969	946	161
11	Keonjhar	963	963	959	162
12	Gajapati		966	920	163
13	Deogarh	962	963	952	171
14	Boudh	962	967	848	
15	Sonepur	961	961	963	183
16	Bargarh	954	955	938	224
17	Mayurbhanj	954	954	958	225
18	Jharsuguda	950	960	931	253
19	Cuttack	941	939	948	313
20	Bhadrak	940	939	947	320
21	Kendrapada	935	936	916	342
22	Baleswar	934	933	945	349
23	Angul	934	939	898	350
24	Jajpur	932	932	926	361
25	Ganjam	928	942	845	377
26	Puri	921	920	930	413
27	Khurda	920	928	908	418
28	Dhenkanal	919	920	902	422
29	Jagatsinghpur	917	920	889	428
30	Nayagarh	901	902	856	465

Table no 14 – Life Expectancy at birth (Orissa & India – 1981 – 1992)

Year			Orissa	India
1981 - 85	Male	Total	53.1	55.4
		Rural	52.4	54.0
		Urban	58.8	61.6
	Female	Total	53.0	55.7
		Rural	52.4	53.6
		Urban	60.5	64.1
	Persons	Total	53.0	55.5
		Rural	52.4	53.7
		Urban	59.6	62.8
1991 - 95	Male	Total	56.6	59.7
		Rural	56.0	58.5
		Urban	61.9	64.5
	Female	Total	56.2	60.9
		Rural	55.3	59.3
		Urban	66.5	67.3
	Persons	Total	56.5	60.3
		Rural	55.7	58.9
		Urban	64.4	65.9
1992 - 96	Male	Total	56.9	60.1
		Rural	56.4	58.9
		Urban	62.1	64.9
	Female	Total	56.6	61.4
		Rural	55.8	59.8
		Urban	66.0	67.7
	Persons	Total	56.9	60.7
		Rural	56.1	59.4
		Urban	64.7	66.3

Source – National Human Development Report, 2001, GOI

Table no 15 – Crude Birth Rate & Crude Death Rate of Orissa and India

Sl.No	Year	Orissa		India	
		CBR	CDR	CBR	CDR
1	1981	33.1	13.1	33.9	12.5
2	1991	28.8	12.8	29.5	9.8
3	1995	27.8	10.8	28.3	9.0
4	1996	27.0	10.8	27.5	9.0
5	1997	26.5	10.9	27.2	8.9
6	1998	25.7	11.1	26.5	9.0
7	1999	24.1	10.6	26.1	8.7
8	2000	24.3	10.5	25.8	8.5
9	2002	23.1	9.8	25.0	8.1

Source – Economic Survey, GoO- 2002 - 2003

Table no 16 – Maternal Mortality Ratio Orissa & India : 1997-1998

	1997	1998
Orissa	361	367
India	408	407

Note – MMR = no. of maternal deaths in age group 15-49 years per 1 lakh live births

Source – National Human Development Report, 2001, GOI

Table no 17 – Infant Mortality Rate of Orissa & India – 1981 - 2000

Year	Orissa	India
1981	135	110
1991	124	80
1995	103	74
1996	96	72
1997	96	71
1998	98	72
1999	97	70
2000	96	68
2002	87	64

Source – Economic Survey, GoO- 2002 – 2003 & SRS Bulletin, October, 2003

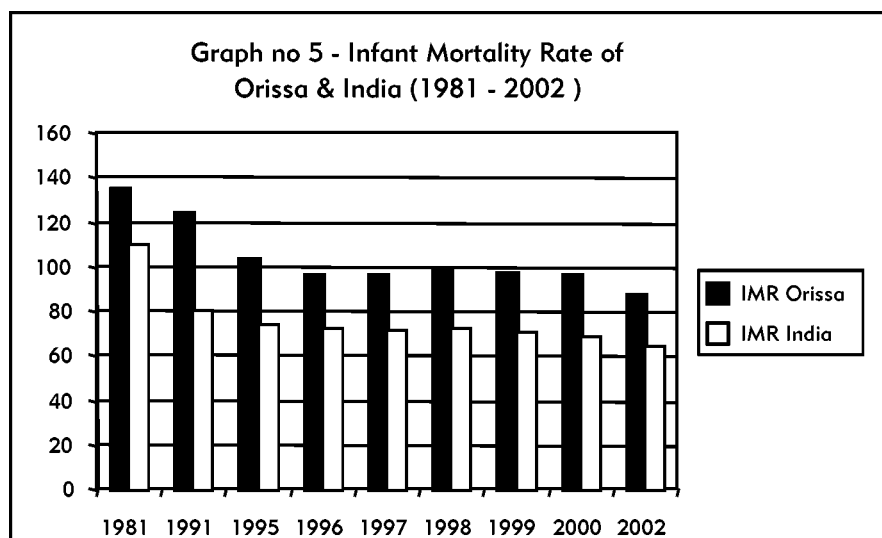


Table no 18 – Under 5 Mortality Rate Orissa & India : 1981 & 1991

	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Orissa	181	176	179	154	128	133
India	147	157	152	91	101	94

Source : National Human Development Report, 2001, GOI

Table no 19 – Immunization of Children in %, Orissa

Indicators	Source			
	RCH-1999	MICS-2000	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	Govt. Of Orissa 2002-03
Complete Immunization	57	45.7	43.7	NA
No Immunization	9	12.8	9.4	NA
Measles	67	58.7	54	94.9
BCG	83	84	84.7	99.5
DPT 3	76	57.5	61.9	98.4
OPV 3	77	71.4	68.4	98.7

Table no 20 – Morbidity in Orissa

R/U/T	M/F/P	No of persons per one lakh population suffering from			
		Asthma	Tuberculosis	Jaundice	Malaria
Urban	Male	3163	730	1488	4320
	Female	2823	915	787	4842
	Persons	3000	819	1152	4571
Rural	Male	3376	918	1572	8151
	Female	3195	749	947	7375
	Persons	3288	835	1265	7770
Total	Male	3352	896	1562	7716
	Female	3155	767	930	7098
	Persons	3255	833	1253	7414

Source : NFHS -2

Table no 21 – Literacy rates of Orissa & India (1951- 2001 Census)

Census Year	Orissa			India		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1951	15.80	27.32	4.52	18.33	27.16	8.86
1961	21.66	34.68	8.65	28.30	40.40	15.35
1971	26.18	38.29	13.92	34.45	45.96	21.97
1981	33.62	46.39	20.60	43.57	56.38	29.76
1991	49.09	63.09	34.68	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	63.61	75.95	50.97	65.38	75.85	54.16

Note- For the Census of 1951- 1971, the literacy rates relate to population aged 5 years and above. For the Census of 1981- 2001, it relates to population aged 7 years and above.

Table no 22- Literacy rate – district wise : 2001 Census

Rank in the State	District	Literacy Rate		
		Person	Male	Female
1	Khurda	80.19	88.38	71.06
2	Jagatsinghpur	79.61	88.96	69.94
3	Puri	78.40	88.73	67.80
4	Kendrapada	77.33	87.62	67.29
5	Cuttack	76.13	85.46	66.19
6	Bhadrak	74.64	85.44	63.62
7	Jajpur	72.19	82.69	61.45
8	Jharsuguda	71.47	83.04	59.23
9	Nayagarh	71.02	83.23	58.10
10	Baleswar	70.94	81.75	59.57
11	Dhenkanal	70.11	81.31	58.55
12	Angul	69.40	82.02	56.01
13	Sambalpur	67.01	78.87	54.79
14	Sundergarh	65.22	75.69	54.25
15	Bargarh	64.13	77.93	50.03
16	Sonepur	64.07	80.30	47.28
17	Ganjam	62.94	78.39	47.70
18	Debgarh	60.78	73.79	47.56
19	Keonjhar	59.75	72.53	46.71
20	Boudh	58.43	76.86	39.78
21	Balangir	54.93	70.36	39.27
22	Kandhamal	52.95	69.98	36.19
23	Mayurbhanj	52.43	66.38	38.28
24	Kalahandi	46.20	62.88	29.56
25	Nuapada	42.29	58.78	26.01
26	Gajapati	41.73	55.14	28.91
27	Koraput	36.20	47.58	24.81
28	Rayagada	35.61	47.35	24.31
29	Nabarangapur	34.26	47.37	21.02
30	Malkangiri	31.26	41.21	21.28

Table no 23- Districts, arranged in ascending order of female literacy rates

District	Female Literacy Rate 1991	District	Female Literacy Rate 2001
Nabarangpur	9.01	Nabarangpur	21.02
Malkanagiri	11.69	Malkanagiri	21.28
Nuapada	12.78	Rayagada	24.31
Koraput	15.15	Korapur	24.81
Kalahandi	15.28	Nuapada	26.01
Rayagada	15.63	Gajapati	28.91
Gajapati	17.44	Kalahandi	29.56
Phulbani	19.82	Kandhamal	36.19
Bolangir	21.01	Mayurbhanj	38.28
Boudh	21.30	Bolangir	39.27
Sonepur	23.38	Boudh	39.78
Mayurbhanj	23.68	Keonjhar	46.71
Deogarh	29.26	Sonepur	47.28
Ganjam	29.87	Deogarh	47.56
Keonjhar	30.01	Ganjam	47.70
Baragarh	31.21	Bargarh	50.03
Angul	34.32	Sundargarh	54.25
Sambalpur	36.48	Sambalpur	54.79
Jharsuguda	37.01	Angul	56.01
Sundargarh	39.60	Nayagarh	58.10
Dhenkanal	40.33	Dehenkanal	58.55
Nayagarh	40.74	Jharsuguda	59.23
Balasore	43.40	Baleswar	59.57
Jajpur	45.29	Jajpur	61.45
Bhadrak	46.35	Bhadrak	63.62
Puri	49.41	Cuttack	66.19
Kendrapara	50.67	Kendrapara	67.29
Cuttack	52.47	Puri	67.80
Jagasinghpur	52.94	Jagasinghpur	69.94
Khurda	55.39	Khurda	71.06

Table no 24 - Literacy rates of Orissa SC & ST – 1961 – 1991 Census

	1961	1971	1981	1991
SC Male	19.62	15.98	35.26	52.42
SC Female	3.44	5.17	9.40	20.74
SC Total	11.57	15.61	22.41	36.78
ST Male	13.04	16.38	23.27	34.44
ST Female	1.77	2.58	4.76	10.21
ST Total	7.36	9.46	13.96	22.31

Note : SC and ST literacy rate as per 2001 Census not available as yet

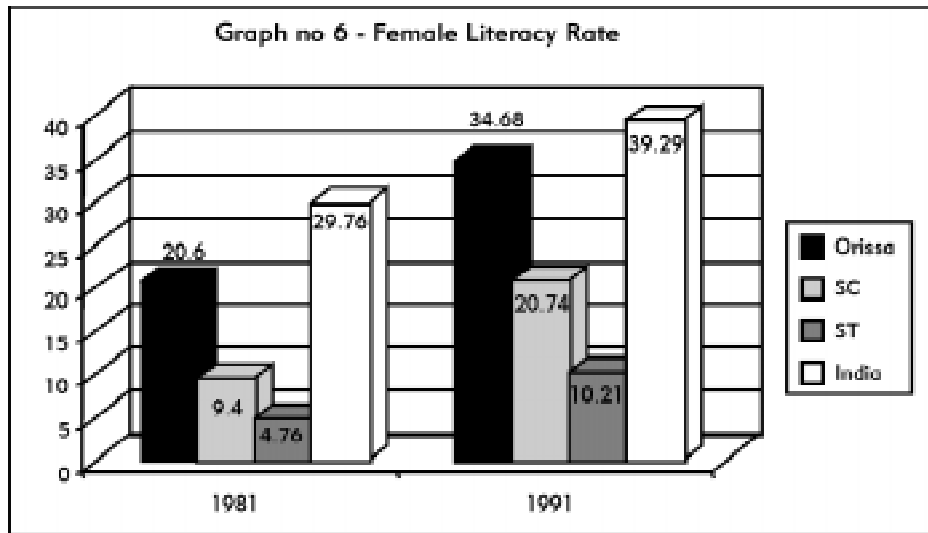


Table no 25 – Literacy Rate by residence of Orissa & India : 1981- 2001 Census

	1981				1991				2001			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India
Total	37.77	36.01	64.81		45.46	44.69	71.99		60.44	59.21	80.95	80.06
Male	53.54	49.59	76.38		60.00	57.87	81.21		73.57	71.18	88.32	86.42
Female	21.99	21.70	50.95		30.779	30.62	61.18		47.22	46.58	72.68	72.99

Table no 26 – Age Specific Enrolment Ratio Orissa & India : 1981- 1991

	Age group 6 to below 11 years						Age group 11 to below 14 years					
	1981			1991			1981			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Orissa	58.4	39.0	48.7	60.6	48.0	54.3	54.6	28.6	41.7	67.0	46.4	56.7
India	55.3	38.5	47.2	56.6	45.4	51.2	62.0	36.7	50.0	71.1	52.2	62.1

Note – Age Specific Enrolment Ratio = Estimated enrolment in an age group / Estimated child population in that age group X 100

Table no 27 – Girls enrolled in various School stages in percentage) - (Orissa & India) 1993

	Class I – V			Class VI - VIII			Class IX – X			Class XI - XII		
	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
Orissa	44.09	43.04	39.18	40.24	35.17	31.24	38.35	32.45	29.46	36.23	33.01	25.64
India	43.16	41.66	41.45	39.62	36.25	35.77	36.47	32.31	32.10	35.93	30.29	27.62

Source – 6th All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1999

Table no 28 – Drop out Rate in Class I-V Orissa & India – 1981 –1999)

	1981 – 82			1992 - 93			1998 - 1999		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Orissa	63.4	63.3	63.4	51.34	49.57	50.63	50.74	47.90	49.61
India	51.1	57.3	53.5	43.83	46.67	45.01	38.23	41.34	39.58

Source – National Human Development Report 2001, GOI

Table no 29 – Human Poverty Index: 1981-1991, India & Orissa

	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	Value		Rank		Value		Rank		Value		Rank	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
India	53.28	44.81			27.21	22.00			47.33	39.36		
Orissa	62.50	53.07	32	29	37.90	29.23	32	31	59.34	49.85	31	31

Table no 30 – Poverty ratio% of population below Poverty line in Orissa & India

Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973 - 74	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977 - 78	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983 - 84	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987 - 88	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993 - 94	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97
1999 - 00	48.01	42.83	47.15	27.09	23.62	26.10

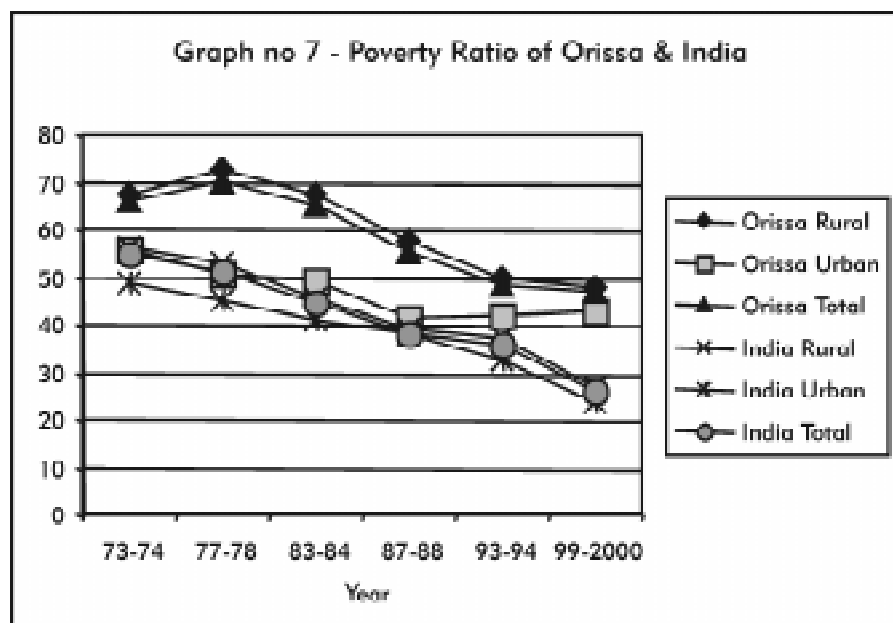


Table no 31 – Work participation rate of India and Orissa : 1961 – 2001

Year		India			Orissa		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1961	Total	42.98	57.20	27.90	43.66	60.75	26.58
	Rural	45.11	58.35	31.40	44.07	61.02	27.38
	Urban	33.44	52.36	11.11	37.52	57.21	13.12
1971	Total	33.06	52.61	12.06	33.19	55.62	10.47
	Rural	34.01	53.62	13.36	33.40	56.11	10.72
	Urban	29.32	48.80	6.65	30.94	50.73	7.52
1981	Total	36.70	52.62	19.67	38.01	55.86	19.81
	Rural	38.79	53.77	23.06	38.90	56.68	21.09
	Urban	29.99	49.06	8.31	31.36	50.14	9.49
1991	Total	37.50	51.61	22.27	37.53	53.79	20.79
	Rural	40.09	52.58	26.79	38.74	54.68	22.62
	Urban	30.16	48.92	9.19	29.67	48.36	8.10
2001	Total	39.26	51.93	25.68	38.88	52.75	24.62
	Rural	41.97	52.36	30.98	40.33	53.38	27.10
	Urban	32.23	50.85	11.55	30.66	49.37	9.76

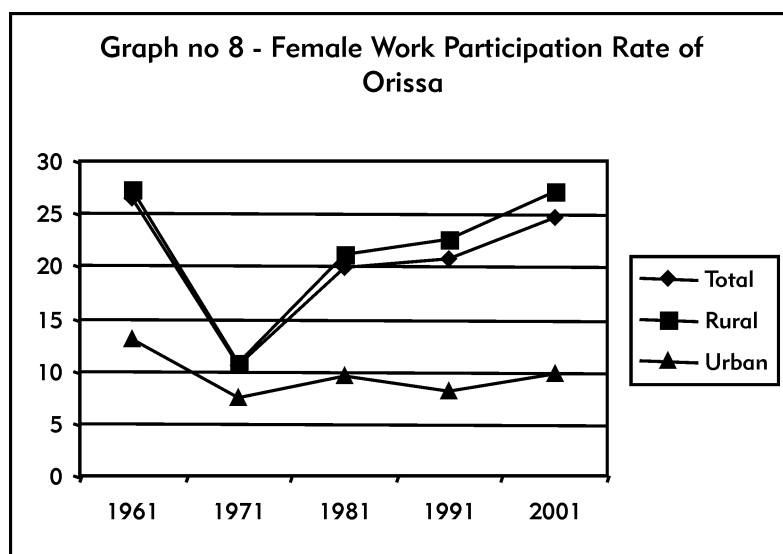


Table no 32 - Ranking of Districts by female work participation rate : 2001

Rank in 2001	Districts	Female work participation rate		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	Gajapati	49.80	41.81	1
2	Malkangiri	44.11	35.07	7
3	Nabarangpur	42.30	38.13	4
4	Kandhamal	42.17	39.61	2
5	Rayagada	41.30	37.90	5
6	Koraput	40.48	39.49	3
7	Mayurbhanj	39.89	37.00	6
8	Deogarh	38.60	33.66	8
9	Nuapada	36.90	31.49	11
10	Kalahandi	35.83	28.97	14
11	Sambalpur	35.58	32.00	10
12	Boudh	35.49	32.60	9
13	Sonepur	32.89	30.14	12
14	Ganjam	31.12	27.69	15
15	Bargarh	31.09	29.09	13
16	Sundergarh	28.93	24.80	16
17	Balangir	28.37	22.73	19
18	Kendujhar	28.01	24.35	17
19	Anugul	26.48	22.58	20
20	Jharsuguda	22.43	22.86	18
21	Dhenkanal	15.00	11.73	21
22	Cuttack	13.63	7.02	25
23	Balaswar	11.44	7.71	23
24	Jagatsinghpur	11.38	5.95	27
25	Nayagarh	10.88	8.36	22
26	Kendrapada	9.92	2.71	30
27	Khurda	8.56	7.16	24
28	Bhadrak	7.88	3.60	29
29	Puri	7.54	6.05	26
30	Jajpur	6.71	4.39	28

Graph no 9 - Female Work Participation Rate of Orissa and the districts 2001

Census

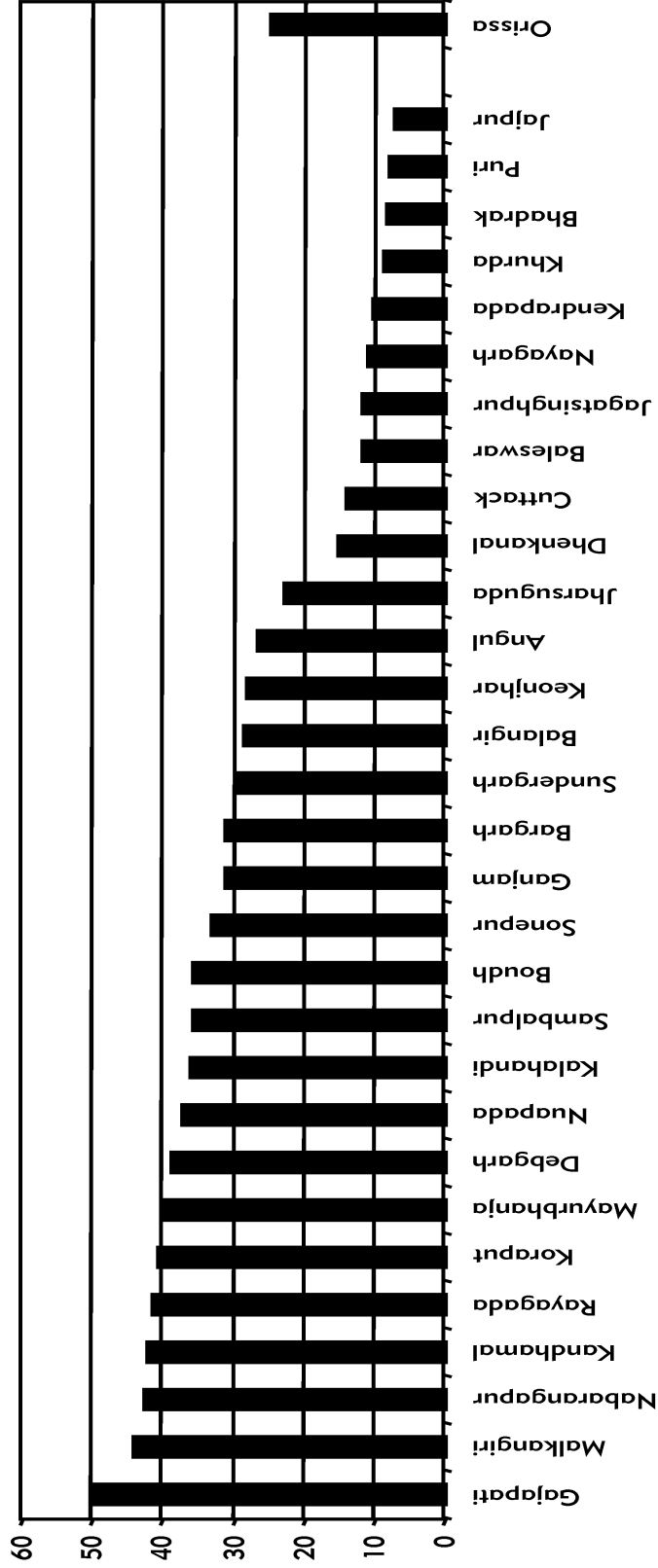


Table no 33 - % distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of Orissa with respect to India – 2001

India/Orissa	P/M/F	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
India	Person	100	100	100	100
	Male	100	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100	100
Orissa	Person	3.55	3.06	5.26	3.60
	Male	3.56	3.33	5.15	3.45
	Female	3.51	2.14	5.33	3.71

Table no 34 - % of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population – India & Orissa : 2001

India/Orissa	T/R/U	P/M/F	Total Population	Workers			Non-workers
				Total	Main	Marginal	
India	Total	Person	100	39.26	30.55	8.71	60.74
		Male	100	51.93	45.34	6.59	48.07
		Female	100	25.68	14.68	11.00	74.32
	Rural	Person	100	41.97	31.03	10.94	58.03
		Male	100	52.36	44.51	7.85	47.64
		Female	100	30.98	16.77	14.21	69.02
	Urban	Person	100	32.23	29.30	2.93	67.77
		Male	100	50.85	47.46	3.39	49.15
		Female	100	11.55	9.12	2.43	88.45
Orissa	Total	Person	100	38.88	26.08	12.80	61.12
		Male	100	52.75	43.07	9.68	47.25
		Female	100	24.62	8.60	16.02	75.38
	Rural	Person	100	40.33	25.82	14.51	59.67
		Male	100	53.38	42.55	10.83	46.62
		Female	100	27.10	8.86	18.24	72.90
	Urban	Person	100	30.66	27.56	3.10	69.34
		Male	100	49.37	45.93	3.44	50.63
		Female	100	9.76	7.03	2.73	90.24

**Table no 35 – Sex ratio of total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers :
India & Orissa 2001**

India/Orissa	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
India	461	302	1557	1443
Orissa	454	194	1609	1551

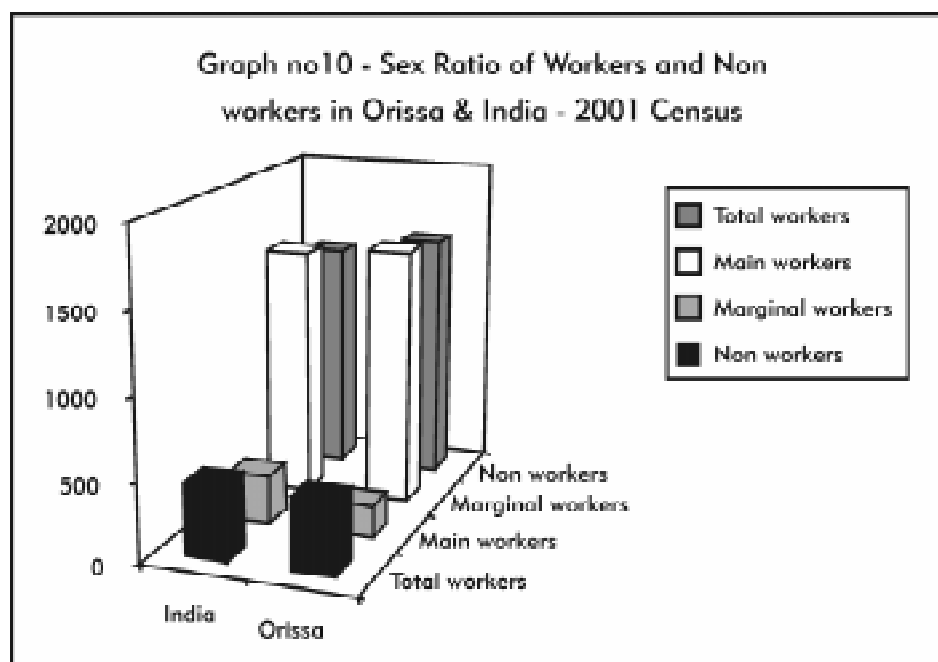


Table no 36 - % distribution of total workers (Main+Marginal), cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers of Orissa to India : 2001

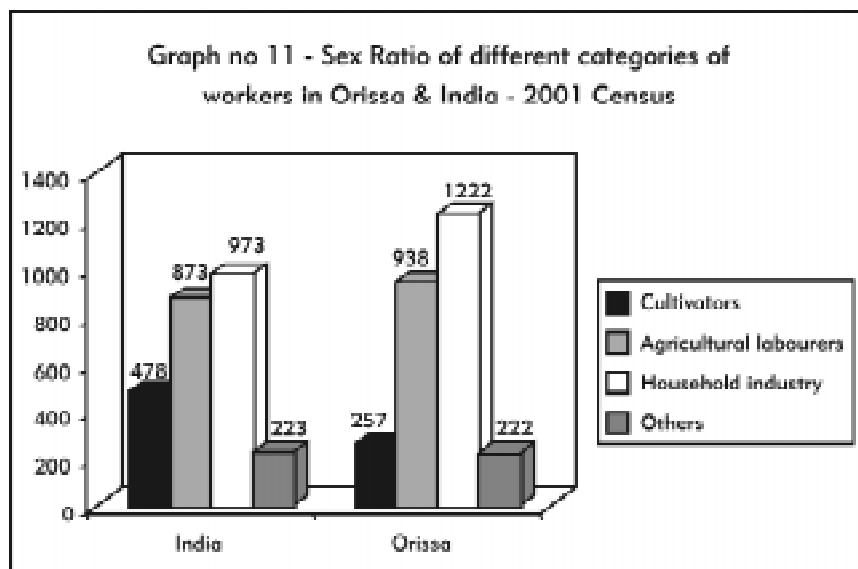
India/Orissa	P/M/F	Total workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household Industry	Other workers
India	Person	100	100	100	100	100
	Male	100	100	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100	100	100
Orissa	Person	3.55	3.32	4.66	4.20	2.88
	Male	3.56	3.91	4.50	3.73	2.88
	Female	3.51	2.10	4.83	4.69	2.86

**Table no 37 - % of categories of workers to total workers (main+marginal) for
India & Orissa : 2001**

India/ Orissa	T/R/U	P/M/F	Total Population	Workers			Non-workers
				Total	Main	Marginal	
India	Total	Person	100	31.71	26.69	4.07	37.53
		Male	100	31.34	20.82	3.02	44.82
		Female	100	32.51	39.43	6.36	21.70
	Rural	Person	100	40.14	33.19	3.77	22.90
		Male	100	42.19	27.49	2.83	27.49
		Female	100	36.46	43.40	5.44	14.70
	Urban	Person	100	3.21	4.71	5.10	86.98
		Male	100	2.99	3.42	3.50	90.09
		Female	100	4.26	11.04	12.93	71.77
Orissa	Total	Person	100	29.69	35.04	4.83	30.44
		Male	100	34.34	26.28	3.16	36.22
		Female	100	19.46	54.34	8.51	17.69
	Rural	Person	100	33.22	39.12	5.02	22.64
		Male	100	39.61	30.20	3.25	26.94
		Female	100	20.48	56.91	8.55	14.06
	Urban	Person	100	3.34	4.59	3.41	88.66
		Male	100	3.48	3.32	2.62	90.58
		Female	100	2.54	11.79	7.85	77.82

Table no 38 – Sex ratio for different categories of workers in India & Orissa :2001

India/Orissa	Total workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household industry	Other workers
India	461	478	873	973	223
Orissa	454	257	938	1222	222



**Table no 39 – Sex Ratio in different categories of main workers in Orissa & India
1981 – 2001 Census**

		Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Workers in Household industries			Other workers		
		1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
Orissa	Rural	92	119	259	464	542	943	403	452	1317	141	125	261
	Urban	71	70	129	385	377	627	277	294	530	112	108	152
	Total	92	118	257	462	536	938	386	435	1222	129	119	221
India	Total	192	261	478	598	629	873	365	419	972	121	143	223

Table no 40 – District wise sex ratio in different categories of workers: 2001

Districts	Total workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry workers	Other workers
Gajapati	906	654	1565	1018	427
Kandhamal	812	531	1388	4096	393
Rayagada	772	458	1415	887	402
Malkangiri	748	524	1698	2280	551
Mayurbhanj	742	324	1175	2672	301
Nabarangpur	741	252	1467	783	408
Koraput	716	449	1457	773	378
Debgada	707	466	1299	840	277
Nuapada	668	282	1426	670	380
Sambalpur	634	303	937	4409	277
Kalahandi	627	240	1243	892	261
Boudh	625	295	1354	917	320
Ganjam	597	339	1477	797	246
Sonepur	586	235	1135	848	314
Sundargarad	538	443	1602	654	209
Bargad	535	270	1080	688	225
Kendujhar	533	315	1121	1578	232
Balangir	503	208	1131	680	261
Anugul	476	432	1033	880	208
Jharsuguda	415	311	898	3005	170
Dhenkanal	282	134	560	752	160
Cuttack	241	128	447	632	188
Jagatsinghpur	217	108	364	539	202
Baleswar	211	94	371	902	151
Kendrapada	201	157	275	634	182
Nayagad	187	74	223	1078	155
Bhadrak	155	79	234	832	156
Khurdha	153	49	273	392	142
Puri	141	43	261	533	145
Jajpur	137	42	213	361	136

Table no 41 - Growth of employment in Orissa

	1983 to 1993-94						1993-94 to 1999-2000					
	Rural		Urban		Combined		Rural		Urban		Combined	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa	1.6	2.7	2.6	6.7	1.8	2.9	1.2	0.7	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.8
All-India	2.0	1.5	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.8	2.6	1.5	1.9	0.9

Source: NSSO Surveys: 38th, 50th and 55th rounds

Table no 42 - Employment in the Organised Sector

Sl no	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total Organised Sector employment in 000	Women employees in the organized sector in 000	Percentage of women
		Total in 000	Women in 000	% of women	Total in 000	Women in 000	% of women			
1	1997	713	79	11.1	97	11	11.3	810	90	11.1
2	1998	712	82	11.5	99	11	11.1	811	93	11.5
3	1999	709	83	11.7	93	10	10.8	802	93	11.6
4	2000	711	89	12.5	87	10	11.5	798	99	12.4
5	2001	717	92	12.8	89	10	11.2	806	102	12.7

Source – Economic Survey – 2002 – 2003, Govt. of Orissa

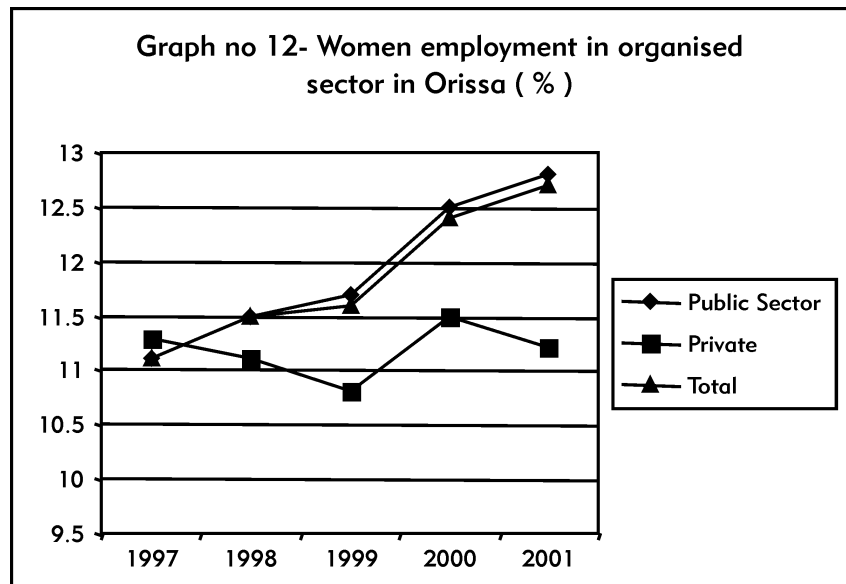
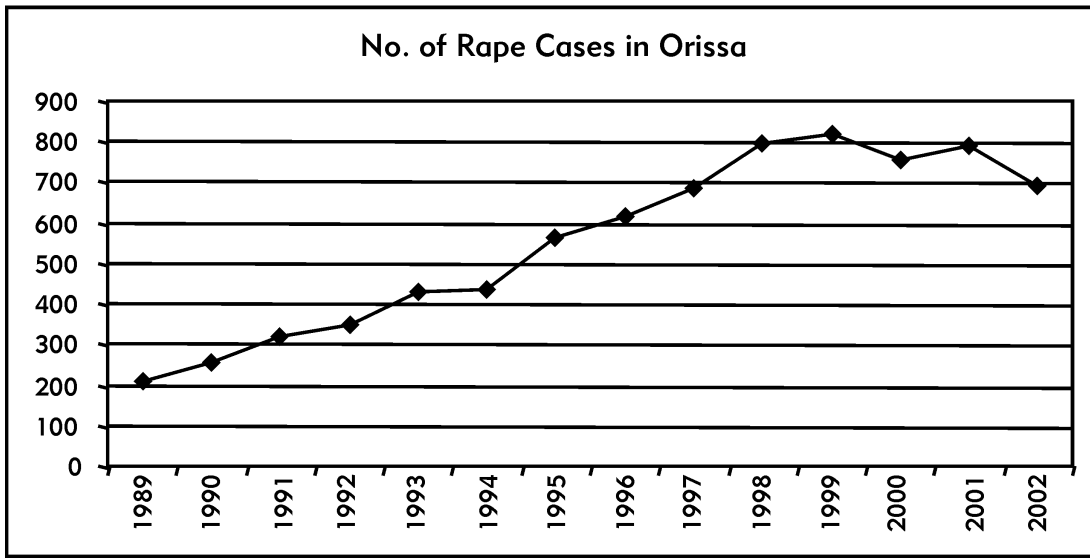


Table no 43 – Crimes against women of Orissa

YEAR	NO OF RAPE CASES	NO OF DOWRY MURDERS	NO OF DOWRY SUICIDES	NO OF DOWRY TORTURE	TOTAL DOWRY CASES	NON DOWRY TORTURE	TOTAL NO OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN	TOTAL NO OF CRIMES IN ORISSA	% OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
1989	207	46	46	152	244	177	628	46224	1.4
1990	257	80	60	175	315	215	787	50156	1.6
1991	321	98	71	214	383	183	887	52286	1.7
1992	349	155	49	252	456	168	973	52985	1.8
1993	431	187	45	341	573	207	1211	53872	2.2
1994	434	265	43	488	796	302	1532	51161	3.0
1995	562	314	39	565	918	377	1857	53614	3.5
1996	617	354	37	710	1101	405	2123	53195	4.0
1997	683	324	54	727	1105	413	2201	54049	4.1
1998	796	387	55	901	1343	499	2638	53679	4.9
1999	816	382	30	875	1287	445	2548	52627	4.8
2000	753	448	41	889	1378	452	2583	54157	4.8
2001	790	427	41	1030	1498	552	2840	57852	4.9
2002	691	418	43	1042	1503	524	2718	58858	4.6

Source – White Paper, Dept of Home, Govt. of Orissa

Graph no 13 - Rape cases in Orissa



Graph no 14 - Dowry cases in Orissa

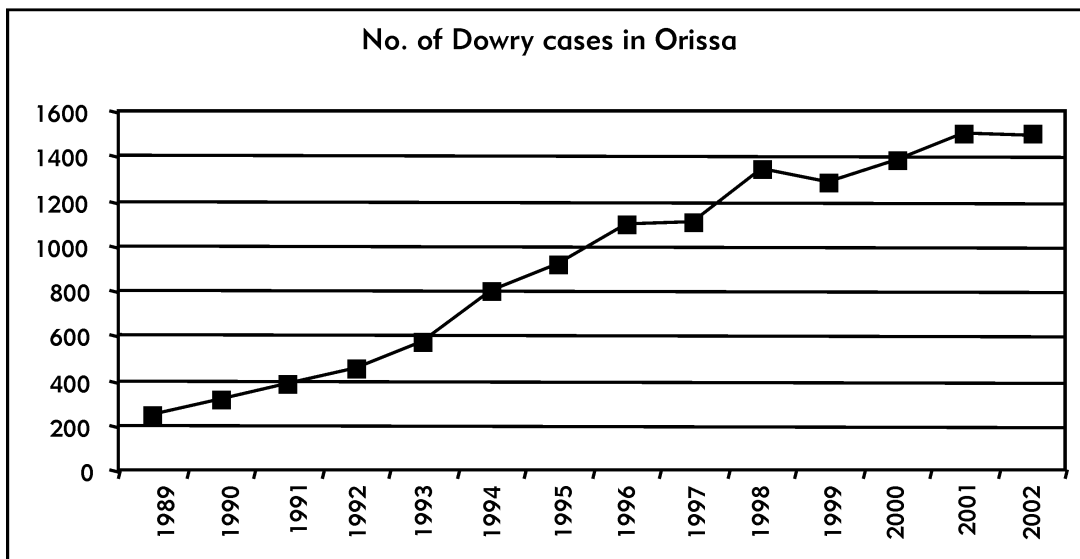


Table no 44 – Rape Cases (District Break Up)

Districts	Cases Registered			% (+/-) in comparison to previous year (2001)
	2000	2001	2002	
Cuttack	44	34	32	-5.8
Jagatsinghpur	27	12	17	+41.6
Jajpur	24	24	18	-25.0
Kendrapada	15	11	09	-18.1
Puri	23	41	41	00
Nayagada	09	17	09	-47.0
Khordha	45	65	52	-20.0
Balasore	64	58	47	-18.9
Bhadrak	14	35	27	-22.8
Mayurbhanj	65	77	68	-11.6
Sambalpur	21	18	15	-16.6
Bargada	12	19	12	-36.8
Deogarh	12	08	07	-12.5
Jharsuguda	16	12	11	-8.3
Dhenkanal	22	15	12	-20.0
Angul	42	33	25	-24.2
Bolangir	31	19	15	-21.0
Sonepur	11	08	06	-25.0
Ganjam	25	22	34	+54.5
Gajapati	08	10	08	-20.0
Berhampur PS*	10	10	10	00
Kondhamal	15	34	32	-5.8
Boudh	14	06	02	-66.6
Koraput	20	38	30	-21.0
Nabarangpur	12	13	17	+30.7
Rayagada	12	09	15	+66.6
Malkangiri	09	14	15	+7.1
Kalahandi	24	30	18	-40.0
Nuapada	09	09	05	-44.4
Sundergada	45	36	21	-41.6
Kendujhar	43	38	42	+10.5
Rourkela PS *	05	12	18	+50.0
Cuttack Railways PS *	01	01	01	00
Rourkela Rail PS *	04	02	00	—
Total	753	790	691	-12.5

* These are not districts and the data refers to the recorded cases in the Police Station situated therein.

Table no 45 – Data on crimes against women of SCW (1993-2003)

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R*	D*
Dowry Death	115	22	190	53	172	100	182	35	188	803	148	108	111	295	141	54	139	94	118	150	114	73
Dowry torture & desertion	226	13	655	85	672	332	906	73	896	1600	854	545	635	1139	642	361	579	381	531	632	574	273
Non dowry torture	101	8	180	28	178	53	322	44	530	756	537	326	460	796	411	230	386	269	411	441	338	273
Suspected death	68	17	64	22	89	44	87	10	74	380	73	29	46	133	46	36	47	25	43	50	36	20
Rape	79	3	85	2	99	4	83	5	88	52	146	64	86	202	97	48	87	74	70	83	64	42
Kidnap	38	3	36	1	25	2	40	2	27	14	40	31	35	80	38	24	38	46	38	34	30	20
Cheating	14	-	70	-	60	4	90	6	155	69	133	71	117	208	133	62	129	69	168	154	148	124
Land dispute	15	-	42	2	37	3	33	2	41	27	49	41	37	56	51	24	61	47	51	67	45	16
Service matter	21	-	42	1	28	1	29	1	60	43	59	26	48	92	42	13	46	30	61	54	61	38
Misbehaviour	45	4	113	1	139	8	191	12	210	103	242	95	145	363	128	59	130	107	460	406	401	214
Harassment	52	-	139	2	209	16	274	20	452	214	543	304	532	839	501	275	513	348	180	172	205	129
Others	161	8	360	6	256	77	109	55	117	280	108	60	179	236	163	67	132	99	168	213	144	98

* - Data of 2003 as on Oct 2003

R – Registered D – Disposed

Source – State Commission for Women, Orissa

Table no 46 – Women in Jails in Orissa

JAILS	SCHEDULED ACCOMODATION			CONVICT			UTP			OTHER			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chowdwar	646	18	664	298	5	303	826	16	842	10	0	10	1134	21	1155
Berhampur	416	20	436	272	7	279	459	5	464	8	3	11	739	15	754
Sambalpur	311	0	311	245	0	245	321	0	321	0	0	0	566	0	566
Baripada	386	17	403	335	15	350	197	13	210	0	0	0	532	28	560
Dhenkanal	164	6	170	99	1	100	137	9	146	0	0	0	236	10	246
Koraput	522	15	537	405	5	410	175	7	182	3	0	3	583	12	595
Puri	176	10	186	154	5	159	335	11	346	1	0	1	490	16	506
Bhawanipatna	238	17	255	128	2	130	137	3	140	0	0	0	265	5	270
Sundergarh	226	10	236	168	1	169	276	7	283	0	0	0	444	8	452
Bolangir	237	17	254	181	7	188	83	3	86	1	0	1	265	10	275
Balasore	327	9	336	69	0	69	336	11	347	0	0	0	405	11	416
Keonjhar	209	8	217	163	2	165	172	6	178	0	0	0	335	8	343
Phulbani	65	17	82	54	1	55	44	0	44	2	0	2	100	1	101
Rourkela	294	16	310	134	1	135	375	2	377	0	0	0	509	3	512
Bhubaneswar	269	14	283	79	1	80	605	14	619	0	0	0	684	15	699
Angul	91	6	97	82	0	82	138	0	138	1	0	1	221	0	221
Talcher	139	10	149	39	0	39	100	15	115	2	0	2	141	15	156
Bhanjanagar	116	6	122	70	1	71	168	6	174	6	0	6	244	7	251
Boudh	61	5	66	63	0	63	78	3	81	0	0	0	141	3	144
Bhadrak	111	3	114	22	0	22	150	7	157	0	0	0	172	7	179
Bonaigarh	62	5	67	17	0	17	156	5	161	0	0	0	173	5	178
Deogarh	111	16	127	Prisoners transferred to Sambalpur jail											
Jajpur	49	3	52	1	0	1	256	2	258	0	0	0	257	2	259

JAILS	SCHEDULED ACCOMODATION			CONVICT			UTP			OTHER			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kendrapara	29	5	34	1	0	1	112	3	115	0	0	0	113	3	116
Banki	15	2	17	1	0	1	23	1	24	0	0	0	24	1	25
Athagarh	22	5	27	4	0	4	47	4	51	0	0	0	51	4	55
Baramba	23	4	27	0	0	0	37	2	39	0	0	0	37	2	39
Paralakhemundi	57	4	61	13	0	13	55	4	59	0	0	0	68	4	72
Baragarh	56	5	61	9	0	9	129	1	130	0	0	0	138	1	139
Rairkhol	22	4	26	2	0	2	29	4	33	0	0	0	31	4	35
Kuchinda	36	4	40	5	0	5	64	1	65	0	0	0	69	1	70
Rairangapur	94	5	99	3	0	3	104	1	105	1	0	1	108	1	109
Karaniya	34	5	39	2	0	2	97	4	101	1	0	1	100	4	104
Udala	54	15	69	1	0	1	73	2	75	0	0	0	74	2	76
Pallahara	35	4	39	2	0	2	14	1	15	0	0	0	16	1	17
Athamalik	27	4	31	0	0	0	35	1	36	0	0	0	35	1	36
Kamakhyanagar	16	4	20	1	0	1	76	2	78	0	0	0	77	2	79
Nawarangapur	104	2	106	2	0	2	99	0	99	0	0	0	101	0	101
Malkangiri	85	4	89	17	0	17	262	9	271	0	0	0	279	9	288
Jeypore	82	4	86	2	0	2	227	4	231	0	0	0	229	4	233
Gunupur	50	2	52	3	0	3	108	4	112	0	0	0	111	4	115
Rayagada	52	3	55	2	0	2	85	0	85	0	0	0	87	0	87
Khurda	49	7	56	13	0	13	202	18	220	0	0	0	215	18	233
Nayagarh	70	8	78	4	1	5	208	7	215	1	0	1	213	8	221
Khandapada	41	0	41	2	0	2	38	0	38	0	0	0	40	0	40
Dasapalla	21	9	30	0	0	0	27	1	28	0	0	0	27	1	28
Dharamgarh	36	6	42	1	0	1	59	0	59	0	0	0	60	0	60

JAILS	SCHEDULED ACCOMODATION			CONVICT			UTP			OTHER			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nuapada	20	6	26	2	0	2	80	2	82	0	0	0	82	2	84
patnagarh	31	5	36	1	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	31
Titlagarh	41	12	53	2	0	2	81	1	82	0	0	0	83	1	84
Nilgiri	35	2	37	0	0	0	15	3	18	0	0	0	15	3	18
Sonepur	97	8	105	3	0	3	100	2	102	0	0	0	103	2	105
Champua	37	5	42	10	0	10	156	3	159	0	0	0	166	3	169
Anandapur	32	5	37	3	0	3	47	3	50	0	0	0	50	3	53
Jagatsinghpur	39	6	45	0	0	0	76	0	76	0	0	0	76	0	76
Hindol	77	6	83	5	0	5	23	1	24	0	0	0	28	1	29
Chatrapur	42	7	49	5	0	5	103	0	103	0	0	0	108	0	108
padampur	100	5	105	2	0	2	38	2	40	0	0	0	40	2	42
aska	27	6	33	3	0	3	88	2	90	1	0	1	92	2	94
Kodala	42	7	49	2	0	2	134	4	138	0	0	0	136	4	140
Suruda	27	6	33	0	0	0	27	1	28	0	0	0	27	1	28
R Udaygiri	25	5	30	1	0	1	43	0	43	0	0	0	44	0	44
G udaygiri	35	5	40	0	0	0	49	2	51	0	0	0	49	2	51
Balliguda	40	5	45	4	0	4	59	0	59	1	0	1	64	0	64
Jharsuguda	37	5	42	12	0	12	168	4	172	1	0	1	181	4	185
Naribandi niketan, Sambalpur	0	55	55	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	15	15
Kujanga	26	15	41	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	33
Umerkote	20	10	30	0	0	0	77	1	78	0	0	0	77	1	78
	7166	549	7715	3223	95	3318	9131	255	9386	40	3	43	12394	353	12747

Source - DG, Prisons

Table no 47 – Women legislators in Orissa

Year	Total strength	Women legislators	Percentage
1952	140	-	-
1957	140	5	3.6
1961	140	2	1.4
1967	140	5	3.6
1971	140	1	0.7
1974	147	2	1.4
1977	147	6	4.1
1980	147	5	3.4
1985	147	9	6.1
1990	147	7	4.8
1995	147	8	5.4
2000	147	13	8.8

Source – Orissa Legislative Assembly

Table no 48 – Women contestants in State Assembly elections – State wise average 1952 – 97

Sl no	State	Contestants per Seat	Success Ratio %
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.18	22.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	46.7
3	Assam	0.14	22.4
4	Bihar	0.20	16.7
5	Goa	0.19	16.7
6	Gujrat	0.18	20.9
7	Haryana	0.36	17.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.17	21.7
9	J & K	0.09	16.3
10	Karnataka	0.23	19.7
11	Kerala	0.13	27.5
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.20	25.2
13	Maharashtra	0.20	18.3
14	Manipur	0.08	2.9
15	Meghalaya	0.11	14.7
16	Mizoram	0.09	16.7
17	Nagaland	0.03	14.3
18	ORISSA	0.16	25.9
19	Punjab	0.16	25.2
20	Rajasthan	0.20	24.6
21	Sikkim	0.28	8.3
22	Tamilnadu	0.19	18.9
23	Tripura	0.13	22.7
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.28	8.3
25	West Bengal	0.12	27.8
26	Delhi	0.35	17.2
27	Pondicherry	0.18	14.3

Source – Seminar, Sept 1997, CSDS Data Unit

**Table 49 - Representation of total and women members in the rural local bodies
of Orissa 1997 election**

	TOT	UR	SC	ST	OBC	SCW	STW	OBCW	RW	TOTW
ZP PRESIDENT	30	13	3	4	0	2	3	0	5	10
ZP MEMBER	854	235	85	13	109	54	86	63	91	294
PS CHAIRMAN	314	126	20	54	0	29	44	0	41	114
PS MEMBER	5260	1477	478	809	626	399	562	411	498	1870
GP CHAIRMAN (SARPANCH)	5261	2129	475	795	0	396	579	0	887	1862
GP WARD MEMBER	81077	23106	7394	11832	10150	6348	8060	6858	7329	28595

TOT – Total; UR – Un Reserved; SC – Scheduled Castes; ST – Scheduled Tribes; OBC- Other Backward Classes; SCW – Scheduled Caste Women; STW – Scheduled Tribe Women; OBCW – Other Backward Class Women; RW – Reserved Women; TOTW – Total Women.

Source – State Election Commission, Govt. of Orissa

**Table 50 - Representation of total and women members in the rural local bodies
of Orissa 2002 election**

	TOT	UR	SC	ST	OBC	SCW	STW	OBCW	RW	TOTW
ZP PRESIDENT	30	8	2	6	4	2	4	2	2	10
ZP MEMBER	854	189	85	133	150	54	86	82	75	296
PS CHAIRMAN	314	61	15	85	36	23	54	18	22	114
PS MEMBER	6227	1387	576	1030	1046	449	674	577	488	2186
GP CHAIRMAN (SARPANCH)	6234	1287	480	1510	769	336	894	462	496	2188
GP WARD MEMBER	87547	20353	7874	13885	14021	7056	9164	8665	6529	31414

TOT – Total; UR – Un Reserved; SC – Scheduled Castes; ST – Scheduled Tribes; OBC- Other Backward Classes; SCW – Scheduled Caste Women; STW – Scheduled Tribe Women; OBCW – Other Backward Class Women; RW – Reserved Women; TOTW – Total Women.

Source – State Election Commission, Govt. of Orissa

Table no 51 – Orissa State Budget and the Social Sector Allocation

Rs. In thousands

		STATE BUDGET			SOCIAL SECTOR		
		BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
2000 – 2001	State Non Plan	100661437	111875025	132965404	21311046	20875146	20629440
	State Plan	30436042	24424882	26115919	11914392	9295194	9062512
	Central Plan	4948371	5272347	2990095	3421869	3572042	2076044
	Total	136045850	141572254	162071418	36647307	33742382	31767996
2001- 2002	State Non Plan	115242162	171593475	158039721	21401941	23092087	22344003
	State Plan	28054289	24459659		10470346	8533603	-
	Central Plan	4390919	4701376		3492471	3759513	
	Total	147687370	200754510	185815532	35364758	35385203	35067114
2002 – 2003	State Non Plan	119211466	174689765	-	26403628	29851885	-
	State Plan	32926867	23802900	-	10105961		-
	Central Plan	4512506	6953034	-	3256451		-
	Total	156650839	205446699	-	39766040	40799868	-

BE – Budget estimate, RE – Revised estimate, AE – Actual expenditure

Source – Budget at a glance 2002 – 2003, Finance Dept, Govt of Orissa

Table no 52 -Women Specific programme WSP allocation across departments for the year 2000 – 2001 (Rs. in thousands)

	BE				RE				AE			
	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total
WCD	411	20029	22141	42581	411	19329	22141	41881	361	18012	22141	40514
Industry	4960	16609	0	21569	4983	10791	0	15774	5460	14422	0	19882
Agriculture	0	15000	0	15000	0	15000	0	15000	0	14077	0	14077
SC & ST Devl	0	171630	5600	177230	0	51630	5600	57230	0	15253	1315	16568
H & FW	0	10	22523	22533	0	10	22523	22533	0	0	15172	15172
Higher Education	1578	0	0	1578	1578	0	0	1578	1467	0	0	1467
Sc & Tech	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000
Text & handloom	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200
Labour & Empl	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	200
Co Operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1600	1600
Forest & Env	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6949	224678	50264	281891	6972	98160	50264	155396	7288	63164	40228	110680

Source – Derived from the Demand for Grants of the above Departments

Table no 53 - Women Specific programme WSP allocation across departments for the year 2001 – 2002 (Rs. in thousands)

	BE				RE				AE			
	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total
WCD	378	5400	17500	23278	378	5400	44300	50078	471	19963	48477	68857
Industry	5105	9351	0	14456	5171	10740	0	15911	5162	12482	0	17644
Agriculture	0	15000	0	15000	0	15000	0	15000	0	8085	0	8085
SC & ST Devl	0	6276	5600	11876	0	73375	5600	78975	0	58374	5600	63974
H & FW	0	10	22960	22970	0	10	23295	23305	0	0	17636	17636
Higher Education	1578	0	0	1578	1578	0	0	1578	1526	0	0	1526
Sc & Tech	0	137	0	137	0	9	0	9	0	137	0	137
Text & handloom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labour & Empl	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	0	0	0
Co Operation	0	55	500	555	0	55	500	555	0	0	250	250
Forest & Env	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7061	36304	46560	89925	7127	104664	73695	185486	7139	99041	71963	178143

Source - Derived from the Demand for Grants of the above Departments

Table no 54 - Women Specific programme WSP allocation across departments for the year 2002 – 2003 (in thousands)

	BE				RE				AE			
	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total	State NP	State Plan	Central Plan	Total
WCD	651	14501	55046	70198	651	33501	55046	89198	-	-	-	-
Industry	19214	0	0	19214	19038	0	0	19038	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	0	5500	0	5500	0	5500	0	5500	-	-	-	-
SC & ST Devl	0	6245	5600	11845	0	6275	5600	11875	-	-	-	-
H & FW	0	0	25900	25900	0	0	25900	25900	-	-	-	-
Higher Education	1578	0	0	1578	1578	0	0	1578	-	-	-	-
Sc & Tech	0	850	0	850	0	185	0	185	-	-	-	-
Text & handloom	0	413	0	413	0	133	0	133	-	-	-	-
Labour & Empl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Co Operation	0	200	1960	2160	0	36	1960	1996	-	-	-	-
Forest & Env	0	1994	0	1994	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21443	29733	68642	119818	21215	45630	68642	135487	-	-	-	-

Source - Derived from the Demand for Grants of the above Departments

Table no 55 – WSP as a % of State Budget and the Social Sector budget

	Non Plan		Plan		Total	
	WSP as a % of Social Sector budget	WSP as a % of State Budget	WSP as a % of Social Sector budget	WSP as a % of State Budget	WSP as a % of Social Sector budget	WSP as a % of State Budget
2000–2001						
BE	0.033	0.007	1.793	0.777	0.769	0.207
RE	0.033	0.006	1.154	0.500	0.461	0.110
AE	0.035	0.005	0.928	0.355	0.348	0.068
2001–2002						
BE	0.033	0.006	0.593	0.255	0.254	0.061
RE	0.031	0.004	1.451	0.612	0.524	0.092
AE	0.032	0.004	1.344	0.616	0.508	0.096

Source - Calculated from Table no 34,35,36 & 37

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The reign of the Maurya dynasty and specifically of that of Ashoka had a tremendous impact on Kalinga. The Kalinga war of 261 BC, in which the King of Kalinga was defeated, was the turning point in Ashoka's life. Filled with remorse, he renounced war and violence for ever and embraced Buddhism - the path of peace, compassion and non-violence. He made efforts to change the social position of the women. Orissa attained new heights again in the reign of the 3rd Chedi King Kharavela in the 1st century BC. The Hatigumpha inscriptions and sculptures in the Khandagiri and Udaygiri hills near Bhubaneswar give a detailed picture of the various activities such as military exercises, elephant driving, killing lions that the women during that period were involved in.

The zenith of the power and position of women in Kalinga came during the rule of the Bhaumakaras 736 AD to 945 AD. The Bhaumakaras followed the custom of allowing their female members to succeed their deceased husbands. Six widowed queens and one unmarried princess of the Bhauma dynasty ruled as sovereign rulers, which is unprecedented in Indian history. One of the striking features was that none of the queens adopted a son to succeed her.

Women of the 11th century onwards had a dual social condition – one of considerable freedom and influence for the women of the royal families and the other one of restriction of the common woman.

The whole journey of Orissa starting from the 3rd century BC onwards finds a source of manifestation in the sculptures which is a concrete expression of its art, culture and the social life style. The Alasa Kanyas or the women in idle mood or playful maidens carved on the temple walls are a striking feature in the temples of Orissa. Sexual poses which dot the walls of the temples had its grandeur exposition in the Konark temple built in the 13th century AD. According to some historians, when Hinduism and Buddhism came down to Tantrism, it was believed that passion could be controlled not by suppressing it but by expressing it.

During this phase, the institution of Devadasis attached to the temple rituals and practises had firmly established itself. Devadasis had an important role to play during festivals such as Ratha Yatra (Car Festival) of Lord Jagannatha. They assumed respectable position in the society as the profession was considered honourable and auspicious. However, contradictorily, they were also considered as courtesans and never allowed in the inner sanctum of the temple. Known as Maharis Mahat naris or noble women, deeply in love with the Lord they were married to them too. The King was considered to be their first husband and thus were controlled by the kings. Gudisani temple maids and Deis were other groups of women who were attached to the temples and palaces. Infact, the present form of Odissi dance owes its origin to the dance of the Maharis and Devadasis attached to the temple of Lord Jagannath.

In 1568 the last Hindu ruler of Orissa was over-thrown by a Muslim general and finally annexed by Akbar in 1592. The rule of the Marathas followed till 1803 when Orissa came into the British possession. Amidst political chaos and disturbances, social restrictions and taboos were firmly entrenched. Child marriage, Sati, infanticide crept in and the position of women deteriorated. The entry of the East India Company into Orissa and the establishment of the British rule further stagnated the social life of the women. Orissa received negligible attention from the Britishers. Incidents of Sati committed by the Queens of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanja around the 1840s, female infanticide practised in the Khanda tracts were glaring examples of the fast degrading Orissa society.

The mid 1800s saw the efforts of the British and the Christian missionaries bearing fruit to prevent child marriage, permit widow remarriage etc. Fakir Mohan Senapati, considered to the doyen of modern Orissa literary revival, dealt extensively on the pitiable condition of widows. In 1891, by virtue of an Act, the age of marriage of girls was raised from 10 years to 12 years and protective legislations were enacted too. Before in 1866, a famine had devastated Orissa and it was a turning point in the development of modern Orissa. Establishment of the first Girls High School by the then Commissioner of Cuttack, Mr Ravenshaw in 1906 was the first step in spreading consciousness and awareness amongst the middle class Oriya women. The efforts of Reba Roy and Rani of Khallikote in spreading female education in the beginning of the 20th century were indeed heartening. Women's organizations such as the Utkal Mahila Conference held in Berhampur in 1924 worked hard. Smt Rasamani Devi, Sarala Devi, Kuntala Kumari Sabat, Sarojini Chowdhury took pioneering interest in establishing this. Participation of many Oriya women in the historic Karachi Congress session in 1931 paved the way for greater role in national movement. The spread of the Civil disobedience movement in Orissa was mostly due to the All Orissa Women's Council, which had members from different parts of the state with Kuntala Kumari as its President. They declared the 5 rights of women – over their body, over the possessions of their husbands, over their own husband and children and over their religion. Women like Rama Devi, Malati Devi, Annapurna Devi, Godavari Devi worked for the socio economic upliftment of the Oriya women especially of the rural women.

Many women such as Shubhadra Mahtab, Malati Devi, Rama Devi, Sarala Devi, Satyavati Devi continued to work for social transformation even after independence without any motive or desire to make any profit out of their position of eminence. Orissa, proverbially a land of conservatism and orthodox beliefs, thus, did produce women with great character who did their bit for social emancipation. Post independent Orissa did not see many women in public life. Those who were prominent in the freedom struggle either faded away or passed away. The political arena in the 1970s witnessed the entry of a young Brahmin high caste Oriya lady Nandini Satpathy who rose to be the Chief Minister of the State. Though she hailed from a political background and had been a student activist, her rise was phenomenal but the irony is that the general status and position of women did not dramatically change during her tenure.

NFHS- 2, 1998 – 99, ORISSA FACT SHEET

Sample size	
House holds	4689
Ever married women age 15 – 49	4425
Characteristics of House holds	
Percent with electricity	33.8
Percent within 15 minutes of safe water supply ¹	37.9
Percent with flush toilet	10.9
Percent with no toilet facility	86.5
Percent using Govt health facilities for sickness	83.9
Percent using iodized salt at least 15 ppm	35.0
Characteristics of Women²	
Percent urban	11.0
Percent illiterate	59.5
Percent completed high school and above	7.5
Percent Hindu	96.7
Percent Muslim	1.7
Percent Christian	1.5
Percent regularly exposed to mass media	44.3
Percent working in the past 12 months	30.6
Status of Women²	
Percent involved in decisions about own health	38.6
Percent with control over some money	46.3
Marriage	
Percent never married among women age 15-19	82.6
Median age at marriage among women age 20 - 49	17.8
Fertility and Fertility preferences	
Total fertility rate for the past 3 years	2.46
Mean number of children ever born to women 40- 49	4.15
Median age at first birth among women age 25 - 49	19.6

Percent of births ³ of order ³ and above	42.9
Mean ideal number of children ⁴	2.7
Percent of women with ² living children wanting another child	27.6
Current contraceptive Use⁵	
Any method	46.8
Any modern method	40.3
Pill	3.0
IUD	0.8
Condom	0.9
Female sterilisation	33.9
Male sterilisation	1.7
Any traditional method	5.6
Rhythm/ safe period	3.8
Withdrawal	1.8
Other traditional or modern methods	0.9
Unmet need for family planning⁵	
Percent with unmet need for family planning	15.5
Percent with unmet need for spacing	8.7
Quality of Family Planning Services⁶	
Percent told about the side effects of method	34.9
Percent who received follow up services	59.6
Child Mortality	
Infant mortality rate ⁷	81.0
Under five mortality rate ⁷	
Safe motherhood and women's reproductive health	
Percent of births ⁸ within 24 months of previous birth	24.8
Percent of births ³ whose mothers received:	
Antenatal check up from a health professional	79.3
Antenatal check up in first trimester	33.7
Two or more tetanus toxoid injections	74.3
Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup	67.6
Percent of births ³ whose mothers were assisted at delivery by a	
Doctor	24.3

ANM/ nurse / midwife / LHV	8.5
Traditional birth attendant	22.5
Percent reporting at least one reproductive health problem	27.5
Awareness of AIDS	
Percent of women who have heard of AIDS	39.0
Child Health	
Percent of children age 0 – 3 months exclusively breastfed	58.0
Median duration of breast feeding months	> 36.0
Percent of children ⁹ who received vaccinations	
BCG	84.7
DPT 3 doses	61.9
Polio 3 doses	68.4
Measles	54.0
All vaccinations	43.7
Percent of children ¹⁰ with diarrhoea in the past two weeks who received oral rehydration	35.1
Percent of children ¹⁰ with acute respiratory infection in the past 2 weeks taken to a health facility or provider	57.1
Nutrition	
Percent of women with anaemia ¹¹	63.0
Percent of women with moderate / severe anaemia ¹¹	17.9
Percent of children age 6 – 35 months with anaemia ¹¹	72.3
Percent of children age 6 – 35 months with moderate / severe anaemia ¹¹	46.1
Percent of children chronically under nourished stunted ¹²	44.0
Percent of children acutely under nourished wasted ¹²	24.3
Percent of children under wieght ¹²	54.4

1 Water from pipes, hand pumps, covered well or tanker truck

2 Ever married women age 15 – 49

3 For births in the past 3years

4 Excluding women giving non numeric responses

5 Among currently married women age 15 – 49

6 For currently users of modern methods

7 For the 5 years preceding the survey 1995 – 99

8 For births in the past 5 years excluding first births

9 children age 12 – 23 months

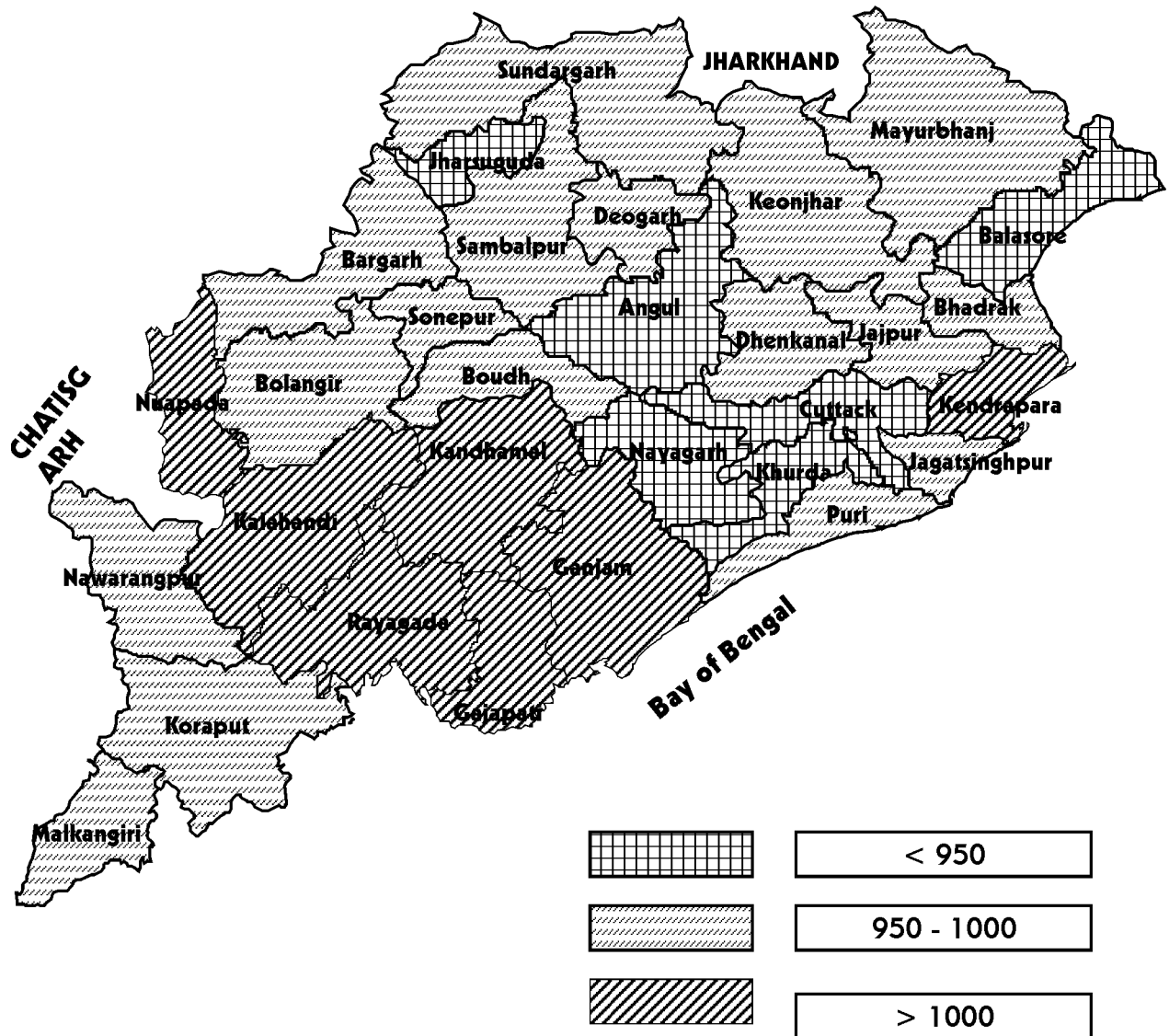
10 Children under 3 years

11 Anaemia – haemoglobin level < 11.0 grams/ deciliter g/dl for children and pregnant women and < 12 .0 g/dl for non pregnant women. Moderate / severe anaemia – haemoglobin level < 10.0 g/dl

12 Stunting assessed by height for age, wasting assessed by weight for height and under weight assessed by weight for age.

DISTRICT RANKING MAPS

Sex ratio (Total) - 2001 Census



REPORT OF THE ORISSA STATE VISIT OF THE CHAIRPERSON, NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

DAY 1

A. NGO CONSULTATION MEETING ON " STATUS OF WOMEN IN ORISSA" HELD ON 21.01.04 AT HOTEL KESHARI, BHUBANESWAR, ORGANISED BY STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN AND NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

1. INAUGURAL SESSION

The inaugural session started with the welcome address by Mr. U. S. Ram, Deputy Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Orissa. Chief Guest of the session the Honourable Chief Minister, Mr. Naveen Pattnaik lighted the lamp. Mr. Prafulla Ghadei, Honourable Minister of Women and Child Development, Mr. Satish B. Agnihotri, IAS, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Dr. Poornima Advani, Chairperson, National Commission for Women were the guests of honour for this session. Mrs. Namita Panda, Chairperson, Orissa State Commission for Women presided over the proceedings.

1.1 Civil society members, NGOs, women activists and representatives of media attended the consultation. There were representatives from 17 districts such as Bhadrak, Nayagarh, Balangir, Cuttack, Jajpur, Kandhamal, Khurda, Koraput, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Malkangiri, Puri, Nuapada, Kendrapada, Balasore, Jharsuguda and Deogarh. These representatives of NGOs presented their problems vis-à-vis women development in their respective districts.

1.2 Dr. S.B. Agnihotri, IAS, Secretary, D/oW & CD

He started his discourse by thanking the National Commission for Women for arranging the state-level consultation to assess the status of women in the State of Orissa. Talking about the problems faced by women in Orissa, Mr. Agnihotri said the status of women depends on three factors as put forward by Ms. Alka Basu. The three criteria are

- Exposure of women to public sphere
- Participation of women in public sphere as well as in the political process and other arenas
- Participation of women not only for the sake of participation but their participation in decision-making.

With these three points he sought to hear the reality from the civil society members for guidance for future policy making and concluded his short speech.

1.3 Dr. Poornima Advani, Chairperson, National Commission for Women

Dr. Advani emphasized the rights of people to put forward their problems before the Commission. Giving examples of success stories of the Commission she said that the Gujarat Govt. has already suspended six policemen in the Sajal Jain rape case in which five people raped a woman who committed suicide later. In the WSF, Mumbai rape case, the husband of the victim of South Africa asked her to take compensation and let go the case against the High Court judge of South Africa. Condemning this, she said the dignity of women could not be taken for granted. The equality of men and women has to be taken beyond the Constitutional books. The act of rape of a woman by a Pastor and the subsequent abortion of a six months old child in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa is horrendous. Dr. Advani demanded that the State Govt. should bear all the medical expenditure for treatment of the victimised woman. She also demanded that the State Government should take appropriate steps to punish the responsible persons and report it to the National Commission for Women and requested the Honourable Chief Minister to visit the victim. Dr. Advani recommended the State Government to amend the FIR lodged in the Mayurbhanj case by implementing Section 376 (Rape) of IPC. Often the atrocities on women were committed with false promises of money and other kinds. But in all the cases even the money is not being paid. She directed the State Government to carry a scientific research such as mapping to know the status of poor women especially those in tribal areas. Our policies could be empowered if the voices of the rural poor women could form a part of it. She advised to develop a structural mechanism by which the voices of rural poor women could directly reach the CM.

Talking about the issues related to unwed mothers, she said if the consent for sexual intercourse is taken without fear, fraud, and false promise to marry and freely then only it could be called consent. She also directed the State Government to stop cases of trafficking and to improve the nutritional status of women in Orissa. She cited the instance of blood count of 7 being considered normal in the context of women of Orissa.

1.4 Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei, Honourable Minister, Women & Child Development Dept.

The Honourable Minister admitted the poor status of women in Orissa as pointed out by the Chairperson, National Commission for Women. He opined that the poor status is attributed to the prevailing poverty in the state. He informed that Dowry Prevention Committees have been formed in all the districts. All the blocks of the State have been covered under the ICDS scheme. The government is also taking steps to provide bank linkages to the one lakh SHGs formed in the state. He stated that the sex ratio in Orissa is better in comparison to the national figure. There is a need to increase the level of awareness to improve the situation. There should be a ban on use of ultrasound machines that are used to determine the sex of foetus in rural areas. He urged the NGOs and the women leaders to spread public awareness on this issue. The Minister also clarified that increasing the level of education was instrumental in achieving the equality. Mr. Ghadei informed that 8,87,000 people have benefited under the Antodyaya Yojana and the Government is going to start a medical college in Balangir. The Sarba Shiksha Abhijan aiming to universalize Primary education is in full swing and more so in the KBK districts.

The Minister assured the Chairperson, NCW that all necessary steps are being taken to improve the lives of women but such interaction with NGOs will certainly help in getting firsthand knowledge about the problems and also hear their suggestions on the issues.

1.5 Sri Naveen Pattnaik, Honourable Chief Minister, Government of Orissa.

The Honourable Chief Minister emphasized the participation of women in decision-making process that is reflected in many steps taken by the State Government. Late Shri Biju Pattnaik, the then Chief Minister, made Orissa the first state to reserve 33% seats for women under Panchayati Raj. Now one third of the seats are to be given to women from the seats reserved for ST & SC candidates in Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Cooperative Act has been amended to have one-third members as women for it to be registered as a cooperative body. The women have mobilized Rupees forty-seven crores within a span of one year under Mission Shakti. Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam is engaged in providing training, rehabilitation and self-employment opportunities to women. The Government has taken steps to issue joint pattas in the name of husband and wife. Committees on sexual harassment have already been formed in the secretariat and districts. Dowry Prohibition Boards have already been constituted. For the welfare of women, a number of vocational programs and short stay homes have been created. The trafficking problem is also taken seriously. The Kishori Shakti Yojana would deal with the issue of malnutrition in adolescents. The Chief Minister agreed to take initiatives to open women desks in the existing police stations. He agreed that gender sensitization of Police is necessary. He concluded his speech by consenting to visit the Mayurbhanj rape case victim who is being treated in Cuttack, ordering a police investigation into the case and assuring all the medical assistance to the victim from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

B. INTERACTIVE MEET ON "SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE" (IMPLEMENTATION OF VISHAKHA JUDGEMENT)" HELD ON 21ST JANUARY, 2004 AT HOTEL MARRION, BHUBANESWAR.

The meeting was organised jointly by Orissa State Commission for Women and National Commission for Women, New Delhi at Hotel Marrison, Bhubaneswar and was chaired by Mrs. Namrata Chadha, Member, State Commission for Women. The meeting was attended by 78 nos. of participants representing various educational institutions, schools, colleges and universities and +2 Council, Banks, Govt. organisations, NGOs and representatives from media.

The meeting started with a self introduction of the participants and informing whether each of them have a Complaint Cell as per the Supreme Court guide lines. It was found that more than 50% of them including Doordarshan do not have a Complaint Cell. The reasons being -

- They are not aware of such a provision.
- Though aware, they have not taken the matter seriously.
- They are not intimated / informed.
- They do not have sufficient knowledge of the regulations to constitute such a cell.

After introduction, Mrs. Namrata Chadha briefed the participants about the Supreme Court guidelines for establishment of the Complaint Cell. She urged that all the organizations atleast the ones present in the meeting should have one Complaint Cell according to the Supreme Court Guidelines. They should take care that the wife of the Head of the institute should not head the Cell and that the constitution of the Cell should be intimated to National Commission for Women.

Dr. Poornima Advani, Chairperson, National Commission for Women started the interaction with a brief introduction of National Commission for Women and the objectives of the meeting. The major objectives as highlighted by her were:

- To make a sample survey on the fact that even after more than five years of the Supreme Court judgment on Vishakha case, the Supreme Court guide lines are not properly implemented.
- To draw the attention of Supreme Court on a monitoring mechanism.
- To assess the participants on their awareness of the laws/Supreme Court guidelines for complaint cell.

During her interaction she emphasized on the following points:

1. Laws of land is equal for all irrespective of the person holding high position and the poorest of poor living in the villages.
2. Law should be understood in its own spirit.
3. In the absence of law, Supreme Court guide lines for complaint cell is the law applicable to all.

She expressed her disappointment on the fact that though there are more than 42 laws for women and every individual, men and women has a right to information, many of us do not know it. She wondered about the utility of the laws in such a context.

Dr Advani said that National Commission for Women realised that many people do not know about the Supreme Court Guide lines. In many institutions/organisations either there is no complaint cell or the cell does not have a women as its Head, or 50% of the members are not women or there is no third party. So National Commission for Women has decided to take the views and reports of University, Hospital, Institutions, Govt. and Non Govt. organisations as a sample survey and present it to the Govt. to take needful action for proper implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines.

Secondly she cited the case of one of the National News paper agency at New Delhi, which pretended to have a complaint cell in their organisation, but a woman journalist, one of the ex-employees of the same office, proved this wrong. The Chairperson regretted that if the media, which is supposed to be the eyes of the public to see the truth, does such acts of cover up then what would be the fate of the state and nation. National Commission for Women has commissioned Press Council of India to conduct a survey on "Condition of women journalists in India".

During the meeting the following questions were carefully answered by Dr. Poornima Advani and discussed in the floor.

- Q. Mr. S.K. Quereshi, CLAP, Cuttack- "What is the role of National Commission for Women for awareness on Supreme Court guide lines?"
- A. Central Govt. and State Govt. are already intimated and given information through circulars regarding the guide lines. There is no budget allocation for awareness. We should try at our level to get the information and know the provisions.
- Q. Dr. J. Mohanty, Chairman, +2 Council – "What is the legal status of such complaint cell?"
- A. Complaint cell operates in accordance with Supreme Court guidelines. There are no strict guide lines as regards its legality but the report of a complaint cell has paramount importance in deciding the case. The complaint cell should prepare a report with the signature of all the members. This report is the part of the annual report. The complaint cell can summon the accused to appear before the cell and can take a disciplinary action against the accused. If it can not then the cell can report the case to the next apex body for the action where the decision of the cell is given priority.
- Q. Sri S. Tripathy, Secretary, Dept. of Panchayati Raj – "Should there be such complaint cells for elected women representatives ?"
- A. Supreme Court does not debar any body - an employee or elected members or general public or students, married or unmarried to give complaint in the complaint cell. So they can also take the help of the above cell.
- Q. Prof. Reeta Roy, Utkal University - "Can the girl students give their complaint in the complaint cell?"
- A. The answer is already given in the previous question. So any girl student can take the help of this cell.
- Q. Sri S Tripathy, Secretary, Dept. of Panchayati Raj – " In the State Secretariat there are more than one departments in one building or block, so should there be a single complaint cell or it should be department wise?"
- A. It is better to have complaint cell department wise.
- Q. Mrs. Swarna Mishra, Secretary, Susrusa, Bhubaneswar – "Who is the monitoring authority of these complaint cells ?"
- A. Basically National Commission for Women monitors through State Commission for Women and in case of any illegality one can file a PIL.

- Q. Dr. P. Yosodhara, Women activist, working as a third party for one of the complaint cells in Bhubaneswar – “What is the provision kept for the third party when any third party of the cell faces trouble and harassment by the accused or the complainant in deciding the case ?” She expressed that she herself is a victim of such harassment.
- A. This is an unusual and individual case that will be taken care by the National Commission for Women.
- Q. Smt. Bijayalaxmi Samal, RDAC, Baripada – “What happens if a woman complains against the Complaint cell ?”
- A. Women Commission should give paramount importance to women’s rights and safeguard the constitutional rights of women. It should look into the matter keeping the women’s rights as priority.
- Q. Director, Doordarshan – “We have not been intimated about the complaint cell. How are the Central Govt. offices intimated ?”
- A. I do not agree that Doordarshan does not have the knowledge of such cell. I think they do not want to know about this or for their one benefit they do not want to convey the information to their employees.
- Q. Dr. Shree Mishra, R.D. Women’s College, Bhubaneswar – “Should the cell send its report to National Commission for Women ?”
- A. Always it is not mandatory. But if the cell wants or if it is required then the report prepared by the cell can be intimated to National Commission for Women.

The interaction was a fruitful one and all the questions were satisfactorily answered by Dr. Poornima Advani, Chairperson, National Commission for Women. She concluded her speech with the hope and recommendation that :

- Suffering women should get the respite.
- All should get the spirit and the legality of the law and the cell in particular.
- The participants present should hopefully act as potential agents to convey the message of this meeting to others across the state and the nation.

C. REPORT OF THE PRESS MEET HELD ON 21.01.2004 AT HOTEL KESHARI, BHUBANESWAR

The Press meet of Dr Poornima Advani, Chairperson, National Commission for Women was held at Hotel Keshari on the evening of 21st January 2004. Representatives of the print and electronic media, both vernacular as well as national category, attended it. The representatives were of the following newspapers, magazines and TV channels – Aaj Tak, NDTV, OTV, ETV, Times of India, Indian Express, Sambad, Dharitri, Samay etc.

Initiating the press meet, the Chairperson narrated the Mayurbhanja case in which a poor, illiterate tribal girl was cheated by a pastor on the false promise of marriage. Money allurements for conversion were also promised which were however never given. Dr Advani stressed on the harrowing manifestation of victimization of poverty and particularly of the tribals living below the poverty line. She reiterated the support that the State Commission for Women have given to the victim and urged that the Chief Minister should focus on the development of the rural and tribal section of the society to ensure overall development of the State. There should be no discrimination on account of class, caste or religion. She also urged through the Press that a positive message should go down to the grass root that the Government is sensitive to the issues of the tribals and the poor and as such the Chief Minister should visit the tribal woman in the SCB hospital in Cuttack.

Dr Advani informed the Press that the Chief Minister has declared that all medical expenses of the above mentioned case would be borne from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. However she expressed her displeasure that in spite of the FIR being registered on 30th Nov 2003, till date no chargesheet has been drawn up. As the case comes under the SC/ ST Act, a DSP level officer has to do the investigation and this delays the process of investigation. She directed that investigation should be speeded up and the victim should be able to avail all their compensation without any bureaucratic hurdles. She also expressed her anguish at the Police who have not filed the case under rape. Such dilution of cases by Police undermines the status and seriousness of the incident. The pastor is behind bars but no separate FIR has been filed against the quack that conducted the abortion in gross violation of the MTP Act. It was only due to the intervention of an activist that the poor tribal girl was brought to Cuttack for treatment.

Dr Advani also narrated the Deogarh case in which some girls have been traced to Mumbai due to the prompt action of the State Commission for Women but no progress has been made. It is the responsibility of the State Government to stop cases of trafficking and the culprits should be given exemplary punishment.

In the Press meet, the Chairperson, NCW narrated the issues that the NGOs of the State brought out in the Consultation meet organized in the morning. The issues were inaccessibility of the Police, insensitivity of the Police personnel, demand for more Mahila thanas/ Mahila desks in Police stations, establishment of more Family Courts, non functioning of Dowry Prohibition Cells, increase in cases of trafficking of girls, marriage registration implementation, legal awareness etc.

Finally, the Chairperson elaborated on the rape case in WSF, Mumbai. She took the stand that the victim gave in to the advances of the South African judge out of fear and hence the act of sexual intercourse is to be termed as rape which the Mumbai Police has done so.

In the end Dr Advani took questions from the Press. In response to a question that the National as well as State Commission for Women have no teeth and hence not effective, she replied that it is the mandate of the Commission to be part of the planning process and thus the Commission takes

a proactive stand on issues. The recommendations and reports of the Commission is sent to all sectors such as education, health, social security etc so that the concerns of the women are appropriately incorporated in Policy making. On numerous occasions the stand of the NCW is taken seriously by the Government and suitable amendments and changes are made. On a question that the crime rate in Orissa is not alarming and hence did not warrant prompt action, Dr Advani stressed the need to be sensitive to cases of crimes against women. Women face tremendous social trauma and stigma to register incidents of crimes and much more is hidden than revealed in statistics.

DAY 2

D. MEETING WITH THE CHIEF SECRETARY AND THE SECRETARIES OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS HELD ON 22ND JANUARY 2004 AT THE 2ND FLOOR CONFERENCE HALL IN THE STATE SECRETARIAT IN BHUBANESWAR

The following were present in the meeting

1. Dr Poornima Advani, Chairperson, NCW
2. Mr P Mohanty, IAS, Chief Secretary
3. Mr S Rath, IAS, Development Commissioner
4. Mr S Kumar, IAS, Secretary, Home
5. Mr G K Das, IPS, Addl DGP cum I.G. Prisons
6. Mr S Tripathy, IAS, Secretary, Panchayati Raj
7. Mr A Tripathy, IAS, Secretary, Tourism
8. Mr H Mahaptra, IAS, Secretary, Law
9. Mrs Alka Panda, IAS, Secretary, SC & ST Devl
10. Mrs RajLaxmi, IAS, Secretary, Housing & Urban Development
11. Mr J Panda, IAS, Secretary, School & Mass Education
12. Mr S B Agnihotri, IAS, Secretary, Women & Child Development
13. Mr R N Senapati, IAS, Secretary, Health
14. Mrs Namita Panda, Chairperson, SCW
15. Mrs Aparajita Sarangi, IAS, Director Social Welfare
16. Mr P K Mishra, IPS, Addl DGP, HRPC
17. Mr N C Padhi, IPS, DG & IG of Police
18. Mr G D Singh, Jt Secy, Health & Family Welfare
19. Dr Mrs Gita Mohanty, Jt Director, Office of Director of Family Welfare
20. Mr U S Ram, Deputy Secretary, Women & Child Development
21. Mr A L Narula, Project Coordinator, NCW

The meeting started with a presentation by Sri S B Agnihotri, Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development on issues relating to the women and children of Orissa. As such the issues covered were Sex ratio, Under 5 Sex ratio, district wise as well as bank wise coverage under the Mission Shakti, Female literacy rate, Crimes against women etc.

Dr Poornima Advani at the outset briefed the gathering on the mandate of the National Commission for Women, which are to facilitate the planning process in the State as well as of the country on issues relating to women. The recommendations and reports of the Commission are used by the Governments to identify the issues and problems relating to women and for strategy planning. The methodology of the State visit is as follows – interaction with the grass root level organizations and NGOs on the First day. It is hoped that at least 80% of the districts are represented in the interaction meet. The purpose is to get an idea about the concerns of the grass root and present it to the Policy makers of the State. The meeting with the Government Secretaries on the Second day is to review the policies and programmes with respect to women in the State and suggest achievable recommendations to the Government. The objective is to strike a partnership with the Government so that gender mainstreaming is done in the State and also review the commitments made three months later. A Situational analysis on the Status of Women of Orissa is also being prepared by NCW which will incorporate the grass root voice as well as the commitments made by the Government. Dr Advani appreciated the presence of the Chief Secretary during the meeting. Mr P Mohanty, Chief Secretary of the State of Orissa expressed satisfaction over the fact that the sex ratio of the State is much higher than the national average. The society of Orissa is considerate towards the womenfolk, which is reflected in the not so high crime rate against women. The rate has also been arrested since the last three years. There is a silent revolution going on in the State especially in the backwards districts of Orissa where the women have formed SHGs and have gained tremendously in confidence. The tribal women have also formed a strong resistance to the liquor mafia and their movement for a liquor free world has borne fruit. In conclusion, the Chief Secretary was of the opinion that though not a rosy picture the women have gained a lot but still there are miles to go.

The Chairperson, NCW was informed about the programmes and policies for women in each department by the Secretary and in turn Dr Advani made some suggestions/ recommendations as per follows –

1. Police

The concerns of NGOs about police being not accessible even to the NGOs what to talk of the common man; lack of helping attitude; taking up of the bribes by the officials; making the police stations a place of awe and complainants not being handed over a copy of the FIR after registration were placed before the government. It was also suggested that there was need for sensitization of police personnel besides increasing the number of mahila thanas and empowering the existing ones.

The State Government informed that the rate of crime in the State had been on the decline. Raids were being conducted for pornographic material etc It was informed that there were six exclusive

Mahila thanas in the State. HRPC was doing a trend analysis of the crimes against women. There was no recognized redlight area in the State. The NCW emphasized that instead of opening more mahila police stations. the State Government should set up Mahila Desks in every police station. Police should also be sensitized about the problems of women so that cases were not diluted at the stage of registration. The gap between the need and access to the police should be bridged by recruiting more females to the police force. It also insisted that State authorities should reiterate its instructions to all the police stations to provide a copy of FIR to the complainants. The State Government assured for the same.

The Commission further pointed out that there was complete ignorance about the Vishakha judgement. The Complaint Committees in various departments and establishments had not been set up as per the SC guidelines. Third party participation was required in the Complaint Committee. The State Government agreed to monitor their setting up and reiterate the instructions to all the Departments/ Establishments once again.

For offences under the SC & ST Act, priority should be accorded to cases as per the urgency and gravity of the situation. As a DSP rank officer was to conduct the investigation, such prioritization was essential. Efforts should be made to file the charge sheet without any delay.

2. Trafficking

It was brought to the notice of the government that districts like Bhadrak, Balasore, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Nayagarh, Bolangir and Nuapada were very vulnerable so far as trafficking is concerned. Money allurements and false promises made to the households in the pretext of marriage were the main reasons. Poverty is the main reason coercing the parents to sell off their daughters to unknown persons in far off places like UP, MP etc. In most of the cases money never reaches the parents. After the disappearance of married girls, there was no follow up by any agency. The trafficked women are barred from communicating to their homes making it more difficult to know their whereabouts.

The Commission suggested that the trafficking of domestic maids and migrant labourers should be looked into. There should be a proactive mechanism, which should draw up an action plan to trace cases of trafficking.

3. Jails

The NCW informed the State Government that it has been pointed out by NGOs that the jails in Orissa were over crowded having no separate facilities for women. In some jails there were even no separate wards for women and they had to share space with male inmates. There was also no separate provision for women undertrials and women convicts.

The State Government informed that the scheduled accommodation for women in jails in the State was 549 and there was an exclusive women's jail. So, the State Government felt that there was no over -crowding.

However, the NCW felt that in order to keep the dignity of women convicts and undertrials intact, more women jails were needed. This would certainly lessen the burden that women carry due to gender roles by providing them with much needed privacy.

4. Dowry

The concerns of the NGOs that though dowry cells exist in almost all the districts but were actually in a dormant stage as their meetings hardly took place once in three months besides their lack of resources to carry out their functions was placed before the government.

The State Government informed that the Dowry Prohibition Rules have been framed in 2000, and the Sub- Collectors act as Dowry Prohibition Officers with magisterial powers. The Commission suggested that for increasing their efficiency, their management should be transferred from the sub-divisional magistrate to Superintendent of Police to enable the police to handle the cases effectively. The DPOs should be thoroughly sensitized on gender issues. The government agreed to the suggestion.

5. Anganwadis

It was pointed out that the children of the women convicts and under trials were being kept in jails thereby hindering their development process. The NCW felt that there was a need for increasing the number of Anganwadis for the children. The State Government should also take care to provide free and quality education to these children. The State Government agreed for the same

6. Short Stay Homes

The State Government informed that there were 30 Short Stay Homes in the State. The NCW pointed out that there was an imperative need for increasing the number of Short Stay Homes to provide succour to the women victims of oppression and atrocities. Establishment of Short Stay Homes in far-flung rural areas would provide access to rural poor victimized women. The allocation of resources for these short stay homes should be increased for redressal of the problems being faced by victimized and restored women. Resource crunch becomes a bane for the inmates of these homes forcing the victimized women to lead a pathetic life. The State Government agreed to consider the suggestion.

7. Education

The concern of NGOs with regard to relaxation of age to women who had discontinued their formal education due to various reasons including poverty and gender roles was placed before the government.

The State Government informed that the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS Centers had been opened in 17000 habitations, which included unserved and new habitations having even less than 20 students. The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan SSA) was bringing in adolescent girls into the education stream by providing bridge course. Residential facilities are also there. In Adult Education, all the districts had been covered under the Total Literacy Campaign. Post literacy programme is going on in 9 districts, which included the 8 districts of KBK. The Female literacy rate was low in KBK area with less than

30% in districts like Gajapati. A new targeted special project of GOI was on to cover the above. The reason for low literacy was primarily due to lack of access to schools. The School Chalo Abhiyan touched every village and every parent. A House hold survey had given data on every child who was out of school. Lack of toilet facility was another reason for drop out amongst girls, which was being taken care of by the construction of toilets. During 2003-04, 5000 toilets were to be constructed. To universalize Primary Education parents education committee in every village had been set up. Education for the tribal girl child was being given utmost importance. Total sanitation of all schools was being covered under the Rural Development.

The NCW suggested that, as most of the time the children of women daily wage labourers do not find food, education and crèche facilities there was need to lay special emphasis on these items for the children. Further, detailed analysis of low female literacy in tribal districts should be done and action plan to improve access of girls to the schools – coverage of toilets etc. should be drawn up

8. Housing & Urban Development

It was informed that the election to the Urban Local Bodies has ensured the entry of many women in Governance. There are 18 women Chairpersons, 55 members, one mayor and one deputy mayor in 103 urban local bodies. Training to these elected women representatives is on. Incentives for them are being provided to avail housing loans.

To rehabilitate the manual scavengers, sanitary marts are being sanctioned and out of 24 sanctioned, 14 have already been established. Under the VAMBI scheme, for getting a house the manual scavengers has to be a BPL card holder as well as have a patta in their name, which never is the case. This is seriously hampering their access to avail a house. The State is ensuring that bank loan is made available.

The NCW suggested that an action plan should be chalked out for the rehabilitation of scavengers. Training for the elected representatives should be made comprehensive and need based ensuring functional requirements of the elected representatives and proxy governance by male members of their families should be checked.

9. Law and Legal Awareness

The NGOs pointed out that there was lack of awareness amongst women about the existing laws and regulations concerning them and desired that there should be regular dissemination of information in this regard through local media and block level awareness camps. It was further desired that there was need for sensitization of society at large including judiciary to usher in a regime of deserved dignity of women.

The State Government informed that the Cr. PC had been amended. IPC Section 354 (outraging modesty) had been made a non-bailable offence and legal literacy programmes were organized in the State from time to time.

The NCW desired that the State Legal Board should co-operate with the Orissa State Commission for Women for organizing Legal Awareness Camps in the interiors of the State. Free Legal services

should also be provided to the rural poor women. The government should also develop structural mechanism involving the police and the legal aid services to give correct legal advice and guidance to the victims so that FIRs could be properly written.

10. Family Courts

NGOs felt that establishment of more family courts was required to expedite disposal of family disputes. In this regard, mobile courts would also be helpful in providing justice to poor women especially in rural areas who stay in far off and remote areas.

NCW felt that effectiveness of family courts had to be increased to provide justice in time to the victimized women. It was also pointed out that women judges should be appointed and trial of women should be carried out under camera and privacy as that would save the dignity and restrict their further humiliation. It was suggested that more number of counsellors for the family courts should be appointed to provide succor to the victimized women.

The State Government agreed to consider the appointment of more women judges and counsellors for the family courts. However, it was pointed out that as women judges of a suitable seniority were not available, they would be appointed as soon as they become available. Establishment of more family courts would be considered when the financial position of the State improves.

The NCW suggested that in the case of absence of women judges of a particular level, senior academicians from the State or advocates from other States could be deputed. The NCW also suggested that the counsellors in family courts should be paid well. The State Government agreed to the suggestion.

11. Registration of marriages

The concern of NGOs that the registration of marriages in the State was not necessary was put before the State Government. The NCW suggested that registration of marriages should be made compulsory and be done by the State Government by involving NGOs, SHGs and Government Machinery at the Gram Panchayat Level. The involvement of Gram Panchayats would help in reducing the cases of false marriages and trafficking as both the husbands and wives have to provide their addresses for proper documentation. The State Government agreed for the same.

12. Child Marriage

Cases of Child Marriage were reported among the Muslim community of Bhadrak district and rural peripheral areas of Bhubaneswar (Padmakesharipur near Nandankanan). The State Government, however, stated that this problem is not all prevailing in the State but was localized in a particular area and that too in a particular community. However, it agreed to take care of the same.

13. Un-Wed Mothers

The NCW brought the gravity of the situation of the un-wed mothers to the notice of the State Government and pointed out that this phenomenon exists in the State because of extreme poverty and

false promises to marry and sale of girls by parents, besides, non-registration of marriages, illiteracy and unawareness of registration of marriages as well as the tedious legal procedures. The consent of the girl for sexual co-habitation is taken fraudulently in many cases, which ultimately result in desertion. NCW also insisted that the DNA testing in case of un-wed mothers should be carried out by the State, as the victims were poor besides being in a state of mental shock

14. Health

Attention of the State Government about the NGOs concern was drawn with regard to malnutrition amongst the women of Orissa; lack of awareness about health related programmes of the State; lack of monitoring system of the sex-diagnostic centres using ultrasound machines specially in rural areas and shortage of women doctors and exclusive women hospitals.

The Secretary, Health, informed about the (i) constitution of the Committee to monitor implementation of PNDT Act 7 months ago; (ii) registration of 260 clinics out of 270 in actual operation; (iii) prosecution of one clinic; (iv) organisation of a workshop on the issue of foeticide; and (v) posting of wife and husband (couple) doctors together at a station in rural areas. It was further stated that the State Commission for Women should organize State Level Consultation to create awareness amongst the women and an IPC Centre would soon be established.

The Commission desired that the message on female foeticide should be integrated in the college level education and efforts should be made to post women doctors in rural areas of the State. Special focus should be given to mentally and physically challenged women and their employment and training should be provided on priority basis.

15. Tourism

The concern of NGOs about rising trend of sex tourism, notably in religious places was highlighted by the NCW.

The State Government, however, informed that it was not aware of the rising trend of sex tourism in religious places such as in Puri. The majority of the tourists to Puri are religious minded and there were hardly any foreign tourists.

However, NCW desired that aggressive tourism promotion campaign should not close its eyes to the problem of sex tourism. There should be a joint effort of the police, hotel industry as well as tourism sector to curb the incidence of sex tourism in Orissa as well as to curb the out migration of girls for sex exploitation. The State Government agreed to the suggestion.

16. Labour

The NCW highlighted the pathetic condition of the women labourers in the agriculture sector as well as the stone crushing industry. The labour laws were not being implemented in full earnest. There was wage discrimination amongst the men and women workers and retrenchment of the permanent women employees and later putting them on contract was inappropriate.

The NCW, therefore, suggested that the condition of the household domestic workers should be looked into and in the absence of a legislation on unorganised sector, the interim order of the Supreme Court should be adhered to.

17. SC & ST Development

The State Government informed that residential schools had been set up in the KBK districts to improve the educational level in that region; 50% of the student strength was girls in the model schools; a monthly stipend of Rs 150 per girl student was proposed to be given to the children studying in Primary classes in the KBK districts over and above the general stipend that they were entitled to; and there was also a provision for Pre matric scholarship to the students; It was further informed that there was 33% reservation in jobs for SC/ST women.

The NCW suggested that the Security of the SC & ST girls in the residential schools should be taken care of. In case of a male supervisor in a girls' hostel, adequate measures should be taken for their security. A visit to the girls hostel was necessary to get first hand information about its condition. The proposed stipend to the girls in the KBK districts was totally non motivating and serious attention should be given for its upward revision to improve their enrollment. The SC & ST elected women representatives should not be harassed by the open category office bearers and a concrete action plan should be made on the liquor policy.

18. Panchayati Raj

The State Government informed that the State Finance Commission had devolved powers to the Panchayati Raj institutions. A pilot Gender sensitization programme of the elected rural local bodies was being carried out in the district of Angul, which would be replicated in all the other districts. Houses under the Indira Awas Yojana were being given in joint names of both husbands and wives.

The NCW suggested that the issue of joint names in pattas should be enforced.

19. Women and Child Development

The State Government informed that all the blocks of the State were covered under ICDS; adolescent girls were covered for anemia and low BMI under Kishori Shakti Yojana; mid day meal scheme was providing cooked meal in 157 blocks and dry ration in the remaining 157 blocks; special nutrition programme covered the under 3 years children in the KBK districts; deworming in children was done through one dose; external agencies such as NCAER and NIM have evaluated the activities in Orissa and had reported that Orissa was among the top 5 States in ICDS programmes and in reducing deficiency in Vitamin A, Orissa was in the second spot after Kerala. In Women & Child nutritional programmes there was a good linkage with the Dept of Health. Mission Shakti programme had the objective of forming 1 lakh women's SHGs by 2005. It had mobilized Rs 30 crores as savings. Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam provides training for the poor women. State Commission for Women and the State Social Welfare Advisory Board function under this department. Orissa State Council for Child welfare was functioning and the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 was formed.

The W & CD department was doing commendable job in tackling mal nutrition in children. The Infant Mortality Rate had declined due to timely and proper interventions. The NCW stressed that the State Commission for Women should be strongly constituted with all its members. It should be consulted on issues affecting women. Capacity building of the SCW should be done so that it can discharge its duty as a watch dog of the highest order. State Commission for Women and the State Social Welfare Board should be involved in all legal awareness campaigns. The State Policy for Women should be revived incorporating the concerns of the tribal, the poor and the rural women.

20. Networking

The NCW suggested that linkages between different organizations such as NGOs, community based organizations and local and State bodies at various levels should be created. The Human Rights Protection Cells at District Levels should be strengthened with additional powers and resources.

The State Government assured to consider the suggestions.

The meeting ended with Dr Poornima Advani, Chairperson, NCW thanking the Chief Secretary Sri P K Mohanty for his interest and sincerity and all the other officials present and hoped that this consultation would be fruitful.

**A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
OF WOMEN IN
ORISSA**

BY
Amrita M. Patel & Asha Hans



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
NEW DELHI**

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FOREWORD

The existential pathos of a woman's life has been inimitably captured by the great Hindi poet, Shri Maithilisharan Gupta, in a memorable couplet which says, "Alas, woman! Thy destiny is eternal sacrifice, eternal suffering!"

Despite the exalted position given to women in some of India's religious texts and the exceptional attainments of individual women in fields as diverse as philosophy, statecraft and even warfare, the profile of the average woman through the ages has been that of a perpetually poor, perpetually pregnant and perpetually powerless being.

Independent India has tried to redeem the situation by proclaiming equality of the sexes as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution and directing state policy towards removing the various disabilities that thwart women in realising their potential. Five decades of Independence have also seen a plethora of laws passed by the State and Federal Governments to protect women from violence and discrimination and to strengthen their entitlements in the social and economic fields. Numerous committees and commissions have x-rayed the position of women, the advances made by them and the obstacles faced by them, and they have made umpteen recommendations to improve the situation. Scores of schemes have been floated by various Ministries of the Government to address women's problems, particularly those relating to education, health, nutrition, livelihood and personal laws. In the institutional area, independent administrative departments to give undivided attention to women's problems have sprung up at the Centre as well as in the States. Development corporations were an innovation of the Eighties to energise economic benefit schemes. The Nineties saw the setting up of the National Commission for Women (NCW) and State Commissions in various States to inquire into the working of various legal and constitutional provisions concerning women, to investigate cases of violation of women's rights and generally to advise on the socio-economic policy framework in order to mainstream women's concerns. In recent years, the Governments, Central and State, have also articulated comprehensive policies for the empowerment of women through



a variety of instruments and approaches focusing on an explicit vision of equal partnership of women in all walks of life.

Credit must also be given to a robust women's movement which has often given forceful expression to women's aspirations and joined issue with all the organs of state — legislative, executive and judicial — for reviewing the age-old prescriptions of a patriarchal society. Often they have networked effectively with the international community and fora in the quest for worldwide solidarity on issues affecting women. These interactions have often times changed the idiom of discourse on women's right to justice and development.

The half-century of struggle and reform has undoubtedly had considerable impact on women's world. Some of the key indicators of development have perked up significantly; women's life expectancy has risen; education levels have improved; economic participation has grown. But there are areas of darkness too; crimes against women, both at home and outside, continue unabated; traditional economic occupations have withered in the face of global competition; there is increasing commodification of women's persona and vulgarisation of their image in the media's marketplace. The new economic regime, where Sensex swamps sensibility, has meant the precipitate withdrawal of the state from many fields leaving the weak, including women, in the cold. Similarly laws change; minds don't. Therefore between progressive legislation and sensitive enforcement falls a long shadow. Critics also point out that whatever advances have been made remain confined to urban India and the vast hinterland resists change obstinately.

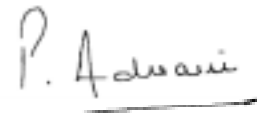
The overall picture is thus a mixed one leaving the profile of the average Indian woman not substantially altered. But in this vast country there is no average Indian woman. As in all other matters, diversity marks the Indian woman's picture too. How society and economy are coping with the forces of modernisation differs substantially from region to region. The geography of a state provides its own constraints and opportunities; history gives its own moorings to values and momentum to change. Thus the regional profile is superimposed on the national profile. The NCW has therefore commissioned these studies to gauge how women's life has been changing or not changing in different States of the country, and to situate these studies in the historical and geographical context of each region or State so that progress can be measured across time and across space. Such spatial comparisons can highlight what lessons there are to be learnt from the 'leading' areas and equally they help in focusing the attention on the 'lagging' areas. Regionally disaggregated data helps in benchmarking progress of different regions, areas or districts, and can be used for improving performance by attempting to raise the performance levels of the laggards to the average of the State and then matching the State's average to the national average. Interesting insights can also be gleaned from the experience of implementing agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, in dealing with different problems. Some of these may be rooted in the soil of the region and may not lend themselves

to replication but many others can be useful examples to emulate. That is how Best Practices become common practices.

These studies have been carried out by different research groups having special knowledge and interest in the area — its people, its history, its administration, its cultural ambience etc. They have interacted with official agencies as well as with leading NGOs working with women in the respective areas. The NCW has given a helping hand by providing information from its own database where available and also by interacting with the government of the State to set the stage for these exercises. The result is in your hands.

The research effort in respect of Orissa was anchored by Ms. Amrita M. Patel & Ms. Asha Hans, while the NCW team comprising Dr. Poornima Advani, Chairperson & Shri A. L. Narula, Project Co-ordinator, facilitated the dialogue with the Orissa Administration.

It is our hope that this effort will eventually result in the compilation of a comprehensive index of gender development focusing on the key issues in women's lives thus enabling comparisons of achievements and gaps regionally and nationally. This will help scholars and administrators alike.



Poornima Advani

PREFACE

The effort of the National Commission for Women to bring out the Situational Analysis of Women at the State level is an important exercise, and the School of Women's Studies at Utkal University is privileged to be a part of it. Such studies help us to challenge and reflect seriously on the issues facing women

In the volume on Kerala, Dr. Sarala Gopalan mentions in the preface that the State of Kerala has been quoted as a model among developing societies. The State of Orissa unfortunately falls in the lowest category of development structures worldwide. This series is therefore important to help us understand, and then move forward in the implementation of strategies for Orissa.

Gender discrimination, it is recognized cannot be removed by policies alone. In implementation, the government and citizens with social concern need to come together. Therefore, while analyzing the reasons for gender discrimination in the State, the effort made by certain political leaders, policy makers and social activists to remove the disparity needs to be recognized. This volume has therefore relied as much on universal data as from inputs from various social actors in the State to whom we are grateful for sharing their concerns and their visions.

This volume would not have been possible without the support of Mr. Pusparaj Mohanty of the School of Women's Studies.

Prof. Asha Hans